THE

Chronology and History

Of the World.

From the Creation to the Year of Christ 1768.

Illustrated in LVI Tables;

Of which IV are Introductory & include the Centuries prior

To the I.st Olympiad;

And each of the remaining LII contain in one expanded View Years

Or Half a Century

By the Rev.d John Blair L.L.D.

Neque enim res humanæ, ita imperiis aut regionibus diviſæ ſunt, ut non habeant multa connexa; quare juvat certe, fata alicui ſæculo aut ætati deſtinata, veluti una Tabula contenta & deſcripta innueri.

Fra.s Ds Verulamio De Augmentis Scientiarum lib.II.cap.VIII.



London:

Printed in the Year MDCCLXVIII.



To Her Royal Highness

AUGUSTA

Princess Dowager of Wales.

The early Approbation which Your Royal Highness was pleased to express of these Tables of Chronology & History, did them the greatest Honour. They are now considerably improved by the addition of many Articles, as well as illustrated by convenient Maps of those Countries where the Scenes of Action were the most interesting, dispersed in such a manner as to unite as near as possible these two essential Distributions of Time and Place, so as to give a joint View of the two great Eyes of History.

It is therefore with the hopes of their being still more worthy of your attention that I have presumed to lay them at your Royal Highness's Feet, in a more improved State than they were at their first Publication, to be sheltered under the Patronage of a Princess, whose great and Eminent Virtues have contributed so much to the lasting Glory and Happiness of this Age and Country.

They are therefore inscribed with the highest Sense of Gratitude, Submission and Respect by

Your Royal Highness's

most obliged, most faithful and

most devoted humble Servant

John Blair.

THE

PREFACE.

HISTORY is at preſent ſo generally eſteem'd, and its beſt Authors ſo much peruſed, that it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing of its Importance. For it opens, like a great Avenue, into ſo many of the Branches of Learning, and the different Provinces of Life, that every Man finds it uſeful, in that Part of Knowledge, to which he may give the Preference.

And yet, while the Books, of all Nations upon this Subject, enter into every Library, of which indeed, they generally occupy the largeſt Diviſion; while they are become the private Amuſement of ſo many, as well as a prevailing Topick of Converſation; it is ſurpriſing, that CHRONOLOGY, ſhould have been hitherto ſo partially known; when it has ſo much higher Pretenſions, than that of a Siſter Art. For the Series of Time, according to its proper Periods; the Interval of Occurrences; and the Train and Coincidence of Events; muſt be drawn together into one Body, to make what is properly call'd, THE THREAD OF HISTORY: without which, it is really nothing more, than a Bundle of detached Fragments.

But indeed, this Neglect of Chronological Knowledge, has ariſen from one of the vulgar Errors of the preſent Age, which has miſrepreſented the Nature of this Science, as if it were merely confined, to *the intricate Points of uncertain Hiſtory*; whereas its Province, is of a much larger Extent; and comprehends the whole Hiſtory of the World, according to the Diviſion of Kingdoms, as well as the Succeſſion of Ages; and is ſo much the more full, accurate, and uſeful, as the particular Ages and Centuries, are the better known.

It is not therefore, without good Reaſon, that Chronology, by Way of Proverb, has been call'd, THE EYE OF HISTORY; becauſe this Metaphor, expreſſes better than any other, how it opens a Light, upon the moſt dark, and complicated Revolutions of Mankind.

And we ſhall be the more confirm'd, in our Opinion, of the Neceſſity, of this Branch of Science; if we find, that the Generality of Readers, acquire their Hiſtorical Knowledge, by ſuch unconnected Parcels, as they are ſeldom able, clearly to put together. And of this, the following Articles, may ſerve for an Example, as they contain the Subſtance, of the ancient Greek and Roman Hiſtory, before the Birth of Chriſt; and every one may judge for himſelf, whether he has not peruſed many of them, in the common Method of reading, without any proper Attention, to their Chronological Order. Such as,

THE BEGINNINGS OF ANCIENT ROME, AND ITS REGAL GOVERNMENT,
THE HISTORY OF THE ELDER CYRUS,
THE EXPULSION OF THE ROMAN KINGS, AND THE FIRST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSULAR GOVERNMENT,
THE PERSIAN INVASION OF GREECE, UNDER DARIUS, AND UNDER XERXES,
THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR,
THE EXPEDITION OF THE YOUNGER CYRUS, AND THE RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND GREEKS,
THE EXPEDITION OF AGESILAUS,
THE VICTORIES OF EPAMINONDAS,
THE BATTLES OF PHILIP OF MACEDON,
THE CONQUESTS OF ALEXANDER,
THE QUARRELS OF HIS SUCCESSORS,
THE RISE OF THE ACHÆAN LEAGUE,
THE TWO PUNICK WARS,
THE CONQUEST OF LACEDEMON, BY THE MACEDONIANS AND ACHÆANS,
THE CONQUEST OF MACEDON, BY THE ROMANS,
THE DESTRUCTION OF CARTHAGE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF CORINTH,
THE NUMANTIAN WAR,
THE JUGURTHINE WAR,
THE MITHRIDATICK WAR,
THE CIVIL WAR, BETWIXT MARIUS AND SYLLA,
THE CATALINE CONSPIRACY,
THE Ist TRIUMVIRATE,
THE CIVIL WAR, BETWIXT CÆSAR AND POMPEY,
THE II^{d} TRIUMVIRATE,
THEIR WAR AGAINST BRUTUS AND CASSIUS,
THE WAR, BETWIXT ANTONY AND AUGUSTUS.

Now

Now all theſe, tho' they are curious in the Detail, and PLUTARCH has given us moſt of them with great Beauty of Deſcription, in the Lives of his different Heroes; yet they always appear, as if they were cover'd with a Cloud of Darkneſs, and make but an imperfect Impreſſion on the Memory, till the Lamp of Hiſtorical Chronology has enlighten'd them. For it is that, which fixes them, in their proper Order of Succeſſion; which fills up their different Intervals, according to the Series of Time; which gives the preciſe Month and Day of each Tranſaction; which accompanies them with other cotemporary Circumſtances; and which connects them altogether, with the Periods and eſtabliſh'd Æras of Chronology.

This Order and Connection will appear ſtill the more neceſſary, if we conſider the Abſurdities of ſome Authors of Reputation, in Matters of this Sort.

Servius, upon Virgil's IIIᵈ Eclogue, v. 40 and 41.

In medio duo ſigna, Conon: & quis fuit alter,
Deſcripſit radio totum qui gentibus orbem?

has this remarkable Note, *Conon, Dux fuit, cujus nomen dicit, quia in omnium ore verſatur, nam philoſophi tacet.* And a little after, *ſignificat autem, aut Aratum, aut Ptolemæum, aut Eudoxum.*

Now the Conon, whom Virgil mentions, was not Conon the Athenian General, but Conon of Alexandria the Aſtronomer; who had given the Name of *Coma Berenices*, to one of the Conſtellations, and was an intimate Friend of Archimedes, who is generally thought to be the other Aſtronomer, whom Virgil had in his Eye; but when Servius ſuppos'd it might be Ptolemy, he gave us a ſtrange Contradiction in point of Time, for it may be ſhown that Ptolemy the Mathematician, according to his own Obſervations, did not flouriſh till above 130 Years after Chriſt; and we know, that Virgil died, 19 Years before the Chriſtian Æra; ſo that Ptolemy did not really make a Figure, till about 150 Years after the Death of Virgil.

Accurſius, the famous Author of the Gloſſes on the Civil Law, who flouriſh'd in the Beginning of the XIIIᵗʰ Century, has obſerv'd in his Gloſs, *in legem* 5 D. *de fer.* "that our Saviour, was not yet born, in the Days of Ulpian the Lawyer;" tho' we know, that Ulpian, was Prime Miniſter to Alexander Severus, the Roman Emperor, and that he died in the Year 226 after Chriſt. And others, in their Notes *ad novellam* XLVIII. *c.* 1. had concluded, "that the Emperor Juſtinian liv'd "before the Birth of Chriſt; becauſe no Mention is made of the Chriſtian Æra, either in the Codex, or the Digeſt of the "Law, publiſh'd by that Emperor;" tho' the Publication of the Codex is chronologically fix'd, to have been on April 16th, 529 Years after the Birth of Chriſt[a].

After theſe few Examples, and indeed there are many ſuch, there will be little Reaſon, to inſiſt any farther, upon the Uſefulneſs of this Science, in Matters of Learning. And therefore it may be ſufficient, to recommend the famous Inſcription, on the Portal of the Academies of Pythagoras and Plato, to be conſider'd and imitated, for it has a very univerſal Application.

ΜΗΔΕΙΣ ΑΓΕΩΜΕΤΡΗΤΟΣ ΕΙΣΙΤΩ

IF THOU ART IGNORANT OF GEOMETRY, PRESUME NOT TO ENTER HERE.

And the Propriety of this Excluſion, is very well illuſtrated, by a Saying of Xenocrates, the Diſciple of Plato, as it is related by Diogenes Laertius in his Life: "For when one, unacquainted with the firſt Principles, either of Harmony, of "Geometry, or of Aſtronomy, had deſired to frequent his School of Philoſophy, he made him this Anſwer,

"YOU MUST DEPART FROM THIS, FOR YOU HAVE NOT YET GOT THE HANDLES OF PHILOSOPHY."

Πρὸς δὲ τὸν, μήτε μουσικὴν, μήτε γεωμετρίαν, μήτε ἀστρονομίαν μεμαθηκότα, βουλόμενον δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν φοιτᾶν, Πορεύου, ἔφη, λαβὰς γὰρ οὐκ ἔχεις φιλοσοφίας[b].

In like Manner therefore, on the Title Page of every Hiſtorian, there ought to be this Inſcription in Capitals.

ΜΗΔΕΙΣ ΑΧΡΟΝΟΛΟΓΟΣ ΕΙΣΙΤΩ,
ΛΑΒΑΣ ΓΑΡ ΟΥΚ ΕΧΕΙΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ

"ENTER NOT HERE, IF THOU ART IGNORANT OF CHRONOLOGY, FOR THOU HAST NOT YET GOT THE HANDLES OF HISTORY."

Where, and about what Time, Chronology firſt roſe to be a regular Science, may be eaſily pointed out.

Polybius[c] is of Opinion that Ephorus of Cumæ the Hiſtorian, was the firſt who attempted it, under the Form of an Univerſal Hiſtory; and we know, that he flouriſh'd, in the Days of Philip of Macedon, about 350 Years before Chriſt; but nothing ſatisfactory upon this Subject, ſeems to have appear'd, till after the Days of his Son Alexander; and ſo late indeed, as towards the cloſe of the Reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about the Middle of the IIIᵈ Century before Chriſt: And the true Reaſon of it, ſeems to be this, That before the Conqueſts of Alexander, the Greeks had very ſcanty Materials for ſuch a Work; as their Knowledge was confined, to the Tranſactions of a narrow Tract of Country, and to the Annals of a ſhort Period of Time. For their Travellers, could not eaſily import the Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Countries thro' which they paſs'd; becauſe ſuch a Work would have required many Advantages, of which they were ſeldom Maſters. Such as, a thorough Knowledge of the Language of the Country, a free Acceſs to all their principal Records, and a Perſeverance in ſuch Appli-

[a] Brunquelli Hiſtoria Juris, Diſſert. Prelim. § XLII. [b] Diogenes Laertius, lib. IV. § 10. [c] Polybius, lib. V. § 33.

cation

cation for a Series of Years. Now, general Wars among their fatal Calamities, often produce certain accidental good Conſequences, by the Opportunities they give to Numbers, of obſerving the Situation, Nature, and Improvements of other Nations; by which the Progreſs and Circulation, both of Learning and of other uſeful Arts, has been the more eaſily propagated into different Countries.

Strabo tells us, "that the Greeks received great Advantages even in their Knowledge of Geography, from the Conqueſts "of Alexander; for by his Means they became more perfectly acquainted, with the larger Tracts of Aſia, and all the Nor-"thern Parts of Europe, to the River Iſter;" and he might have mentioned too the whole Extent of Egypt; ſo that, at one and the ſame time, they came to the full Poſſeſſion of Babylon and Egypt, the two Great Fountains of Ancient Learning. "The Romans, ſays he, in like Manner, opened the ſame Light over the Weſtern Parts of Europe, up to "the River Elbe, which divided Germany into two Parts; and they went beyond the Iſter ev'n to the Tyra; and as for "the Countries round the Lake Mœotis, and the Sea-Coaſt to Colchis, they were undiſcover'd, till the Days of Mithri-"dates, ſirnamed Eupator, King of Pontus; and the Parthian Empire made Hyrcania, Bactria, and the Scythians that "lived beyond them, to be better known [a]."

We may therefore take it for granted, that no General Hiſtory could be properly compoſed, till the Geography of theſe Countries was ſufficiently known; in order to deſcribe the Strength of each particular Kingdom, the Number of its Inhabitants, the Progreſs of its Armies, or the Provinces that might be loſt or acquired, in its Quarrels with other Kingdoms. But whenever the Acceſs to all theſe Countries was laid open, by the Conqueſt of Alexander; when ſo many new Kingdoms were eſtabliſhed, under the Macedonian Government, into which the Citizens of all the Greek States were freely admitted; when it extended the Greek Tongue, as an Univerſal Language, over Aſia and Egypt; it gave the moſt favourable Opportunity, to ſeveral eminent Men, to write the Hiſtories of different Nations. Berosus compiled the Hiſtory of Chaldæa, from the Records of Babylon; and Manetho that of Egypt, from the Records of Memphis, and of Thebes; and the Arundelian Marbles gave a compleat Series, of the Annals of Greece, from their earlieſt Times; all of which, were compos'd in that Age, by cotemporary Writers. And when we add to this, that the great Library of Alexandria was firſt form'd under Ptolemy Philadelphus, into which the Writings of all Nations were collected; we may ſafely conclude from ſo many united Particulars, that it was then, and not before, that Univerſal Chronology became a Science.

And the more narrowly we conſider the Situation of the World at this Time, we ſhall be the more fully convinced of this Opinion. For till there was a Collection of proper Materials, brought together, ſuch as the Manuſcripts of all Nations muſt contain, it was impoſſible to ſeparate the Truth of Hiſtory from the Rubbiſh of Fable; becauſe Facts are only to be canvaſſed, from a Multitude of Circumſtances, which combine together, to give Light to each other, while the Cotemporary Hiſtory of one Country, correſponds to the Cotemporary State of another.

And as a Library was neceſſary to furniſh the Materials for this Purpoſe, ſo we find, that the firſt great *Father of Chronology*, was Eratosthenes, the Librarian of Alexandria, who had the Command of all that Treaſure of Learning. For the Poſſeſſion of ſuch a Multitude of Hiſtorical Memoirs, both prompted and enabled him to determine the Dates of many diſtant Facts. And we are informed by Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus [b], that in the Execution of this Work, he had laid down to himſelf certain *Chronological Canons*, which that great Critick declares, he found to be accurate and uncorrupted, having examin'd them, in a Treatiſe wrote purpoſely upon that Subject, tho' to the great Misfortune of the Learned World, it is now loſt.

The Tables which are now publiſhed, are not built upon any New Syſtem of Chronology; for this is a Science which of all others, admits the leaſt of any Innovations; tho' it has not eſcaped the Faſhionable Diſtemper of the Preſent Age, which multiplies New Theories and New Opinions, upon every Branch of Learning. And indeed this Spirit of Novelty, which is rather the Childhood and Sport of Imagination, than the Maturity of Judgement, has become a more Deſpotick Tyrant, over the Underſtandings of Men, than all the Prejudices of Education put together. For tho' we may have juſtly rejected many of the Errors, or the Follies of our Forefathers; yet theſe can never juſtify an Attack, upon the Good Senſe, the Learning, the Religion, or the Experience of paſt Ages; which have, and which always will outlive, both the Viſions of Enthuſiaſm, and the Perplexities of Metaphyſicks.

The Ancient Chronology has been digeſted in the Tables, according to the Hebrew Text, and agreeable to the Syſtem of Archbishop Ussher; tho' it is proper to obſerve, that we don't aſſume the earlier Dates of Years, as if they could be demonſtrated Mathematically. For as we only prefer them, from their being more generally received than any other, amidſt a vaſt Uncertainty of no leſs than Three hundred different Opinions, about the exact Year of the Creation; we therefore chuſe to decline any Controverſy upon Points, where the Data are ſo few, and the Range of Hypotheſis ſo unlimited; where Authors boaſt of Demonſtrations, and yet give us nothing more, than the Play of a prolifick Imagination. And we may be the eaſier ſatisfyed upon this Head, if we conſider, that neither Religion, nor Hiſtory, are fundamentally concerned, in preciſely fixing the Times of ſuch Remote Antiquity.

But when we deſcend, into the ſucceeding Ages of the World, we hope the Periods that have been adopted in the Tables, and their collateral Events, will be found in general to be built, upon the beſt Authorities, without being ſervilely copied, from the Syſtem of any one particular Author.

It is unneceſſary to give a Detail of the Errors and Omiſſions of the other Tables of Chronology, by way of Apology for what are now publiſh'd. For the Complaint againſt them, is rather of a more general Nature, "That in them all, there "is either a Want of Clearneſs and Method, in their Plan; or a Want of Materials, in their Execution; that they are ſeldom

[a] Strabo, lib. 1. p. 14. Ed. Caſaub. Paris, 1620.

[b] Dionyſius Halicar. lib. 1. §. 46. p. 60. Ed. Sylburg. Lipſiæ, 1691.

" found applicable, to the different Books of Hiſtory, either Ancient or Modern, which indeed ought, to be their principal " Point of View; and that they have rather wanted a Commentary themſelves, than helped to illuſtrate other Authors." And of this, there cannot be given a clearer Evidence, than the Practice of many Hiſtorians of Reputation; who have found it neceſſary to add to their Writings certain Chronological Excerpts, under the Form of a Table, which, tho' generally very imperfect, are yet a plain Proof of their Sentiments with regard to the Inſufficiency of other Tables of Chronology.

For ſuch is the Table ſubjoined by *Dr. Prideaux*, to his Connexion of the Old and New Teſtament; ſuch likewiſe is the Table, added by *Mr. Stanley*, to his Lives of the Philoſophers; and ſuch alſo are the Chronological Tables which have been lately publiſh'd, by way of Supplement to the *Univerſal Hiſtory*: All of which were only intended by their Authors, as partial Illuſtrations of theſe particular Works.

The Tables of *Helvicus*, which were publiſh'd in 1629, are what approach the neareſt to the Plan of the preſent Work, and have been generally preferr'd by Men of Learning to all the reſt; becauſe they give a more united View of the Collateral Succeſſion of different Kingdoms. Whereas the more Modern Tables of *Talent*, *Marſhal*, *Freſnoy*, and thoſe compoſed by an Anonymous Author from *Petavius*, have all of them made one great and fundamental Miſtake. For their chief Aim ſeems to have been pointed, to the contracting Hiſtory, into as little Room as they could, by which they have loſt the true Connection and Union of its Parts, which can never be preſerved, without expanding them, according to *the Series of ſingle Years*; and we therefore venture to affirm, that this Principle is the moſt eſſential, in the Texture of a Chronological Table. For it is in Chronology as in Muſick, where the Harmony does not ariſe, from any ſingle Note, or from any Number of Notes, but from their being properly proportioned and tuned to each other; where, without the exact Diſpoſition of Time and Place, the true Uniſon of Concert is broken, and the beſt Muſick may become Diſcord.

The Improvements that are to be found in the Preſent Tables, and which are not contained in the Plan of *Helvicus*, may be reduced under different Heads.

And firſt, we have added to the Æras of Time, and to the Succeſſion of Kings, *the Principal Annals of Univerſal Hiſtory*. For theſe two firſt will be found to be Unintereſting and Dry, unleſs accompanied with the Great Stream of Remarkable Events. And the fixing of theſe Events to *the Preciſion of Months and Days*, wherever proper Authorities could enable us, will be found to be a very conſiderable Improvement upon the Original Plan. For it opens to many other collateral Circumſtances, which ſerve to impreſs them much deeper on the Memory; and it prevents that great Perplexity of confounding Time and Place, which therefore renders a Minuteneſs in theſe Articles, of a much greater Importance, than is generally obſerved.

The Column of Stateſmen and Warriors, is a Thing hitherto unattempted, in any Tables of Chronology, and will be found to give conſiderable Light, to the Column of Remarkable Events; becauſe they are the great Actors in the Publick Tranſactions of the World, and are therefore ſo diſpoſed in the Tables, as to be eaſily connected by the Eye, with thoſe Battles and Revolutions in which they were principally concerned. *Mons' le Preſident Henaut* ſeems to have underſtood the great Uſe of this Column, as appears, from his excellent *Chronological Abridgement of the Hiſtory of France*, where, at the Beginning of every Reign, he has given us a Liſt of ſuch as were the moſt Eminent, in that particular Kingdom.

In the Column of Men of Learning and Genius, as well as in that of the Stateſmen and Warriors, we have made one uſeful Improvement; and that is, *the adding to each Perſon, the Year of his Death and his Age*. For by theſe we may determine the Diſtance and Coincidence of a Multitude of other Circumſtances; and the more intimately converſant we are, with any Branch of Hiſtory or Learning, we ſhall be the more ſenſible of the Uſefulneſs and Importance of this Addition.

We have likewiſe added many *New Columns*, even in the Succeſſion of ſeveral Kingdoms, which will be diſcovered by a more particular Compariſon of them with thoſe of *Helvicus*, or of any other; and at preſent we ſhall only refer to the Plate, N° 29. where we have given a clear View of all the New Monarchies which ſprung from the Irruption of the Northern Nations. For this is a Part of Hiſtory which is of all others the moſt complicated, and has been hitherto the leaſt underſtood; becauſe the Riſe of New Kingdoms, occaſions that Peculiarity of Confuſion in Hiſtorical Matters, which nothing but a Chronological Table can properly clear up. And this ought to be conſidered too, as a more Critical point of Time, becauſe it is the True Source of all the conſiderable Monarchies now in Being; and is therefore the proper Æra of Connection betwixt what is called the Ancient and Modern Hiſtory.

The Engraving of the Tables, has enabled us, to render the Whole more diſtinct and uſeful, than could have been done, by common Printing; becauſe the *Fifty faint Hair Lines*, which run acroſs every Plate, contain each of them an united View, of the State of the World, for one Year; and lead the Eye, by a plain and clear Direction, from any particular Event, to the Year of the Reign of the different Kings, of particular Kingdoms; and ſo onwards, to the Year of the particular Æras, correſponding to that Event; or by Reverſe, from the Year of the Æra, and through the intermediate Columns, to the oppoſite Page, where the particular Event is regiſter'd.

There are alſo ſubjoined proper Indexes for the readier finding both the Perſons and the remarkable Events recorded in the Tables, which, we hope, will be found uſeful for many Purpoſes. The firſt, containing the alphabetical Liſt of the Perſons, has many additional Articles which could not be introduced into the Body of the Tables; ſuch as the Place of the Birth of the Men of Learning, and ſome Anecdotes of the Species of Learning for which they were each moſt eminent, which tends a little to illuſtrate the Literary Hiſtory of the particular Age in which they lived.

The two Indexes of Remarkable Events before and after the Birth of Chriſt, are ſo contrived as to collect all the Articles of the ſame Nature together, and renders it much eaſier, to make Compariſons and Concluſions, from particulars ſcattered in the Tables, at a great Diſtance from each other. It is therefore with this View, that we have added to each Article, not only the N° of the Plate in which it is to be found, but the particular Year whether before or after Chriſt; tho' that of the Plate would have been otherwiſe ſufficient, for the common Uſes of an Index. And we

would

would for this Reaſon recommend a frequent Peruſal of theſe Indexes for the acquiring a more thorough Knowledge of the Tables, as it more effectually awakens our Curioſity, to examine the Events in the particular Plates; and then it fixes them, in our Minds, by many ſtrong and remarkable Connections, which is indeed the great Secret of a Local Memory.

For Example, under the Word BATTLE, we have collected all the different Battles, in their proper Order; and we have likewiſe added to moſt of them, the Names of the Victor, and of the Vanquiſhed; which the Brevity eſſential to Chronological Tables would not allow us to mention, in its proper Place. In the ſame Manner, we have given, a Liſt of all the different WARS, ranged according to the Series of Time; every Thing that regards Aſtronomy under ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS; every Thing that regards LAW, under that Title; and ſo on of many others.

And now we have little more to mention upon this Head, but only to ſhow the firſt and ſimpleſt Method of Entering the Tables, and acquiring a Knowledge of Chronology, for the Uſe of ſuch as are not accuſtomed to Works of this Sort.

Suppoſe we ſhould be reading any Part of the Roman Hiſtory, for Example, that of Cicero, and ſhould deſire to know the State of the World at that Time. We muſt therefore begin with conſulting the Index of Remarkable Events, before the Birth of Chriſt; and there we ſhall find his Name, accompanied with the following Articles,

Cicero, M. Tullius, born on the 3d of the Nones of Jan; 107 Years before Chriſt, and to be found in the 18th Plate.
———began to plead in the 26th Year of his Age; 81 Years before Chriſt, to be found in the 19th Plate.
———makes his Orations againſt Verres, when he was 36 Years old; 70 Years before Chriſt, and in the 19th Plate.
———detects the Cataline Conſpiracy, in Octo; 63 Years before Chriſt, and in the 19th Plate.
———baniſhed Rome, by Clodius, April 1st; and retires to Theſſalonica; 58 Years before Chriſt, and in the 19th Plate.
———is recalled, after a Baniſhment of a Year and five Months, in Sept'; 57 Years before Chriſt, and in the 19th Plate.
———is put to Death by the IId Triumvirate, Dec' 7th Æt. 64. being 43 Years before Chriſt, and in the 20th Plate.

Let us therefore begin with the firſt Article, and examine the State of the World, at the Birth of Cicero, which is put down, as having happened 107 Years before Chriſt, and to be found in the 18th Plate. We muſt therefore turn over the Plates, till we come to N° 18. In the Title of which is inſcribed, THE IId CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST, PART 2d, and under it, are the different Chronological Periods, JULIAN PERIOD—YEARS OF NABONASSAR—OLYMPIADS—YEARS OF ROME, and YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.

Next to theſe are the different Columns, of THE KINGS OF EGYPT—THE KINGS OF SYRIA—THE KINGS OF PERGAMUS—THE KINGS AND HIGH PRIESTS OF THE JEWS; MEN OF LEARNING OR GENIUS; REMARKABLE EVENTS; STATESMEN, WARRIORS, &c.

Now as that of the Years before Chriſt, is the Æra to which the Number 107 refers, we muſt go down that Column of Figures, beginning with 150, till we find 107, which lies in the laſt Diviſion, and 7 Places above the Bottom of the Page; and having once got this Number, we muſt run our Eye acroſs the Plate and along the Hair Line, to the Column of Remarkable Events, where we find this Article thus entered.

Cicero is born on the 3d of the Nones of January, which agreed with the Beginning of November according to the Julian Year.

But ſtill the Year of Rome, and that of the other Æras, might be deſired; to anſwer which, we muſt again carry back our Eye, to the Number 107 already found, being the Year before Chriſt, and on the ſame Line on the other ſide, we find theſe Numbers,

Firſt 647, which is the Year of Rome, according to Varro;
Next 2, which ſhows it to have been, on the 2d Year, of the CLXVIIIth Olympiad, which is marked on the Line above;
Then 642, the correſponding Year of Nabonaſſar; and in the firſt Column of all, is
4607, the Year of the Julian Period, coinciding with theſe other Æras, and with the Year 107 before Chriſt.

We next come to inquire, about the State of the different Kingdoms, in that Year 107; firſt, in the Column of Egypt we find the Figure 10 marked on the Hair Line, which ſhows it to be the 10th Year of the Reign of Ptolemy Lathurus, King of Egypt, with his Mother Cleopatra, ſirnamed the Elder, whoſe Names, are marked a little higher, when they began to reign. In the Column of Kings of Syria, we find the figure 17 marked, which ſhows it to be the 17th Year of Antiochus VIII ſirnamed Grypus; and in the ſame Column, on the other ſide, tho' ſtill on the ſame Hair Line, is the Figure 6, as being the 6th Year of the Reign of Antiochus IX, ſirnamed Cyzicenus, King of Cœleſyria, which was Part of Syria, then erected into a ſeparate Kingdom; in the Column of Kings of Pergamus, we find nothing marked, becauſe by caſting our Eye upwards, we may obſerve that Kingdom had been bequeathed to the Romans, in the Year 133 before Chriſt. But ſtill along the Hair Line above mentioned, in the Column of High Prieſts, and Princes of the Jews, we find it was the 1st Year of Ariſtobulus, ſirnamed Philellen, who had juſt ſucceeded John Hyrcanus, and was himſelf ſucceeded, in the following Year, by Alexander Jannæus.

But we may enquire ſtill farther, what was the Situation of the Roman Republick at that Time? And in order to underſtand this, what we have already mentioned muſt be recollected, That each ſingle Line contains the Events of that ſingle Year, to which it correſponds, along the Hair Line, by which we may eaſily diſcover, that the Romans were at that Time engaged in two Great Wars, one againſt Jugurtha, and another againſt the Teutones and Cimbri; for the Line immediately below, tells us, that Jugurtha was delivered up to Marius, by Bocchus, in the following Year 106, which therefore concluded the five Years of the Jugurthine War; and on the ſecond Line below, which correſponds to the Year before Chriſt 105, Cæpio and Manilius were ignominiouſly defeated by the Teutones, on the Banks of the Rhone; where 80,000 Romans were killed; and by running our Eye upwards, along the Column of Remarkable Events, we may proceed to connect it in our Memory with a Multitude of other Particulars, ſuch as,

That 12 Years before this, Marius, when Tribune, had impriſoned Metellus the Conſul, for oppoſing a Law which he propoſed about the Bridges of Rome.
That 14 Years before this, Caius Gracchus was killed, in attempting an Agrarian Law.
That 26 Years before this, Numantia was deſtroyed, by P. C. Scipio, ſirnamed Africanus II; being the ſame Year in which Pergamus was bequeathed to the Romans; and in which Tiberius Gracchus was killed, in attempting his Agrarian Law.

That 39 Years before this, Carthage and Corinth were both deſtroyed, the firſt by Scipio, and the ſecond by Mummius.

If we deſire to know the State of Learning of that Age, we may find it, from the Column of Men of Learning, and Genius, for ſuch then were, Caſtor of Rhodes the Chronologer and Hiſtorian,

Menecrates, of Nyſa, the Grammarian[1],
Lucilius, the firſt Roman Satiriſt, who died in 103, Æt. 46,
Apollodorus, of Athens, the Chronologer and Grammarian,
Marcus Antonius ſen', the Roman Orator, who died in 87, Æt. 56,
Lucius Craſſus, the Roman Orator, who died in 91, Æt. 49,
Athenion, the Peripatetick Philoſopher, who died about 95,
Artemidorus, of Epheſus, the Geographer.

All of whom were alive and eminent about the Birth of Cicero, tho' they are placed according to the Times in which they principally flouriſhed, without being ſtrictly confined to a particular Year; for the Period of their flouriſhing is eaſily determined from the Year of their Death, and their Age, which is generally added, when it can be found. And the ſame Rule is obſerved, in diſpoſing the Column of Stateſmen and Warriors, tho', in general, they are more directly connected with thoſe Remarkable Events which they either occaſioned or conducted. For we find there the following Names,

Caius Marius, the Roman General, who died in 86,
L. Cæcilius Metellus, ſirnamed Dalmaticus,
Ptolemy Appion, King of Cyrené,
Alexander, King of Cyprus, and afterwards of Egypt, who died in 88,
Jugurtha, King of Numidia, who died in 106,
Bocchus, King of Mauritania,
Metellus ſirnamed Numidicus who was baniſhed Rome in 100,
Q. Servilius Cæpio, the Roman General, who died about 95,
Antigonus the Jewiſh Prince who died in 106,
Athenion, the General of the Slaves in Sicily who died in 102.

Let us take another Part of the Life of Cicero, which is his Suppreſſion of the Cataline Conſpiracy, and obſerve its Connection with the other Parts of the Roman Hiſtory. And here I cannot help obſerving a very common Miſtake, among a Number of People, who conceive, that the Cataline Conſpiracy was prior in Time to the Jugurthine War; becauſe it is printed and placed before it, in Saluſt's Account of both theſe Tranſactions: which is a plain Proof, how much a Prejudice only acquired by Accident, may darken the cleareſt Period of Hiſtory. For the Tables plainly ſhow, that the Jugurthine War, began no leſs than 48 Years, before the Cataline Conſpiracy.

We have already obſerved, that this Conſpiracy was detected by Cicero in Octo', 63 Years before Chriſt, and to be found in the 19th Plate.

According then to the Method above mentioned, we find, that the Year 63 before Chriſt, was the 691st Year of Rome, the 2d Year of the CLXXIXth Olympiad, the 686th Year of Nabonaſſar, and 4651st of the Julian Period; and in the Column of Kings, that it was in the 3d Year of Ptolemy Dionyſius, ſirnamed Auletes, King of Egypt; we obſerve in the next Column that the Kingdom of Syria, had been conquered, two Years before by Pompey, who reduced it to a Roman Province; and in the Column of Kings of the Jews, that it was the firſt Year of the Reſtoration of Hyrcanus II; for the Remarkable Events, mention, that Jeruſalem was taken by Pompey (that very Year) who reſtored Hyrcanus. The Cataline Conſpiracy appears then to have been in Agitation when Pompey was engaged in this War in Judæa; and when Mithridates killed himſelf, after being defeated by his Son Pharnaces; and we can diſcover from the Tables, that Cicero was then 43 Years old, Cæſar 37, and Pompey 39.

By looking back in the Tables, we obſerve, that it was 16 Years after Sylla had reſigned his Dictatorſhip. In the Tranſaction itſelf, it is mentioned to have been detected by Cicero, in October, and defeated by Antony the Conſul, in Dec': So that the whole Affair was diſcovered and ſuppreſſed, in about two Months. And when we deſcend, in the Column of Events, we find, that it was a little leſs than three Years, before the 1st Triumvirate of Cæſar, Pompey and Craſſus, which began in the Autumn of the Year 60 before Chriſt. We find next that Cicero was baniſhed in the Calends of April, of the Year 58, at the very Time that Cæſar began his Expedition againſt Gaul, for he attacked the Helvetii upon the 1st Day of April; and this Baniſhment of Cicero appears to have continued one Year and five Months; as he was recalled from his Retirement at Theſſalonica, about the beginning of Sept' 57; ſo that his Return was about ſix Years after the Cataline Conſpiracy. The Death of Craſſus was near ten Years after it, being defeated and killed by the Parthians, at Sinnaca in Meſopotamia, on the 9th of June 53. Now the Space from this laſt Event, to the beginning of the Civil War, makes an Interval of about 3 Years and 4 Months, as it broke out on the 22d of October 50, according to the Julian Year, though the Romans, from the Miſtake in their Calendar, reckoned it to be the Calends of January of the following Year. And from this Date of Octo' 22d, when the Senate ordered Cæſar to diſband his Army, we find there was an Interval of two Months and four Days, to the Siege of Brunduſium, which he began on Dec' 26th, Pompey ſailed from thence Jan' 3d, 49, and Cæſar entered it on the 4th, and came to Rome upon the 19th; beſieged Marſeilles in the Spring of that Year, defeated Pompey's Lieutenants in Spain in the Summer, returned to Rome in Sept', and croſſed the Adriatic into Epirus on the 15th of Octo'; all of which happened in the Year 49 before Chriſt. The Battle of Pharſalia was fought upon the 20th of July following, according to their erroneous Calendar, tho' really about the 12th of the Julian May; being 48 Years before Chriſt, the 706th Year of Rome, according to Varro, the 1st Year of CLXXXIIId Olympiad, the 701st Year of Nabonaſſar, and the 4666 Year of the Julian Period; and with regard to the collateral

[1] The Title of Grammarian, in thoſe Days, was properly applied to Men eminent, both in Critical Learning, and the different Branches of the Belles Lettres.

Reigns, it was on the 4th Year of Ptolemy Dionyſius, King of Egypt, with his Siſter Cleopatra, and the 16th of Hyrcanus II. King of the Jews.

And now let us conclude theſe Examples, with the particular Æras and State of the World, at the Birth of our Saviour.

From the Index we are directed to the 20th Plate, where, upon the 5th Year before the Vulgar Æra, we have his Birth marked to have been on Decr 25th, and by running our Eye acroſs the Hair Line, we find it to be the 749th Year of Rome, according to Varro, the 4th Year of the CXCIIId Olympiad, the 744th Year of Nabonaſſar, and the Year 4709 of the Julian Period; it was likewiſe in the 27th Year of the Reign of Auguſtus the Roman Emperor, counting it from his Victory over Antony at Actium, Septr 3d, 31; and it was alſo in the 33d Year of Herod King of the Jews, from which Year of his Reign, as we ſhall ſhow in the Diſſertations, we have been induced to fix the true Birth of Chriſt, as happening 4 Years before the Common Æra.

Then as to the Political State of the World, we find that Auguſtus was at this Time at Peace with all Nations, and continued ſo till the Armenian War, which began 3 Years after, under his Grandſon Caius Cæſar. We may obſerve likewiſe that Auguſtus had then loſt his two Great Miniſters, as Marcus Vipſanius Agrippa died in Campania on the 19th of March, 12, which was above 7 Years and 9 Months before the true Birth of Chriſt, and Mæcenas died in the Month of Auguſt of the Year 8, which was only 3 Years and four Months before that Birth; Tiberius had retired the preceding Year to Rhodes, from a Jealouſy of the two Young Cæſars, who were the Grandſons of Auguſtus, being the Sons of Agrippa, by his Daughter Julia.

As to the State of Learning, we find that the famous Varro had been dead about 23 Years, Cornelius Nepos 20, Virgil 14 Years 3 Months and 3 Days, as he died at Brunduſium, or, as Servius has it, at Tarentum, Septr 22d, 19 Years before the Vulgar Æra; Tibullus was dead likewiſe 14 Years, being on the ſame Year with Virgil, and Horace 3 Years and 28 Days, as he died on the 27th of Novr, in the Year 8, before the Vulgar Æra, having ſurvived his Patron Mæcenas about 3 Months.

Theſe few Examples will perhaps be ſufficient to inſtruct even the Ignorant in the Manner of conſulting the Tables, and we hope that ſuch as are more Learned, will excuſe the Detail, which has been thought neceſſary for that Purpoſe.

Theſe Tables were honoured upon the firſt Publication in 1754, with the Countenance of ſome of the firſt Perſonages in this Country; particularly of the late EARLS OF BATH AND HARDWICKE, two of the ableſt and moſt eminent Men which this Kingdom has produced; and therefore the Author hopes he will be excuſed in taking this Opportunity of declaring his private Gratitude and Veneration for two ſuch Characters who are now far removed out of the Reach either of Slander or Adulation.

The Diſſertations upon the difficult Parts of Chronology, which were preparing for the Preſs at the Time of the firſt Edition of theſe Tables, have been long interrupted by a Duty to which the Author was called upon ſoon after to diſcharge, which was the Attendance on his late Royal Highneſs THE DUKE OF YORK. And as this, for the Courſe of near Eleven Years, engroſſed without any Interruption all his Thoughts and Leiſure, it is therefore the only Apology he can give for having ſo long delayed the Publication of that Part of his Work.

How much that excellent young Prince deſerved of the World and of his Country, was evident, and will be long remembered, by every one who had the Honour of being near his Perſon, or to whom he was at all known. For, amidſt the Gaiety of Youth, enlivened by a great conſtitutional Vivacity, few Perſonages of his high Rank had a more ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, or a firmer Attachment to Men whoſe Characters he approved.

To Science in particular he was one of the warmeſt Friends, and took all Opportunities of honouring and promoting every uſeful or ingenious Improvement in Knowledge.

Flattered, unhappily, with an Idea of having a Conſtitution equal to every Fatigue, and poſſeſſed of a Flow of natural Chearfulneſs and animal Spirits which neither travelling nor watching ſeemed to leſſen, he fell a Victim to this ill-grounded Prepoſſeſſion. For the too intenſe Exerciſe he took in a ſultry Seaſon and Climate, brought upon him the Attack of a Putrid Fever, againſt which he was perhaps leſs fortified than moſt other Perſons from his great Temperance in Wine; ſo that its Violence ſoon put a Period to his Life in the Bloom and Vigour of Youth, and when he was juſt entering with uncommon Sedulity into the Career of publick Buſineſs, where his Abilities would have rendered him of the greateſt Service to the King his Royal Brother, and to his native Country. Even in his laſt Moments he ſhewed the ſtrongeſt Proofs of a Fortitude and Reſignation, as well as a Preſence of Mind which was natural and unaffected, and would have diſtinguiſhed his Character had he been born even in the loweſt Rank of human Life.

It was in Compliance with his Royal Highneſs's Deſire that I have endeavoured to improve theſe Tables of Chronology, by adding *fourteen Maps*, part of them containing *the antient* and part of them *the modern Geography*, which are ſo

s As the little Ornament which is given in the Title Page, has pleaſed ſome good Judges, they have deſired a particular Account of the Deſign.

The Story then, is that of Herodotus reading his Hiſtory at the Olympick Games, and is founded on a Paſſage of Lucian, in his Piece called Herodotus, or Action and at the Recital of which, Thucidides, then a Boy, is ſaid to have cried with Tears of Admiration, as taken Notice of by Marcellinus in his Life of that Hiſtorian.

The Figure of Herodotus will be eaſily known, as being the Principal in the Piece, and having a Scroll in his Left Hand, on which may be read, ΞΕΡΞΟΥ ΚΑΤΑΒΑΣΙΣ, THE EXPEDITION OF XERXES. For as this was the moſt violent and dangerous Attack upon the general Liberties of Greece, and occaſioned the burning of all their Temples by the Perſians, which were ever afterwards left in Ruins, as a publick Monument of their Barbarity; it was therefore attended with all the Circumſtances which could awaken their Enthuſiaſm and their Horror. And we are directed to fix upon this Subject the rather, becauſe Lucian mentions it, as the Part of the Hiſtory which had affected them the moſt. "For when the Time, ſays he, of the GREAT OLYMPICK GAMES drew near, "Herodotus found this to be the very Opportunity he ſo much deſired, as it aſſembled together all the moſt eminent Men of Greece. He entered therefore the "ΟΠΙΣΘΟΔΟΜΟΣ, and preſented himſelf, not as a Spectator, but as one ready to contend in the Games; and when he recited his Hiſtory, he ſo enchanted "every one preſent, that they diſtinguiſhed his different Books, by way of Title, with the Names of the Muſes, as being alſo Nine in Number. And he be-"came at once more univerſally known than the Olympick Conquerors themſelves; for there was none but had heard of the Name of Herodotus; either ſuch as

"were

ſo diſpoſed in different Places of the Tables, as to illuſtrate the Times and Periods when the Countries delineated in each Map were the principal Scenes of Action. For in his Royal Highneſs's Application to the Peruſal of the Political Hiſtory of the World in its various Branches, to which indeed all his Mornings were generally devoted, he found it of great Advantage, for the clearer underſtanding of any Tranſaction or Event, to have the Country and the Period of Time placed before him in one View, as the proper Companions to each other. And as they have been privately uſed in this manner for ſome Years paſt, they are now publiſhed to the World, with the Hopes of their being found of Service to ſuch who may employ any of their leiſure Hours in the Study either of ancient or modern Hiſtory.

A few of the Maps have been copied from M. *Deliſle* and M. *Robert*, but by much the greateſt Number of them were drawn under the Author's immediate Inſpection by M. *De Larochette*, from the lateſt and moſt accurate Diſcoveries and Obſervations. And that the Errors in other Maps, and the Times when they were rectified, might be the eaſier traced and known, *a Diſſertation* is prefixed to the whole *on the Riſe and Progreſs of Geography*, which though far from being ſo complete as the Author could have wiſhed, may ſtill be of ſome uſe to many who have been hitherto leſs converſant in this Branch of Science.

" were preſent themſelves at Olympia, or had enquired of ſuch as had been there. And wherever he appeared, they pointed him out, ſaying, " THIS IS THAT " HERODOTUS WHO DESCRIBED THE PERSIAN BATTLES, IN THE IONIAN DIALECT, AND WHO SO NOBLY CELEBRATED OUR VICTORIES *."

His Diſcourſe is properly addreſſed to the Olympick Judges, who are raiſed above the reſt upon a particular Seat or Bench, with a ſemicircular Table before them, on which there lie, as THE PROPER INSIGNIA, *the Palm Branch and the three Olive Crowns.* We have placed only ſix Judges on the Bench, though it appears from Pauſanias †, that there were ten Judges in the Days of HERODOTUS; becauſe it would have crowded that Part of the Piece too much, if we had taken them all in: So that we may ſuppoſe, four of them might be abſent by reaſon of Sickneſs or other Buſineſs.

Upon the Front of the Bench, we have put a plain Inſcription, ſimilar to many mentioned by PAUSANIAS, ſignifying that it was THE SEAT OF THE OLYMPICK JUDGES, ΕΛΛΑΝΟΔΙΚΩΝ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΚΩΝ ΕΔΡΑ, and we have placed this ἑδρα or Seat, near the Goal of the Stadium, agreeable to a Paſſage in Pauſanias, p. 180. Ὡς ἐφεστήκοιεν τρεῖς, ἐπὶ τῷ δρόμῳ τῷ πεῤῥατι, Ἑλλανοδικαι.

The Stadium, or circular Range of Trees, round which the Races were made, appear in the Picture immediately behind HERODOTUS and the Crowd ‡.

The Boy ſtanding juſt under the Right Arm of Herodotus, is intended for the Figure of Thucidides, who is ſuppoſed to be about fourteen Years of Age; there is a Tear juſt trickling down his Left Cheek, which, joined to that Attention with which he gazed upon Herodotus, ſhews that he cried rather from Admiration than from Grief; as if the firſt Sparks of his Emulation, as an Hiſtorian, were kindled from what he then heard. For Marcellinus mentions, that Herodotus took particular Notice of his Behaviour, and made the following Obſervation to his Father, " Thy Son, O, Olorus! has a ſtrong Impulſe in his Nature to Science:" Which is rather more expreſſive in the Original, Ὦ Ολορε, ἐρρᾷ ἡ Φύσις τῷ υἱεῖ ζε πρὸς μαθήματα ‖.

The round Sphere or Globe, which is raiſed upon the Dorick Pillar in the Middle of the Picture, repreſents the famous Olympick Diſk, which has the Word EKEXEIPIA inſcribed upon it; for Pauſanias tells us, lib. v. p. 168, that the Eleans uſed this Diſk for proclaiming and publiſhing PEACE to all Greece, during the Celebration of the Olympick Games; " which ἐκεχειρια, ſays he, was not wrote upon the Diſk in ſtreight Lines, but round it, in a circular Manner. This Inſcription upon the Diſk, conſiſted, probably, of the two Reſponſes of the Oracle at Delphi, which Syncellus has preſerved to us in his Chronographia, p. 196. Ed. Goar. Paris 1652, and is copied from him by Scaliger, in his Excerpts of Euſebius's Chronicon, p. 37, and which we ſhall give below for the Amuſement of the Learned §. Upon the lower Part of the Diſk, the Names of Iphitus and Lycurgus were inſcribed, which is mentioned by Plutarch in the Beginning of his Life of Lycurgus, as a Quotation from Ariſtotle; and it is confirmed likewiſe by what Pauſanias ſays of their being cotemporary, lib. v. p. 150, which Syncellus particularly takes Notice of in his Quotation from Ariſtodemus, p. 196.

The Back Ground of the Picture, behind the Judges, repreſents what Pauſanias calls, *The Treaſury of Altis*, which was a large Tract of Olympia, containing ſome of the moſt magnificent Antiquities of Greece; for it was crowded with *Altars and Temples* to all the Heathen Deities, which had been erected there by different States and Cities at different Times, as Memorials of Battles and Conqueſts, of which the moſt remarkable was that dedicated to the Olympian Jupiter, by the Eleans, out of the Spoils of Piſa, when they deſtroyed that City; in which Temple was enthroned the Statue of Jupiter, the Maſter-piece of Phidias, and made of ſolid Gold and Ivory. This Treaſury contained likewiſe many *Obeliſks*, which were the Monuments of Peace betwixt different Nations, the Treaties being inſcribed upon them at full length; ſuch as the thirty Years Truce between the Athenians and Lacedemonians, which was wrote upon a Column of Braſs; and there ſtood alſo, ſcattered about, a great Number of *Statues* of their Gods, Heroes, and Olympick Victors. But we ſhall inſiſt no farther upon theſe Particulars at preſent, and therefore we beg leave to cloſe this Account, by referring the more curious Reader to *the Fifth and Sixth Books of Pauſanias*, where he will find Materials for much Speculation, in what regards either the Antiquity or Magnificence of the fine Arts.

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* Εἰσὶν ἔν Ὀλύμπια τὰ μεγάλα καὶ ὁ Ἡρόδοτος, τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνο ἤκιεν οἱ νομίσας τὸν καιρὸν, ὃ μάλιστα ἐγλίχετο, πληθυσαν τηρήσας τὴν πανήγυριν, ἀπαυλοχόθιν ἤδη τῶν ἀρίστων ξυνειλεγμένον, παρελθὼν εἰς τὸν ὀπισθόδομον, ὁ Θραῖξ, ἀλλ' ἀγωνιστὴν Ὀλυμπίων παρεσχεν ἑαυτὸν, ᾄδων τὰς ἱστορίας, καὶ κηλῶν τὰς παρεντὰς, ἄχρι τοῦ καὶ Μοῦσας κληθῆναι τὰς βίβλους αὐτοῦ, ἐννέα καὶ αὐτὰς ὔσας. ἤδη δ' ἂν ἄπαυλες αὐτὸν ᾔδεσαν πολὺ μᾶλλον, ἢ τὰς Ὀλυμπιονίκας αὐτός. Καὶ ἐκ ἔστιν ὅστις ἀνήκοος ἦν τῷ Ἡροδότου ὀνόματος, οἱ μὲν, αὐτοὶ ἀκούσαντες ἐν Ὀλυμπία, οἱ δὲ, ἐκ τῶν τῆς πανηγύρεως ἠκοῆ πυνθανόμενοι, καὶ εἴ πω γε φανείη μόνον, ἐδείκνυτο αὐτῷ τῷ δακτύλῳ, ΟΥΤΟΣ ΕΚΕΙΝΟΣ ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΕΣΤΙΝ, Ο ΤΑΣ ΜΑΧΑΣ ΤΑΣ ΠΕΡΣΙΚΑΣ ΙΑΣΤΙ ΕΓΓΕΓΡΑΦΩΣ, Ο ΤΑΣ ΝΙΚΑΣ ΗΜΩΝ ΤΜΝΗΣΑΣ. Luciani Opera. Ed. Bourdelot. p. 327, 328. Paris 1615.

† The Olympick Judges were increaſed at different Times, and their Number was often varied, according to Pauſanias, lib. v. p. 156. Wechel. Francof. 1583, who gives the following Account of them.

Iphitus preſided alone at his firſt Celebration of the Olympick Games, and this Honour was continued to the Poſterity of Oxylus, who all preſided ſingly till the Lth Olympiad; but, on this Olympiad *two Judges* were choſen by Lot, from the City of Elis, which Number were thus continued for many Years, till, in the twenty-fifth Olympiad after this, which anſwers to the LXXVth Olympiad, when the Number of the ΗΛΑΑΝΟΔΙΚΑΙ, or *Olympick Judges*, was increaſed to nine, *three* of which were appointed for the Horſe Races, *three* for the Pentathlon, or five united Games, and the reſt for the remaining Games; and, in the LXXVIIth Olympiad, a *tenth* Judge was added. In the CIII^d Olympiad, the Eleans, having modelled their Government according to XII Tribes, or Diviſions, each Tribe ſent a particular Judge to the Olympick Games; but their War with the Arcadians following ſoon after, they loſt great Part of their Territory, and their Tribes were contracted to *eight*; therefore only *eight* Olympick Judges were choſen for the CIV^th Olympiad; but in the CVIII^th Olympiad, their Number was again encreaſed to ten, and continued ſo till the Days of Pauſanias.

From this Account, it appears, that there were ten Judges in the Days of Herodotus, as he flouriſhed about the LXXXIII^d Olympiad.

‡ The naked Situation of the Plains of Olympia, before the Planting of the Stadium by Hercules, and the Manner how he firſt diſcovered the beautiful Olive Trees, with which he encloſed it, is excellently deſcribed by Pindar, in his Third Olympick Ode, to which Mr. Weſt has done great Juſtice in his Tranſlation. See likewiſe Pauſanias, lib v. p. 154.

‖ See Marcellinus's Life of Thucidides, prefixed to Henry Stephens's Edition of that Hiſtorian.

§ Ὦ Πελοποννήσου ναῖται περιδώμι' ἰοῦλις
Θύετε καὶ πείθεσθε τὰ καὶ μάντεις ἐνέπωσιν
Ηλεῖοι πρόπολοι πατέρων νόμον ἰθύνοντες.

The Oracle addreſſed to the Eleans was as follows,

Τὴν αὐτῶν μὴδὲ πάλεαν, πολίμῳ δ' ἀπιχεῖσθε
Κοινοδίκῃ Φοίβῳ κηρύσσοντι Ἕλλησσι
Εὖτ' ἂν ἰὼ τριόδοις ἔλθῃ Φιλόφρων ἰκάνοις.

FOURTEEN MAPS

OF

ANCIENT AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

FOR THE ILLUSTRATION OF

THE TABLES

OF

CHRONOLOGY AND HISTORY.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A DISSERTATION ON THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF GEOGRAPHY.

BY JOHN BLAIR, L.L.D. F.R.S. and A.S.

PREBENDARY OF WESTMINSTER,

AND CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCESS DOWAGER OF WALES.

Hæ tot portiones Terræ—hæc eſt materia gloriæ noſtræ, hæc ſedes: hic honores gerimus, hic exercemus Imperia, hic opes cupimus, hic tumultuatur humanum Genus.

C. Plinii Naturalis Hiſtoriæ, lib. II. cap. LXVIII.

LONDON:

Printed in the YEAR MDCCLXVIII.

ON THE

RISE AND PROGRESS OF GEOGRAPHY.

IT muſt be obvious to every one, that ARTS and SCIENCES, when repreſented only in their more ripened State of Improvement, can never communicate a full Degree of Information, unleſs at the ſame Time the ruder Stages through which they paſſed before they arrived at that degree of Perfection, are minutely traced and known. A young Architect would never attain to be Maſter of his Art, if he had only ſeen Buildings, however magnificent, after the Fabricks were compleated. For then he could have no Opportunity of obſerving the Breadth or Depth of the Foundations which are neceſſary for carrying ſo great a Weight; he could know nothing of the Figure and Contrivance of the Frames by which the Arches and Vaultings were executed; the Manner of fixing thoſe Beams which bind the different Parts of the Walls and Roof together, and all the various Application of Tools and Engines, Ladders and Scaffolding, by means of which the Efforts of Art and Labour were united to compleat the Pile. For when the Superſtructure is finiſhed, then all theſe various Implements of Mechaniſm are removed like Rubbiſh from the Spot, and many of the ableſt Exertions of Skill in the Builder lie covered and out of Sight.

Geography therefore is in this Reſpect like every other Science whoſe imperfect Beginnings ought to be traced, and the Time and Manner pointed out in which it received its gradual Improvements. For though it is far from my Intention to prefix any Syſtem of Geography before the few Maps which are now publiſhed by way of Illuſtration of my Tables of Chronology, yet having found but little Satisfaction in any one Author, though I have looked into moſt of them who have profeſſedly wrote upon this Subject, I have, for my own Amuſement, collected and digeſted from different Writers, both ancient and modern, ſuch Particulars as I thought moſt intereſting for giving the Outline of this Hiſtory of Geography, hoping that the Leiſure and Abilities of others more converſant in this Branch of Knowledge, may be prompted to ſupply more amply this *Deſideratum* in the Hiſtory of Learning.

It appears that the early Geographers being deſtitute of mathematical Inſtruments and of aſtronomical Obſervations, began firſt to determine the Situation of Places according to Climates, and they were led to fix upon thoſe Climates from the Form and Colour of certain Animals which were to be found in thoſe different Countries. The Appearance of *Negroes*, or what they called Æthiopians, and of the larger ſized Animals, ſuch as the Rhinoceros and Elephants, ſuggeſted to them the Line of Diviſion where the Limits of the Torrid Zone began towards the North and ended towards the South. For Reaſon, ſaid they, points out to us, that ſimilar Things appear in the ſame Temperature of the Elements; and that whether they were Animals or Plants, they are produced according to the ſimilar State of the Air or Climate under the ſame Parallels, or a like Situation equally diſtant from either Pole [a].

This groſſer manner of dividing their Climates, muſt be conſidered as the firſt rude Outline of Geography in the more illiterate Ages of the World. For another Method was ſoon adopted by the Egyptians and Babylonians, which was the determining the Situation of Places or their Diſtance from the Equator, by obſerving *the Length of their longeſt and ſhorteſt Days*. And that this Obſervation might be performed with ſome Accuracy, they made uſe of a Species of perpendicular Sundials, having a Stilus or *Gnomon* erected upon a horizontal Plane, by which they were enabled to meaſure the Length or Shortneſs of the Shadow, in proportion to the Height of the Stilus.

It is difficult to ſay which of theſe two Nations are intitled to the Credit of this Invention. Herodotus [b] tells us, *that the Greeks firſt learned the Pole, the Gnomon, and the twelve Diviſions of the Day, from the Babylonians*. But in oppoſition to this it may be obſerved, that the Merit of this Invention of the Gnomon in Greece, is aſcribed by Pliny [c] and Diogenes Laertius, to the aſtronomical School of Miletus, and particularly to Anaximander and Anaximenes, the Diſciples of Thales; and there is Reaſon to believe that this Method of Obſervation was well known to Thales himſelf. For though the actual Erection of a Gnomon was an Honour reſerved for one of his immediate Succeſſors, who placed at Lacedemon the firſt Sundial upon that Conſtruction that was ſeen in Greece [d]; yet it may be preſumed at the ſame time, that Thales, who had travelled into Egypt, where he learned both his Geometry and Aſtronomy, might bring from thence the Idea and Principle of this Inſtrument of Obſervation; for Diogenes Laertius particularly mentions, *That he was the firſt who found out the Paſſage of the Sun from Tropick to Tropick* [e]. But by what Inſtrument could this be determined unleſs by the Gnomon? For *the Aſtrolab* and *the Armillary Circles* are generally believed to have been invented by ſome of the later Greek Aſtronomers who flouriſhed under the Ptolemys; ſuch as Timocharis, Ariſtillus, or Eratoſthenes.

Thales is likewiſe ſaid to have been the Author of two Books, one *on the Tropick*, and one *on the Equinox*, the exact Times of which he probably determined by the Shadows of the Gnomon; and by this he was naturally led to ano-

[a] Ptolemæi Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 9. [b] Herodotus, lib. 2. p. 145. Ed. H. Steph. [c] Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 76. Umbrarum hanc rationem & quam vocant Gnomonicen invenit Anaximenes Mileſius Anaximandri Diſcipulus, primuſque Horologium, quod appellant Sciotericon Lacedæmone oſtendit. [d] Diogenes Laertius in Anaximandro, lib. 2. Ἦρε δὲ καὶ γνώμονα πρῶτος, καὶ ἔστησεν ἐπὶ τῶν σκιοθήρων ἐν Λακεδαίμονι τροπάς τε καὶ ἰσημερίας σημαίνοντα. [e] πρῶτος δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τροπῆς ἐπὶ τροπὴν παροδον ἦρε. Diog. Laert. lib. 1. § 24.

ther of his Diſcoveries, which was the Diviſion of the Year into *its four Seaſons*, which was a Conſequence of his finding the particular Days when the Sun appeared to be in the Tropicks and in the Equinox.

His Diviſion of the Year into 365 Days, was undoubtedly brought by him from Egypt, as it is univerſally allowed[f] to have been an Egyptian Diſcovery prior to his Time, being aſcribed to the ſecond Mercury, ſirnamed Triſmegiſtus, who is ſuppoſed[g] to have lived about 50 Years after the Exodus, according to Euſebius. And Pliny tells us expreſsly, that the Diſcovery of this Length of the Year by the Addition of the five Days and a Quarter to the 360, was made by obſerving when *the Shadow returned to its Marks*[h]; which is a clear Proof that it was done by the Uſe of a Gnomon. And that the taking the Lengths of the Shadow, by way of Calculation, was an Idea familiar to Thales, appears from his firſt inventing the Method of determining the Height of the Pyramids by their Shadow, at that exact Inſtant of Time in the Day when the Shadow of a Man is found to be equal to his Height[*].

It does not therefore ſeem to be an improbable Suppoſition, that this Method of obſerving by the Gnomon was originally imported from Egypt, where it was known long before this Dawn of the Greek Learning; for it has been the Opinion of ſeveral eminent Writers[i], that their Pyramids and Obeliſks, which to common Travellers appeared to be Buildings merely of Ornament and Magnificence, were really Sun-dials upon a larger Scale, by which the Variation of the Length of the Shadow in proportion to its Height, could be taken with a greater degree of Accuracy. And to confirm this Opinion, it was found upon Examination by M. de Chazelles[k] in 1694, that the two Sides, both of the larger and ſmaller Pyramids, were placed exactly North and South, ſo as to be true meridian Lines even at this Day, and the other two Sides ſtood Eaſt and Weſt; which is a clear Proof that even in thoſe early Times in which they were built, they were ſo contrived by the Egyptians to ſtand in the Direction of the four cardinal Points of the Heavens for the Purpoſes of their aſtronomical Obſervations.

It is not my preſent Intention to regiſter all the particular Diſcoveries of *Aſtronomy*, but only to explain ſuch of them as are intimately connected with *the Progreſs of Geography*; for their Advances were ſo often made by the ſame Steps, that the one is not to be clearly underſtood without the other.

From the Days of Thales and his immediate Succeſſors, who flouriſhed in the Sixth Century before Chriſt, there ſeems to have been little done towards the ſolid Improvement of Geography for two hundred Years, till the Eſtabliſhment of the famous aſtronomical School of Alexandria. For we have ſcarce any Fragments remaining of the School of Pythagoras; though at the ſame time it muſt be owned, that their having known the true Syſtem of the World by placing the Sun in the Center, and giving the Earth both the diurnal and annual Revolutions, are Proofs that their Knowledge of this muſt have been eſtabliſhed by clear and accurate Obſervations.

There is however an aſtronomical Obſervation mentioned during this Period, and it is indeed the firſt Greek one that is on Record, and is preſerved to us by Ptolemy[l], which is that of Meton and Euctemon, who obſerved the Summer Solſtice at Athens, during the Archonſhip of Apſeudes, upon the 21ſt of the Egyptian Month Phamenoth, in the Morning, being the 27th of June, 432 Years before Chriſt. This Obſervation was made with a View of determining the Beginning of their Cycle of XIX Years, which commenced upon the New Moon of the 15th of July immediately ſucceeding (being exactly 18 Days after the Solſtice) and fell, according to Diodorus[m], upon the 13th of the Athenian Month Sciropharion.

This ſolſticial Obſervation muſt have given Meton and Euctemon an Opportunity of determining the Latitude of Athens at the ſame time, had they but known the ſimple Manner of drawing the Concluſion; for as the Length of the Shadow of the Gnomon was narrowly watched at the Criſis of the Solſtice, the Proportion of that to the Height of the Gnomon was eaſily known, by which the Angle of the Sun's Altitude was given. And though the Sun's greateſt Declination was then very inaccurately known, being by ſome[n] ſuppoſed to be 24°, and by others[o] 23° 51′, which is only found at preſent to be 23° 28′ 10″, yet ſtill the Latitude of Athens might have been deduced within the Limitations of this Error; making at the ſame time Allowances for the groſs Manner in which Altitudes were determined without proper Inſtruments, and without the Solutions of Trigonometry, which appears to have been unknown till the Age of Hipparchus, by whom it was firſt introduced[p].

It

[f] Herodotus, lib. 2. p. 48. Macrobii Saturn. l. 12. Strabo, lib. 17. p. 816. [g] Euſebius in Chronico. Syncelli Chronograph. p. 123. Marſhami Chronicon ad Sæc. x. p. 245. Ed. Lips. 1676. [h] Deinde Solis Meatum eſſe partium trecentarum, ſed *ut Obſervatio Umbrarum ejus redeat ad Notas*, quinos annis dies adjici, ſuperque quartam partem diei. Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 8. It is proper to obſerve here, that the odd Quarter of a Day, though known to the Egyptians, was not added till under the Reign of the Emperor Auguſtus, in the Year 25 Before Chriſt. [*] Diogenes Laertius in Thalete, lib. 1. § 27. [i] Idemque inſinuant Obeliſci & Pyramides antiquiſſimæ, non ad Ornatum ſolum aut Pompam erectæ in Ægypto, ſed etiam ad captandam ope Umbrarum Altitudinem Solis. Riccioli Almageſt. Tom. 1. Præf. ix. Caſſini de l'Origine & du Progres de l'Aſtronomie, p. 13. [k] M. Fontenelle's Eloge de M. de Chazelles dans les Memoires de l'Academie pour 1710. [l] Mathem. Syntax. lib. 3. cap. 2. p. 62. [m] Diodorus Siculus, lib. 12. p. 305. [n] Strabo ad finem, lib. 2. & Vitruvius, lib. 9. cap. 8. & Meſſahala Arabs, lib. 2. Aſtrolabii, ex Indorum Obſervatione. [o] Ptolemy. Math. Syntax. lib. 1. cap. 11. p. 18.

[p] TRIGONOMETRY appears to have been firſt introduced by Hipparchus, according to Theon in his Commentary on the Almageſt, lib. 1. cap. 9. p. 39. where treating upon *the Quantity of Right Lines in a Circle*, and having premiſed that Circles are ſuppoſed to be divided into 360 Parts, the Diameter into 120, and the Radius into 60, he adds the following Words.

"The Method of finding the Right Lines (or Chords) in a Circle, is demonſtrated by Hipparchus in Twelve Books, and after him by Menelaus in Six Books — "It is a thing much to be admired (continues he) that this Man (viz. Hipparchus) with ſo little Difficulty, and by a few and thoſe eaſy Theorems, has made the "Diſcovery of their Quantities; and after this, by certain ſhort Lemmata, he demonſtrated a few, and thoſe the moſt uſeful of the Theorems, for obtaining the "Quantities of theſe Right Lines; and then conſequentially, by theſe very Theorems, he has demonſtrated the Method of inveſtigating a Canon or Table, by which "we may not only find from the Data, without any Inveſtigation, the Magnitudes laid down, but likewiſe by a linear Demonſtration we may inveſtigate them; ſo "that if any graphical Error ſhould be introduced in the Numbers given by the Canon, we may with great Readineſs rectify them by means of the Projection."

Ptolemy, in his Almageſt, or Mathem. Syntax. lib. 1. cap. 9. has ſhewn us this Operation by finding the real Quantities of the Pentagons and other regular Figures inſcribed in a Circle, and from thence deduces his Method of calculating a Table of Subtenſes or Chords, to every 30′ of the Circle, which he ſubjoins to this Chapter.

But

It would ſeem that Timocharis and Ariſtillus, who began to obſerve 295 Years before Chriſt, were the firſt who introduced the Manner of determining the Poſitions of the Stars *according to their Longitudes and Latitudes* taken with reſpect to the Equator. This we know from Ptolemy, who has preſerved many of their Obſervations in his Almageſt [q]; one in particular is well known, as it gave Riſe to the famous Diſcovery of the Preceſſion of the Equinoxes; it was that of the Spica in Virgo, which Timocharis found to be 8° Weſt from the autumnal equinoctial Point, and likewiſe that it was one Degree and two Fifths to the North of the Equator: Both of which were found to be different by Hipparchus; ſo that this bright Star had ſhifted its Place with regard to theſe two Particulars in that Interval of Time elapſed betwixt theſe two Obſervations; for in one Caſe he only found it to be 6° Weſt from the autumnal equinoctial Point; and in the other, that it was three Fifths of a Degree, or 36′ to the North of the Equator; but it was found both by Timocharis and Hipparchus to have remained nearly at the Diſtance of two Degrees to the South of the Middle of the Zodiac or Ecliptick. From which it naturally appeared reaſonable for Hipparchus to ſuppoſe that the fixed Stars had a ſlow Motion round the Poles of the Zodiac: "Yet, as Ptolemy [r] tells us, that though inclined "to this Opinion, yet Hipparchus ſays of himſelf, "*That he heſitated in his own Mind upon the Deciſion of the Queſ-*"*tion*, becauſe the Obſervations of Timocharis were not to be confidently depended upon, as being made in a rough "and groſs Manner; and that the Interval of Time (though of 150 Years and upwards) was not ſufficient for a clear "and certain Comprehenſion of that Matter.

There was likewiſe an additional Reaſon for this Suſpenſion of Judgment in Hipparchus, which Ptolemy has preſerved in another Paſſage of his Almageſt [s]. For he tells us, that Hipparchus had found the greateſt Diſtance of the Spica of Virgo from the autumnal Equinox to be 6° 30′ in the 32ᵈ Year of the third Calippick Period (viz. 146 before Chriſt) and that he found it to be only 5° 15′ in the 43ᵈ Year of the ſaid Period (viz. 135 before Chriſt); and as he could not apprehend that this Star ſhould make a Motion of 1° 15′ in 11 Years, he concluded that this Difference aroſe from ſome Inequality in the apparent Motion of the Sun: For though this Variation puzzled him, yet, ſays Ptolemy [t], *He was prompted from his Love of Truth to conceal nothing which could tend in the leaſt degree to carry any Perſons to a Suſpicion upon his Obſervations.* But by way of accounting for this, he was induced at one time to ſuppoſe, that this Motion of the fixed Stars in varying their Diſtance from the equinoctial Point, was confined to ſuch of them as were near the Zodiac, as if this Irregularity was occaſioned by the Sun, Moon and Planets which moved in this Path; and this Ptolemy calls *the firſt Hypotheſis of Hipparchus* [u]. But this he afterwards relinquiſhed, when he found that the Stars in the great Bear, and others which were at a conſiderable Diſtance from the Zodiac, ſhifted their Places equally with thoſe in the Zodiac, both with regard to the Equator and the equinoctial Colures.

From theſe Particulars, however, it ſufficiently appears, that Timocharis and Ariſtillus are intitled to a Share of the Merit of Hiparchus, who is ſo much celebrated for the Boldneſs of his Attempt in numbering the Stars, and ranging them all according to their Situations in the Heavens [w]. And it is likewiſe evident, that the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Stars were reckoned from the Equator both by Timocharis and Hipparchus; for it was only after the Preceſſion of the Equinoxes was fully eſtabliſhed by Ptolemy, that the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Stars were uniformly referred to the Ecliptic. It was then but an eaſy Tranſition of Thought in Hipparchus to aſſort and diſpoſe the different Parts of the Earth according to Latitude and Longitude, being only a new Application or Tranſpoſition of that Artifice which was already ſo happily introduced in the Arrangement of the Conſtellations, and therefore equally proper to be adopted in tracing the Meridians and Parallels of the Earth.

Strabo has preſerved the very Words of Hipparchus, in which he explains his Ideas upon this Subject, being a Fragment extracted from a Treatiſe of his wrote againſt Eratoſthenes.

"It

But when they came to apply theſe to the Purpoſes of Trigonometry, their Manner of Calculation was very tedious by the *Subtenſes of double Arcs* inſtead of *Sines*, which was an after Invention of the Arabians, appearing firſt in the Writings of Albategni, and their Caſes were ſolved by a Compoſition of Ratios betwixt ſix different Magnitudes, from which it was intitled, *The Canon of the ſix Quantities*, alluding to the three Sides and the three Angles contained in all Triangles whatever, both plain and ſpherical *.

In this embaraſſed State it continued till towards the Middle of the Xᵗʰ Century, when it was reduced by the Arabians to a clearer and more ſimple Method. For beſides the Introduction of Sines already mentioned, all the various Propoſitions were reduced to three plain Theorems by Geber ben Aphla, the Aſtronomer of Seville, and which are contained in his Preface to his Commentary on the Almageſt, which was publiſhed by Petreius of Norimberg in 1633.

There were two Caſes in ſpherical Triangles however to which theſe three Theorems did not extend; which are, when the three Sides are given and the Angles required; or when the three Angles are given and the Sides are required. And the Merit of the Solution of them was reſerved for Regiomontanus in the Middle of the XVᵗʰ Century. Trigonometry is alſo indebted to him and his Maſter Purbachius, for having calculated a Table of Sines to every Degree and Minute of the Quadrant. It was upon this Occaſion, in 1464, that Regiomontanus is ſuppoſed to have introduced for the firſt time *Decimal Arithmetic* in his *Trigonometrical Canons* in the Room of the *Sexageſimal Parts* which had formerly been in uſe; and this he did, as Wallis ſays, *ſilently* and *unobſerved*. See Wallis's Preface to his Algebra, and alſo p. 31. Regiomontanus likewiſe introduced the Uſe and Application of Tangents; and near 100 Years after this, about 1560, Rheticus added to theſe the Uſe of Secants in Trigonometry, and compoſed new Tables of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, calculated not only for Degrees and Minutes, but from ten Seconds to ten Seconds.

The greateſt Addition, however, to this Branch of Mathematicks, was made by John Napier of Merchiſtoun, who introduced two new Theorems, which rendered the Solution of all the Caſes of ſpherical Triangles ſtill more eaſy and ſimple than they were before, by what are called *the five circular Parts*.

But whatever Reputation he might claim from that Diſcovery, *his Invention of Logarithms* in 1614, is ſtill much greater and more extenſive, and has ſpread its Influence to every Branch of mathematical Science. Though it muſt be confeſſed, that Trigonometry in particular received an infinite Advantage from it by ſhortning the tedious Multiplication and Diviſion of natural Sines, which beſides the Conſumption of ſo much Time, rendered the Calculations liable to frequent Errors.

* Menelaus, lib. 3. Prop. 1. Ptolemy Almageſt. lib. 1. cap. 12. p. 18. & lib. 2. p. 35. Montucla's Hiſtoire de Mathematiques, Tome 1. p. 358.

[q] Ptolemy Math. Syntax. lib. 7. cap. 2 & 3. p. 166, &c. [r] Ptolemy Math. Syntax. p. 168. διαζει δ'ὅμως καθάπερ καὶ αὐτὸς φησὶ, διὰ τὸ μήτε τας τηρήσεις τῶν περὶ τὸν Τιμόχαριν ἀξιοπίστους ὑπάρχειν, πάνυ ὀλοσχερῶς εἰλημμένας, μήτε τὴν ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ χρόνῳ διαφορὰν ἱκανὴν ἤδη γεγονέναι πρὸς βεβαίαν κατάληψιν. [s] Mathem. Syntax. p. 61. [t] βεβουλῆσθαι δὲ μόνον ὑπὸ φιλαληθείας, μὴ σιωπῆσαί τι των ἰδίους εἰς ὑποψίαν ὅπωσδήποτε δυναμένων ἐνεγκεῖν. [u] Ptolemy Mathem. Syntax. p. 164.

[w] Hipparchus—auſus, rem etiam Deo improbam, annumerare poſteris Stellas, ac *Sidera ad normam expangere, organis excogitatis* per quæ *Singularum loca* atque magnitudines *ſignarent* ut facile diſcerni poſſet ex eo, non modo an obirent, naſcerenturve ſed an omnino *aliqua tranſirent moverenturve*—cælo in hæreditate cunctis relicto, ſi quiſquam qui rationem eam caperet, inventus eſt. Plinii Nat. Hiſt. lib. 2. cap. 26.

" It is impoſſible, ſays he [x], either for an illiterate Perſon, or a Man of Learning, to acquire the neceſſary Knowledge " of Geography without an Attention to the Heavens, and to the Obſervations of Eclipſes. For whether Alexandria in " Egypt is more northerly than Babylon, or more ſoutherly, or to what Diſtance this amounts, cannot be determined " without conſidering them by their Climates. In like manner what Places lie towards the Eaſt, or towards the Weſt, " and whether more or leſs, no Perſon can know accurately without comparing the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon." Thus far Hipparchus.

As the two Diſtinctions here pointed out give us the clear Ideas of Latitude and Longitude, it is with great Juſtice that Hipparchus is univerſally allowed to have fixed the firſt ſolid Foundation of Geography by uniting it to Aſtronomy, and ſo rendering its Principles ſelf-evident and invariable [y].

Pliny [z] likewiſe confirms this, when after mentioning Thales and Sulpicius Gallus, who had both predicted Eclipſes, he adds, *that Hipparchus had foretold the Revolution* (of the Eclipſes) *of the Sun and Moon for* 600 *Years, comprehending the Months, Days and Hours of different Nations and the Situation of Places.* By which it would ſeem, that the Latitudes and Longitudes of theſe Places were particularly given.

But the fulleſt and ſtrongeſt Authority for appropriating this Invention to Hipparchus, is that of Ptolemy in his Geography, lib. 1. cap. 4. who ſays, " that Hipparchus was the only Author who had given *the Elevations of the North* " *Pole of a few Cities*, in proportion to the great Number that were to be delineated, and ſuch too as lay under the " ſame Parallels. Some that came after Hipparchus had given thoſe of other Places that lay upon the ſame Meridian, " becauſe their moſt favourable Voyages were commonly from North to South; but that moſt of the Diſtances, and " principally thoſe towards the Eaſt and Weſt, were laid down in a ſtill groſſer Manner; not from any Negligence of thoſe " who recorded them, but becauſe they had no ready Method of bringing them to a mathematical Exactneſs; and " likewiſe, becauſe there were not many Eclipſes of the Moon which had been obſerved at different Places at the ſame " Inſtant of Time: For it is upon Record, that an Eclipſe, which was obſerved at Arbela at Five o'Clock, was ſeen at " Carthage only at Two o'Clock; from which it clearly appeared what was the Diſtance of theſe two Places towards the " Eaſt and Weſt given in equinoctial Time."

It is however a little remarkable, that though Latitudes and Longitudes were in this Manner introduced and pointed out by Hipparchus, yet ſo little were they attended to till the Days of Ptolemy, that none of the intermediate Authors, ſuch as *Strabo* [a], *Vitruvius*, and *Pliny*, who all of them entered into a minute Deſcription of the geographical Situation of Places according to the Length and Shadows of the Gnomon, have ever given us the leaſt Hint of the Latitude or Longitude of any one Place whatever in the Language of Degrees and Minutes. So common is it in Science to ſee the Seeds of great and uſeful Diſcoveries often lie dormant and neglected for many Years, till there ariſes ſome Man of Abilities equal to the firſt Inventor, who ſeparates them by an original Spirit of Diſcernment from the Maſs of Matters otherwiſe of ſmaller Importance, reſtores them to their true Point of Light, and often improves them beyond the Ideas with which they were repreſented in the firſt Conception.

When the true Principles of Geography were thus pointed out by this new Invention of Latitude and Longitude, it was no Wonder that Maps were from thence made to aſſume a new Form of Projection eſſentially different from thoſe in uſe prior to this Period. It was for this Purpoſe that the Planiſphere, or the Delineation of the Sphere in Plano, is ſaid by Syneſius [b] to have been introduced by Hipparchus, *in order to preſerve the Sameneſs of the Proportions in the Diverſity of the Figure.* It muſt be owned, however, that the previous Steps to this new Projection of the Sphere, had been in a great Meaſure made eaſy by Archimedes, when he invented (at leaſt 50 Years and upwards before Hipparchus) thoſe noble Theorems of his for meaſuring the Surface of a Sphere and its different Segments; which were none of the leaſt important Diſcoveries of that great Geometrician.

We find in Strabo [c] an Alluſion to a ſpherical Projection in Plano, where the Meridians bended towards each other ſo as to make the Figure of a Cone.

For the Maps that were on record before the Time of Hipparchus, were little more than rude Outlines and topographical Sketches of different Countries; excepting the ſingle Map of Eratoſthenes, which I ſhall explain more particularly after having given a ſhort Account of thoſe that went before it.

The earlieſt were thoſe of Seſoſtris, mentioned by Euſtathius in his Epiſtle prefixed to his Commentary on Dionyſius's Περιηγησις, who ſays, " that this Egyptian King, having traverſed great Part of the Earth, recorded his March in Maps, " and gave Copies of his Maps not only to the Egyptians, but to the Scythians, to their great Aſtoniſhment [d]."

The Jews ſeem to have had Surveyors among them; and ſome have imagined from this that they had made a Map of the Holy Land when they gave the different Portions to the Nine Tribes at Shiloh, as mentioned in Joſhua, Chap. xviii. ver. 4, 8 and 9. For they are there ſent to walk through the Land, and to deſcribe it; and they are afterwards ſaid *to have deſcribed it in ſeven Parts in a Book.* And Joſephus tells us, that when Joſhua ſent out People from the different Tribes to meaſure the Land, he gave them as Companions Perſons well inſtructed in Geometry, who could not be miſtaken in the Truth from their Skill [e].

[x] Strabo, lib. 1. p. 7. [y] See likewiſe what Strabo ſays of Hipparchus, lib. 2. p. 131, 2. ἀνέγραψε γαρ, ὡς αὐτός φησι, τὰς γινομένας ἐν τοις οὐρανίοις διαφορὰς καθ' ἑκαστον τῆς γῆς τόπον των ἐν τῇ καθ' ἡμᾶς τετραρτημορίων τεταγμένων, λέγω δὲ τὸν ἀπο τῆ ἰσημερινου μέχρι τῆ Βορείᾳ πόλω. [z] Utriuſque Sideris Curſum in ſexcentos Annos præcinuit Hipparchus, Menſes Gentium, dieſque & horas, *ac Situs Locorum* & Viſus Populorum complexus, ævo teſte, haud alio modo quam Conſiliorum Naturæ particeps. Plinii Nat. Hiſt. lib. 2. cap. 12. [a] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 132. makes indeed an Apology for his not having done it, as if the giving of theſe Obſervations *(which determine Latitudes and Longitudes)* was neither the Buſineſs of a Geographer nor a Politician, and that they were beſides full of Perplexity; *adding*, that it was ſufficient for him to propound from Hipparchus other Things that were more diſtinguiſhable and more ſimple. [b] Syneſius de dono Aſtrolabii, p. 310. σφαιρικῆς ἐπιφανείας ἐξάπλωσιν, ταυτότητα λόγων ἐν ἑτερότητι τῶν σχημάτων τηρῶσαν, ἠυρέξατο μεν Ἵππαρχος, &c. [c] Strabo. Geogr. lib. 2. p. 117. ἐν τω ἐπιπέδῳ γε ἡ διοίσει πίναξι τας ἰυθειὰς μικρον συνεύσας ποιειν κῶνον τας μεσημβρινὰς. [d] Και Σεσωτρις δε, φασὶν, ὁ Αἰγύπτιος πολλὴν περιεληλυθὼς γῆν πιναξί τε δέδωκε τὴν περιοδον, &c. p. 6. Ed. H. Steph. [e] Καὶ ἄνδρας τὺς ἐκμετρησομένους τὴν χώραν αὐτων ἐξέπεμψε, παραδὺς αὐτοῖς τινὰς γεωμετρίας ἐπισήμους ὡς τἀληθὶς εἰκ ἂμελλε λήσεσθαι διὰ τὴν τέχνην. Joſephus, lib. v. cap. 1. p. 141.

He

He afterwards mentions, that the Men who were ſent, being ten in Number, περιοδεύσαντες τε καὶ διαμετρήσαντες τὴν γῆν. *going round and eſtimating the Land*, returned in the ſeventh month to Joſhua at Shilo.

From this therefore we may reaſonably preſume, that a geometrical Survey was then made of the Holy Land; though it does not fully determine whether their Menſuration was only taken down in Numbers, or regularly projected and digeſted into a Map.

The firſt Grecian Map on record was that of Anaximander, mentioned by Strabo, lib. 1. p. 7. It has been conjectured by ſome, that this was a general Map of the then known World, and is imagined to be the one referred to by Hipparchus under the Deſignation of *the ancient Map*[i], which he in a few Particulars preferred to that of Eratoſthenes; and ſome conjectured, that Anaximander, "by inventing a Sphere and introducing a Map, and a Meaſure of "the Circumference of the Sea and Land," according to Diogenes Laertius, may be[k] ſuppoſed[l] to be one of the Mathematicians alluded to by Ariſtotle at the End of his Second Book De Cælo[m], who made *the Circumference of the Earth* to be 400,000 Stadia, being the firſt groſs Calculation that was attempted to be given of that *great Problem in Geography*.

The Map of Ariſtagoras, Tyrant of Miletus, is likewiſe particularly worthy of our Attention, becauſe it is ſo minutely deſcribed by Herodotus[n], and will give us ſome Idea of the Nature of the Maps in thoſe early Ages. He tells us, that Ariſtagoras ſhewed it to Cleomenes King of Sparta, with a View of inducing him to attack the King of Perſia even in his Palace at Suſa, in order to reſtore the Ionians to their ancient Freedom. It was traced upon Braſs or Copper, and contained the intermediate Countries which were to be traverſed in that March. The Words of Herodotus[o] muſt not however be interpreted too literally, as if it contained "the whole Circumference of the Earth, "the whole Sea or Ocean, and all the Rivers." For notwithſtanding the Pompouſneſs of the Expreſſion, it may fairly be concluded from the State of Geography at that Time, that *the Sea* meant only the Mediterranean, and therefore *the Earth* or Land the Coaſts of that Sea, and more particularly the Leſſer Aſia extended towards the Middle of Perſia, and *the Rivers* were the Halys, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, which Herodotus mentions as neceſſary to be croſſed in that Expedition. It contained one ſtraight Line called the Royal Highway. ὁδὸς ἡ Βασιλήϊη, taking in all the Stations or Places of Encampment, which were called σταθμοὶ, from Sardis to Suſa; ſo that it was an Itinerary, or what the Greeks diſtinguiſhed by the Title of ἀπογραφὴ σταθμῶν[p]. There were 111 of theſe Stations in the whole Extent of this Line or Road, containing 13500 Stadia, or 450 Paraſangæ, which being reduced to the Roman Mile, allowing 8 Stadia to each Mile, amounts to 1687 and ½ Roman Miles; and as it was a March of 90 Days, Herodotus tells us, that 150 Stadia were allow'd for a Day's March, which brings it to 18 Roman Miles ¾ for each Day. If we would accommodate this to the Engliſh Statute Mile, which contains 5280 Feet, whereas the Roman Mile conſiſted only of 5000 Feet, it will reduce a Day's March to 18 Engliſh Statute Miles and ¼ of a Mile nearly, as the Roman Itinerary Foot differed very little from the preſent Engliſh Foot, as appears from two Itinerary Diſtances which have been meaſured: one is the 25 Miles from Bologna to Modena, taken by Ricciolus, and the other the 21 Miles betwixt London and Verulam, found by ſome Surveyors quoted by Bernard to contain 20. 37 Miles, of 500 Engliſh Feet to a Mile[q].

Theſe Itinerary Maps of the Places of Encampment, were indiſpenſibly neceſſary in all Armies. We find Athenæus, in his Deipnoſoph. lib x. p. 442, quotes Bæton as Author of a Work intituled σταθμοὶ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου πορείας. *The Encampments of Alexander's March*; and he likewiſe cites Amyntas, ἐν τοῖς σταθμοῖς. And Pliny[r], lib. vi. cap. 17. tells us, that Diognetus and Bæton were the Surveyors of his Marches; he then quotes the exact Number of Miles according to their Menſuration, and afterwards confirms it by referring to the Letters of Alexander himſelf. It likewiſe appears from Strabo[s], that Alexander was very careful in perſonally examining the Meaſures of his Surveyors[t], having his Deſcriptions always from the moſt ſkilful in every Country. And the ſame Author acquaints us, that a Copy of this great Monarch's Survey was given by Xenocles his Treaſurer to Patrocles the Geographer, who, as Pliny informs us, was Admiral of the Fleets of Seleucus and Antiochus. His Book on Geography is often quoted both by Strabo and Pliny; and it appears that this Author furniſhed Eratoſthenes with the principal Materials and Authorities for conſtructing the oriental Part of his Map of the then known World. For the Voyages of Patrocles under Seleucus upon the Caſpian Sea and elſewhere, were a kind of Supplement to thoſe Meaſurements given by Bæton and Diognetus already mentioned, and by Nearchus and Oneſicritus, the two Admirals who were employed under Alexander, and therefore Pliny[u] quotes them immediately after. It appears likewiſe from the ſame Paſſage, that Megaſthenes and Dionyſius were two Surveyors ſent into India by Ptolemy Philadelphus for the Purpoſes of Geography, and their Authority was ſometimes ſet in oppoſition to Patrocles by Hipparchus in his Criticiſm upon Eratoſthenes's Geography[v].

[i] ἀρχαίης πινακος. Strabo, lib. 2. p. 69. [k] καὶ γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης περιμετρον πρωτος ἐγραψεν. Lib. 2. § 2. [l] Snellius in his Eratoſthenes Batavus, lib. 1. p. 22. [m] καὶ τῶν Μαθηματικῶν ὅσοι τὸ μέγεθος ἀναλογίζεσθαι πειρωνται τῆς περιφερείας, εἰς τετρακόσια λέγουσιν εἶναι μυριάδια σταδίων. Ariſtot. Vol. 1. p. 472. Ed. Du Val. This however may be an Argument againſt that Work being wrote by Ariſtotle, as Eratoſthenes was generally allowed to have been the firſt who attempted that Menſuration. [n] Herodotus, lib. v. p. 347. [o] ἔχων χάλκεον πίνακα, ἐν τῷ γῆς ἁπάσης περίοδός τε ἐνῆν πᾶσα καὶ θάλασσά τε πᾶσα καὶ ποταμοὶ πάντες. [p] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 69. Xenophon has given us the March of the younger Cyrus's Army through their very σταθμοὶ, and their different Diſtances in Paraſangæ in his Ἀναβασις, lib. 1. [q] Dr. Murdoch's Enquiries and Conjectures concerning Meaſures of Length preſixed to Buſching's Geography, vol. 1. p. xxlii. Bernardus de Menſuris Antiquis, p. 230, &c. [r] Verum ut Terrena Demonſtratio intelligatur, Alexandri magni Veſtigia inſtantes, Dogmatum & Bæton ejus Menſores ſcripſere, &c. Epiſtolæ quoque Regis ipſius conſentiunt. [s] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 69.

[t] There is a Difficulty occurs with regard to the Meaſures of theſe Surveyors of Alexander, becauſe Pliny has given the Diſtances of Places as delivered by them in *the Roman Millia Paſſuum*, a Menſuration unknown to them, and not in the Greek Stadia. Dodwell had obſerved this with regard to the Voyages and Diſtances of Nearchus and Oneſicritus, who were Alexander's Admirals; and he ſuppoſes that Pliny took the Reduction of theſe Diſtances from Juba, who had abridged their Writings, as alluded to in Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 23. and therefore Juba might perhaps have done the ſame to the Writings of Bæton and Diognetus; though this is not quite conſiſtent with a Paſſage of his, lib. vi. cap. 17. where after having given their Menſurations in Roman Miles, he adds, *in quibuſdam Exemplaribus diverſi Numeri reperiuntur*, as if he had been conſulting different Manuſcripts of the original Writings of theſe Authors. See Dodwell's Diſſertatio de Nearcho in Hudſon's Geogr. Minor, vol. 1. p. 132. But as Pliny gives likewiſe the Meaſures of Eratoſthenes and other Greek Writers in Roman Miles, it is more probable to ſuppoſe they were Reductions made by himſelf. Pliny, lib. vi. paſſim. [u] Reliqua inde Seleuco Nicatori peragrata ſunt. Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 17. [v] Strabo, lib. 2. paſſim.

I have dwelt a little the longer upon theſe different Surveys which took their Riſe from Alexander's Expedition and Conqueſts and thoſe of his immediate Succeſſors, becauſe Geography began to aſſume a new Face and Form from this memorable Æra. For Eratoſthenes, who is deſervedly conſidered as the great Father of Chronology, employed his eminent Abilities and Learning with equal Succeſs to reduce Geography into a regular Syſtem, and laid its Foundation upon clear and ſolid Principles.

We muſt do him the Juſtice to allow, that it was he that firſt introduced into his Map *a regular parallel of Latitude*[t]. It was a geographical Outline traced over certain Places whoſe longeſt Day was obſerved to be exactly of the ſame length. He begun it from the Straits of Gibraltar, and it thence paſſed through the Sicilian Sea and near the ſouthern Extremities of Peloponneſus, and was continued through the Iſland of Rhodes and the Bay of Iſſus, and there entering Cilicia, and ſo croſſing the Euphrates and Tigris, was extended to the Mountains of India. By means of this Line he endeavoured to rectify the Errors in the ancient geographical Map, ſuppoſed to be that of Anaximander. In drawing this Parallel, he was regulated by obſerving where the longeſt Day conſiſted of fourteen Hours and a Half, which Hipparchus afterwards determined to be the Latitude of 36°, making by this a ſort of Tranſlation of it into his own aſtronomical Language.

This firſt Parallel through Rhodes, was ever afterwards conſidered with a degree of Preference like the foundation Stone of all the ancient Maps; for it was traced through the Middle of the Mediterranean, whoſe Coaſts were in the Center of the principal Nations of Antiquity, and the Longitude of the then known World was often attempted to be meaſured in Stadia and Miles, according to the Extent of that Line, by many ſucceeding Geographers. The running of this Parallel was ſo happy a Thought in Eratoſthenes, that it not only encouraged him to trace upon his Map other Parallels at certain Intervals from his firſt, ſuch as one through *Alexandria*, another through *Syene*, and another through *Meroe*, but he undertook to trace at Right Angles to theſe *a Meridian* paſſing through Rhodes and Alexandria down to Syene and Meroe. And as the Progreſs he thus made tended naturally to enlarge his Ideas upon this Science, he attempted a ſtill more arduous Taſk, which was *to determine the Circumference of the Globe* by an actual Meaſurement of a Segment of one of its great Circles, making his Computation upon the whole by uniting certain accurate Obſervations made in the Heavens with a correſponding Diſtance carefully ſurveyed and taken upon a Meridian of the Earth.

The Segment of the Meridian which he fixed upon for this Purpoſe, was that between Alexandria and Syene[u], the Diſtance of which was meaſured, and found to be 5000 Stadia, and the Angle of the Shadow upon the Scaphia or Sun-dial which was obſerved at Alexandria, was equal to the 50th Part of the Circle; for at Syene there was no Shadow from the Gnomon at the Mid-day of the Summer Solſtice; and that this might be more accurately taken, they dug a deep well, which being perpendicular, was compleatly illuminated at the Bottom when the Sun was vertical[w]. Though this even was not fully ſufficient to give the exact Line of the Tropic, becauſe the Sun was found to be vertical, or to caſt no Shadow at all for a circular Space of 300 Stadia, becauſe[x] the Sun's Diameter being equal to 32 Minutes, would therefore appear perpendicular at the ſame Inſtant of Time to an Extent of Ground correſponding to that Number of Minutes; and therefore Ricciolus concludes, that this vertical Obſervation muſt have extended 150 Stadia on each Side of Syene[y].

The Subſtance of this Account is taken from Cleomedes, who ſeems to have extracted it literally from Eratoſthenes's original Work, intitled Μετρησεις[z], and it is publiſhed as ſuch at the End of the Oxford Edition of Aratus in 1672, though under the Title of Μετρον της γης περιφερειας. By this Account Eratoſthenes made the Circumference of the Earth amount only to 250,000 Stadia, whereas a Cloud of original Authors[a] have uniformly given the Numbers to be 252,000. And to reconcile theſe two, Dr. Murdoch[b] has ingeniouſly ſuppoſed, that inſtead of 7° 12′, the Difference of Latitude was 7° 8′ $\frac{1}{2}$, which was the $\frac{1}{250}$ $\frac{1}{4}$th of the Circumference, which would bring the Calculation to 252,000 Stadia, and that Cleomedes neglected the ſmall fractional Part of the Denominator; but that the principal Miſtake was in meaſuring the Diſtance, and finding it to be 5000 Stadia. Indeed nothing is more common than to find a Confuſion of Numbers in the Diſtances given us by ancient Authors; for though theſe 5000 Stadia are mentioned as the Diſtance betwixt Alexandria and Syene by ſo many Authors, yet we know that Marinus and Ptolemy[c] did not allow above 3600 Stadia to that Diſtance, as the 7° 12′ amounted exactly to that Number upon the Proportion of 500 Stadia to a Degree, which Ptolemy tells us, *was agreeable to Menſurations that were allowed and acknowledged.* The ſame Number of 5000 Stadia is ſaid to have been the Diſtance ſuppoſed by Poſidonius betwixt Rhodes and Alexandria[d], where he had concluded that the Segment of the Meridian was the 48th Part of a great Circle from an Obſervation of the Star Canopus; whereas Strabo[e] tells us, that the Seamen only allowed it to be a Diſtance of 4000 Stadia, and that Eratoſthenes, by his gnomonical Obſervations, concluded it to be only 3750. In like manner Pliny[f] tells us, that it was 5000 Stadia betwixt Syene and Meroe; but in another Paſſage[g], after mentioning the various Meaſures of Eratoſthenes, Artemidorus and Seboſus, who differed from each other, he adds, *that the Diſputes upon that Head had*

[t] Strabo, lib. 2. initio, p. 67. [u] Cleomedes, lib. 1. p. 53. Martianus Capella, lib. vi. p. 194. tells us, that it was *meaſured by Ptolemy's Surveyors*, per menſores Regios Ptolemæi, though he ſeems to have made a Miſtake in ſaying that the Diſtance was betwixt Syene and Meroe, inſtead of betwixt Alexandria and Syene.

[w] Pliny, lib. ii. cap. 73. & lib. vi. cap. 29. Servius ad Eclog. 3. Virgil. Strabo, lib. xvii. p. 817. [x] ἄσκιοι γίνονται——καὶ τοῦτο γίνεσθαι, λόγος, ἐπὶ σταδίους τριακοσίους τὴν διάμετρον. Cleomedes, lib. 1. p. 53. [y] Almageſt. vol. 1. lib. iii. cap. 27. p. 163. [z] Fabricii Biblioth. Græc. vol. 2. p. 477.

[a] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 132. Geminus apud Petav. Uranol. p. 51. Vitruvius, lib. 1. cap. 6. Macrobius, lib. 1. cap. 20. Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 108. Capella, lib. 6. cap. 1. Cenſorinus De die Natali. cap. ii. [b] Dr. Murdoch's Enquiries concerning Meaſures of Length, prefixed to Buſching's Geogr. vol. 1. p. xxvii. [c] Ptolemy. Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 11. καὶ ἔτι τὸ τὴν μὲν μίαν μοῖραν ὅσων ἐστὶν ὁ μέγιστος κύκλος μοιρῶν τ ξ, πεντακοσίοις ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπιφανείας τῆς γῆς ἀπολαμβάνειν σταδίους, ὅτι ταῖς ὁμολογουμέναις ἀναμετρήσεσι σύμφωνόν ἐστι. [d] Cleomedes, lib. 1. p. 51. [e] Strabo, lib. 1. p. 25. & lib. 2. p. 125. Pliny, lib. 5. cap. 31. Rhodus—diſtat ab Alexandria ut Eratoſthenes ccccLxix mill.=3752 Stadia. [f] Lib. ii. cap. 73. [g] Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 29.

been

been lately determined by Surveyors ſent thither by Nero, who found it to meaſure 852 *Miles*; though from the intermediate Diſtance there ſpecified, it appears that the collected Numbers give 874, and by multiplying each of theſe by 8 to increaſe them to Stadia, will give in the firſt 6896 Stadia, and in the ſecond 6992, both of which differ very materially from 5000 Stadia.

The Inveſtigation of this Problem of the Circumference of the Earth, was eſſentially neceſſary for determining the radical Principles of all Maps, and therefore the moſt eminent of the ancient aſtronomical Geographers made repeated Endeavours to obtain an Accuracy in this Calculation. Eratoſthenes, by making the Circumference as I have already mentioned to be 252,000 Stadia, allowed therefore 700 Stadia to a Degree; which by the Reduction of 8 Stadia to a Roman Mile of 5000 Feet, amounted to 87 ½ Roman Miles to each Degree.

Hipparchus added 25000 Stadia to this Meaſure of Eratoſthenes, according to Pliny, lib. 2. cap. 108, though the Obſervation is not mentioned from which this Concluſion is drawn, which it were to be wiſhed Pliny had done, as it increaſes the Error of Eratoſthenes. This Addition however makes the Circumference to conſiſt of 277,000 Stadia, which was an Allowance of 769 Stadia, or 96 Roman Miles to each Degree [h].

Poſſidonius, in like manner, computed the Circumference of the Earth to be 240,000 Stadia, by multiplying 5000 (the ſuppoſed Diſtance betwixt Rhodes and Alexandria) by 48, the Segment of the Meridian according to his Obſervation betwixt theſe two Places; but Cleomedes, when he mentions this Concluſion, he adds, *if the Diſtance is* 5000, *but if not, in Proportion to the Diſtance* [i]: And as Eratoſthenes had made the Diſtance to be only 3750 Stadia, and Poſſidonius reſting his Concluſion upon the Deduction from his aſtronomical Obſervation of the Arch of the Meridian, it was natural for him to infer, that if he admitted the Diſtance given by Eratoſthenes to be true, being taken upwards of 170 Years before his Time, upon that Hypotheſis, the Circumference of the Earth would be only 180,000 Stadia, as 3750 multiplied by 48 will produce that Number; and indeed Strabo [k] tells us, that this very Calculation was approved of by Poſſidonius. It is for this Reaſon that he is quoted [l] as having had two Opinions upon the Quantity of the Circumference of the Earth, and that he was therefore the firſt Geographer who advanced the Opinion of allowing only 500 Stadia to a Degree, which was afterwards adopted by Marinus and Ptolemy [m]. By the firſt Hypotheſis, therefore, there would be 666 Stadia, or 83 Roman Miles to a Degree; and by the ſecond, 500 Stadia, or 62 ½ Roman Miles.

The Diſcoveries and Improvements of Eratoſthenes as a Geographer, have naturally led me to explain theſe various Menſurations and Calculations of the Circumference of the Earth, which indeed materially affected the Dimenſions of all the ancient Maps. It is proper however to obſerve, that his Map appears to have contained little more than the States of Greece, and the Dominions of the Succeſſors of Alexander, digeſted from thoſe Surveys already mentioned. He had ſeen indeed, and has quoted, the Voyages of Pytheas into the great Atlantic Ocean, which gave him ſome faint Idea of the weſtern Parts of Europe; but withal ſo imperfect, that they could not be realiſed into the Outline of a Chart. Strabo [n] tells us, that he was extremely ignorant of Spain, Gaul, Germany and Britain, as well as of the Geti and Baſtarni; he was equally ignorant of Italy, the Coaſts of the Adriatic, of Pontus, and of all the Countries towards the North. And he mentions in another Paſſage, that Eratoſthenes had made the Diſtance from Epidamnus, or Dyrrachium, on the Adriatick, to the Bay of Thermæ on the Ægean Sea, quite acroſs Epirus, to be only 900 Stadia, when it was really above 2000 Stadia; and in another Inſtance he had enlarged the Diſtance from Carthage to Alexandria to be 15000 Stadia, whereas it amounted to no more than 9000 Stadia [o].

This was therefore the State of Geography and the Nature of the Maps prior to the Diſcoveries of Hipparchus, who like an abler Architect introduced a new Plan of Building more certain in its Principles and more ſimple in its Conſtruction, and where they might employ without waſte all the better Parts of the ancient materials. His Additions tended to make a new and cloſer Union betwixt Aſtronomy and Geography, from which they derived mutual Advantages, and widened their Bottom for the Acceſſion of new Improvements.

It appears that War has been generally the Occaſion of the moſt accurate Maps of different Countries, and therefore Geography, about this Æra, began to make conſiderable Advances from the Progreſs of the Roman Arms. For that great People, as they were *the Conquerors*, ſo they became *the Surveyors* of the World. In all the Provinces they occupied, we find that Camps were every where conſtructed at proper Intervals, and Roads were raiſed with ſubſtantial Materials for an eaſy Communication between theſe different Places of Encampment; ſo that *Civiliſation* and *Surveying* were carried on *according to Syſtem* through the Extent of that large Empire. Every new War produced a new Survey and Itinerary of the Countries where the Scenes of Action paſſed; ſo that the Materials of Geography were accumulated by every additional Conqueſt. Polybius [p], when he tells us, that at the Beginning of *the ſecond Punic War*, Hannibal was preparing his Expedition againſt Rome, by croſſing from Africa into Spain, and ſo through Gaul into Italy, he ſays, *that all theſe Places were meaſured or ſurveyed with the utmoſt Care by the Romans.*

Without entering into the minuter Execution of the Surveys of particular Provinces with which every Roman General was regularly furniſhed before his March, and which Vegetius has well deſcribed [q], I ſhall only add a remarkable Fact preſerved to us by Æthicus in the Preface to his Coſmographia. We are there informed, that Julius

[h] It would ſeem from two Paſſages of Strabo, lib. 2. p. 113 & p. 132, as if Hipparchus admitted the Menſuration of Eratoſthenes.

[i] Cleomedes, lib. i. p. 52. ἐὰν ὦσιν ὁι ἀπο Ῥόδου πενταχισχίλιοι. ει δὲ μὴ, προς λογον τυ διαςηματος.

[k] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 95. ὅταν ὁ Ποσειδώνιος ἐγχρίνει περὶ ὀκτω καὶ δεκα μυριάδας ἔσαν.

[l] Snellii Eratoſthenes Batavus, lib. 1. cap. 16. p. 88. & Riccioli Geogr. lib. 5. cap. 8. p. 144.

[m] Ptolemy Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 11.

[n] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 93.

[o] Strabo, lib. 2. p. 92.

[p] Polybii Hiſtoria, lib. 3. p. 193. Ed. Caſaub. Paris 1609.

[q] Primum itineraria omnia Regionum, in quibus bellum geritur, pleniſſime debere habere perſcripta: ita ut locorum intervalla non ſolum paſſuum numero, ſed etiam viarum qualitates perdiſcat: compendia, diverticula, montes, flumina, ad fidem deſcripta, conſideret; uſque eo, ut ſolertiores duces *itinera* provinciarum, in quibus neceſſitas geritur, non tantum *adnotata*, ſed etiam *picta*, habuiſſe ſirmentur, ut non ſolum conſilia menti, verum adſpectu oculorum, viam profecturis, eligerent. Vegetius De Re Militari, lib. 3. cap. 6.

Cæſar ordered *a general Survey to be made of the whole Roman Empire* by a Decree of the Senate; the Surveyors are ſaid to have been Men of great Wiſdom, and inſtructed in every Branch of Philoſophy. The three Surveyors were Zenodoxus, Theodotus and Polyclitus, and were each of them appointed to ſurvey a different Diviſion of the Empire. It began in the Conſulſhip of Julius Cæſar and Marc Antony, (Before Chriſt 44) and continued for 25 Years one Month and ten Days, to the Conſulſhip of Sentius Saturninus and Lucretius Cinna (Before Chriſt 19). The Eaſtern Part of the Empire was aſſigned to Zenodoxus, who finiſhed it in 14 Years five Months and niſe Days, being in the Conſulſhip of Auguſtus IV. and Craſſus (Before Chriſt 30). The Northern Part was compleated by Theodotus in 20 Years eight Months and ten Days, in the Conſulſhip of Auguſtus X. (and Flaccus) (Before Chriſt 24). And the Southern Part was finiſhed by Polyclitus in 25 Years one Month and ten Days[r].

As the different Spaces of Time taken up in each Survey are regiſtered according to the Conſulſhips, I have corrected the Numbers in the Manner done by Weſſelingus in his Preface to the Itinerary of Antoninus, which indeed is ſo directly pointed out by the *Faſti Conſulares*, that there can be no Doubt of the true reading. The only Difficulty with regard to the Authenticity of the Fact, ariſes from the Silence of Pliny, who has made no mention of theſe three Surveyors and of the important Taſk they had executed, which one ſhould have expected in a Roman Author who otherwiſe ſo minutely mentions the Diſtances taken by the Surveyors of Alexander upon a leſs intereſting Tract of Country. But perhaps we ought to ſuppoſe that this was *the general Survey aſcribed to Marcus Vipſanius Agrippa*, who was Prime Miniſter and Son-in-Law to Auguſtus, and which is ſo often quoted by Pliny, as a Menſuration of great Authority; and as this was a Buſineſs too large to be executed by him in Perſon, it is not unlikely that it was performed by three ſuch Surveyors under his Countenance and Protection; and indeed the Period of Time ſeems to point out and confirm this Hypotheſis: For this Survey was begun in the Year 44 Before Chriſt, in which Julius Cæſar was killed in the Senate Houſe; and as his Power was ſoon after devolved upon Auguſtus, therefore the Execution of this Survey, as one of the Plans of his Uncle Julius Cæſar, was in a manner bequeathed to the Nephew, and muſt have become a proper Object of the Attention of his Miniſters. It was finiſhed likewiſe in the Year 19 Before Chriſt, when Agrippa was in the Plenitude of his miniſterial Power, and juſt five Years before his Death.

The Roman Itineraries that are ſtill extant, ſhow evidently with what Accuracy their Surveys were made in every Province; and *Pliny* has filled the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Books of his Natural Hiſtory with the geographical Diſtances that were thus meaſured. We have likewiſe one ancient Set of Maps ſtill preſerved to us, known by the Name of *the Peutingerian Tables*, publiſhed by Welſer and Bertius, which give us a ſufficient Specimen of what Vegetius calls the *Itinera Picta*, for the clearer Direction of the March of their Armies.

The Roman Empire had been enlarged to its greateſt Extent, and all its Provinces well known and ſurveyed, when Ptolemy, in the Days of Antoninus Pius, about 150 Years after Chriſt, compoſed his Syſtem of Geography, which has been happily preſerved to us amidſt the general Wreck that conſumed ſo many other Books of Science. The Materials then extant, and in his Poſſeſſion, for the compleating of that great Work, conſiſted of various Particulars, ſome of greater and others of a leſs Degree of Authenticity. The Principal were the *Proportions of the Gnomon* to its Shadow, taken by different Aſtronomers at the Times of the Equinoxes and Solſtices; *Calculations* founded upon the Length of the longeſt Days; *the Meaſures* or computed Diſtances of the principal Roads contained in their Surveys and Itineraries, and the various *Reports of Travellers and Navigators*, who often determined the Intervals of Places by Hearſay and Gueſs-work. All of theſe were to be compared together, and digeſted into one uniform Body or Syſtem, and after this were converted and tranſlated by him into a new mathematical Language, expreſſing their different Degrees and Minutes of Latitude and Longitude, according to the Invention of Hipparchus, but which Ptolemy had the Merit of carrying into full Practice and Execution, after it had been neglected for upwards of 250 Years.

For I believe no Author has ever ſuppoſed that Ptolemy had in his Poſſeſſion real aſtronomical Obſervations ſufficient to determine all the Longitudes and Latitudes he has given; ſo that we muſt always remember that their degree of Accuracy, depended upon the Veracity of the Fact or Suggeſtion communicated to him, from which they were afterwards deduced. Agreeable to this Idea, we find that Regiomontanus, in his Commentary upon Ptolemy's Geography, quoted by Geſner, though never publiſhed, endeavoured to explain an Inſtrument called *Meteoroſcopium*, by which he ſuppoſes Ptolemy reduced and brought forth the Numbers of his Geography[s].

We muſt not therefore be aſtoniſhed at the Multitude of Errors to be found there, when his original Materials were ſo imperfect for executing ſo large a Work as the fixing the Longitudes and Latitudes of all the Places, Coaſts, Bays and Rivers of the then known World; an Undertaking which even in our Days has not hitherto been brought to any ſufficient degree of Accuracy.

It was almoſt impoſſible for him not to have committed many Miſtakes in the Places beyond the Extremities of the Roman Empire, which were indeed out of the Range both of Aſtronomers and Surveyors. So that thoſe learned Writers who have ſo ſharply criticiſed ſome few of his Errors in theſe Particulars, have not treated him with that

[r] Itaque Julius Cæſar, biſſextilis rationis Inventor, divinis humaniſque rebus ſingulariter inſtructus, cum conſulatus ſui faſces erigeret, ex Senatus conſulto cenſuit omnem orbem jam Romani nominis admetiri per prudentiſſimos viros & omni Philoſophiæ munere decoratos. Ergo a Julio Cæſare & M. Antonio Coſſ. orbis terrarum metiri cæpit, id eſt, a conſulatu ſupraſcripti uſque ad conſulatum Auguſti *tertium* (lege *quartum*) & Craſſi, annis XXI. (lege XIV.) menſibus V. diebus IX. Zenodoxo omnis oriens dimenſus eſt, ſicut inferius demonſtratur. A Conſulatu item Julii Cæſaris & M. Antonii uſque in Conſulatum Auguſti decimum, annis XXIX. (lege XX.) menſibus VIII. diebus X. a Theodoto ſeptentrionalis pars dimenſa eſt, ut evidenter oſtenditur. A Conſulatu ſimiliter Julli Cæſaris uſque in Conſulatum Saturni & Cinnæ a Polyclito meridiana pars dimenſa eſt, annis XXXII. (lege XXV.) menſe I. diebus X. ſicut definita monſtratur. Ac ſic omnis Orbis terræ intra annos XXXII. (lege XXV.) a dimenſoribus peragratus eſt, & de omni ejus Continentia perlatum eſt ad Senatum. Æthici Coſmographia, p. 107. Ed. H. Stephani. 1577.

[s] Commentaria in Coſmographiam Ptolemæi, ubi exponitur fabrica uſuſque Inſtrumenti Meteoroſcopii, quo Ptolemæus ipſe univerſos ferme numeros totius operis ſui elicuit: falſo enim quiſpiam crediderit, tot longitudinum latitudinumque numeros per ſupernorum obſervationes innotuiſſe. Geſneri Bibliotheca, p. 439.

Candour which a Work of this Nature deſerved. For his Miſtakes aroſe from the Ignorance of the Age in which he lived, which could give him no better Information, and were not properly the perſonal Ignorance of the Author. And this is a Remark which ought to have its due weight in reſtraining the Wantonneſs of Criticiſm in a thouſand Inſtances. *Ricciolus*, *Cellarius*, *Paul Merula*, and *Salmaſius*, have all of them[t] committed this Miſtake in their Cenſures of his Geography, as if they were diſappointed in not ſeeing this Science in its full Maturity in the Writings of Ptolemy at a time when it was evidently but juſt beginning to advance beyond the Verge of its earlieſt Infancy. They might with equal Juſtice condemn the modern Geographers for giving no better Account of Nova Zembla, or New Holland, or of thoſe Continents and Iſlands that lie on the northern or ſouthern Extremities of the Great South Sea towards the two Poles.

If the Obſervations from which Ptolemy compiled his Geography had been as faithful and accurate as the Principles upon which it was digeſted were certain, then this Science would have advanced much ſooner towards its full Maturity. But when Premiſſes are admitted to be true, which are either doubtful or falſe, then the Concluſions drawn from them muſt always be erroneous. Now the principal Miſtakes in Ptolemy took their Riſe from certain aſtronomical Obſervations and Surveys which were ſuppoſed to have been made with Accuracy in an Age prior even to Ptolemy himſelf; and as that great Author received and adopted them as genuine, having none more authentick by which their Accuracy might have been tried, and having otherwiſe no Reaſon to ſuſpect them; ſo ſucceeding Geographers, for want of better Information, were induced to copy and inſert them in their Maps, as being, in their Opinion, of acknowledged and undoubted Authority. And thus Error, when it has once aſſumed the counterfeit Stamp of Truth by the haſty and unguarded Conceſſion of ſome eminent Writer, often preſerves its Currency during an amazing length of Time. For theſe capital Miſtakes kept their place in all Maps whatever, by a ſort of unqueſtioned Preſcription, down even to the beginning of the preſent Century.

Neither were theſe Errors ſuch as were introduced in the more diſtant Extremities of his Maps, which are generally leſs viſited and more uncertain; but they were in the very Center of that part of the World which was the beſt known to the ancient Greeks and Romans. For whoever is the leaſt converſant in their Hiſtory, muſt know that the Coaſts of the Mediterranean were the claſſic Ground of all Antiquity: War and Commerce occaſioned its being inceſſantly traverſed by the Ships of all the contiguous Nations; ſeveral great Empires had their Capitals upon its Shores, or at a few Miles diſtance; and almoſt all the ancient practical Aſtronomers made their Obſervations in its Neighbourhood.

I ſhall mention at preſent only *three* Inſtances of thoſe Errors, the Conſequences of which I ſhall explain afterwards at greater length.

The *firſt* is that of *Byzantium*, which according to Ptolemy is in the Latitude of - - - -	43° 5′[u]
But by the beſt modern Obſervations is only - - - - - - - - - - - -	41° 1′
Error in Ptolemy is -	2° 4′

equal to 124 geographical Miles, or allowing 69 Engliſh meaſured Miles to a Degree, it will amount to 142 meaſured Miles. This Miſtake in Ptolemy was occaſioned by the following Paſſage in Strabo, lib. 2. p. 134. Ἐν δὲ τοῖς περὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον, ἡ μεγίστη ἡμέρα ὡρῶν ἐστιν ἰσημερινῶν δεκαπέντε καὶ τετάρτου, ὁ δὲ γνώμων πρὸς τὴν σκιὰν λόγον ἔχει ἐν τῇ θερινῇ τροπῇ ὃν τὰ ἑπτὰ ἔχουσι πρὸς τεσσαράκοντα δύο, λείποντα πέμπτῳ.

"That at Byzantium the longeſt Day was fifteen equinoctial Hours and a Quarter, and that the Proportion of the "Gnomon to its Shadow at the Summer Solſtice was as 120 to 42 wanting one Fifth, or in other Figures as 120 to 41 ⅘."

Strabo[w] has mentioned in four other Paſſages of his Geography, that the ſame Proportion as at Byzantium was found at Marſeilles by Pytheas, and was taken notice of as ſuch both by Eratoſthenes and Hipparchus.

As the Trigonometry made uſe of by Ptolemy was leſs accurate than at preſent, he had therefore determined, from the above Particulars in a groſſer manner, the Latitudes of Byzantium and Marſeilles to be 43° 5′; whereas by a more accurate Trigonometry, according to the Length of the longeſt Day of fifteen Hours and a Quarter, without correcting it from Refraction and Parallax, and ſuppoſing with Ptolemy, that the Sun's Declination at that time was 23° 51′ 20″, his Concluſion ought to have been that the Latitude was 43° 1′ 24″; and if that was calculated by the ſecond Method of the Proportion of the Gnomon to the Shadow of 120 to 41 ⅘, and admitting the ſame Declination, it would be 43° 3′ 38″. From both of which it clearly appears, that Ptolemy was in this particular miſled by Hipparchus, who is mentioned by Strabo as having viſited Byzantium, and made this very Obſervation in Perſon[x]. It is the more ſurpriſing how this accurate Aſtronomer ſhould have made ſo groſs a Miſtake, when we recollect the Character given him by Ptolemy, Ἱππάρχῳ ἀνδρὶ φιλοπόνῳ τε ὁμοῦ, καὶ φιλαλήθει, *a Lover of Labour and a Lover of Truth*[y]; and in another Paſſage he diſtinguiſhes him by the Epithet of φιλαληθέστατον, *a Lover of Truth in the ſuperlative Degree*[z]; which he was well juſtified in giving him, from a Number of Inſtances of his great Veracity and Candour which he has adduced in the Courſe of that Work.

The Latitude of Marſeilles, which was ſuppoſed to be under the ſame Parallel with Byzantium, was not however ſo much miſtaken, as by the beſt modern Obſervations it is found to be 43° 17′ 45″. And as in the above Calculation there is a Doubt[a] whether the Sun's Semidiameter was ſubtracted from the Altitude, as the Line which bounded the

[t] Ricciolj Geogr. Præf. Cellarii Notitia Orbis Antiqui Præf. Paul Merula in Præf. Geogr. Salmaſius in Solinum, p. 1186. etiam Gherardus Mercator in Præf. Ptolemæi Geogr. Philip Cluverius in Geographia. Velſerus in Rerum Auguſtanarum Libris. See Fabricii Biblioth. Græc. vol. iii. p. 414. [u] In all the Editions of Ptolemy they by Miſtake make it 43° 6′ in the Latin Column, when the Greek Figures are μγ. ιβ. which are 43.$\frac{1}{5}$=43° 5′. [w] Strabo, lib. 1. p. 63. lib. 2. p. 71. p. 106. & p. 115. [x] Οὐ γὰρ λόγον εἴρηκε τῷ ἐν Μασσαλίᾳ γνώμονος πρὸς τὴν σκιάν, τὸν αὐτὸν καὶ Ἵππαρχος κατὰ τὸν ὡμώνυμον καιρὸν ἔυρεν ἐν τῷ Βυζαντίῳ φησιν. Strabo, lib. 1. p. 63. [y] Ptolemy. Almag. p. 59. [z] Almag. p. 210. [a] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. iv. p. 527.

Shadow muſt have come from the upper Limb of the Sun, therefore we muſt add 15′ 47″, the Sun's Semidiameter at the Summer Solſtice, to 43° 3′ 38″, which will make the Latitude of Marſeilles to be 43° 19′ 25″, which is only a Difference of 1′ 40″ from the lateſt that has been found by the beſt Inſtruments of Obſervation.

If we ſhould invert this Calculation, we ſhall find what was the Sun's greateſt Declination in the Days of Pytheas, about 300 Years before the Chriſtian Æra, by admitting the Latitude of Marſeilles to be 43° 17′ 45″, and the Sun's greateſt Altitude, according to the Proportion of 120 to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$, to be - - - - - - 70° 47′ 42″ 15‴.

Subtracting the Sun's Semidiameter at the Summer Solſtice			15′	47
The Sun's Altitude corrected	70°	31′	55″	15‴
The Sun's Zenith Diſtance	19°	28′	4′	45‴
Which being deducted from the Latitude	43°	17′	45″	
Gives the Sun's greateſt Declination in the Days of Pytheas	23°	49′	40″	15‴
The mean Obliquity of the Ecliptic, or greateſt Declination at preſent in the Beginning of the Year 1768	23°	28′	10″	
The Diminution of the Declination in 2068 Years is therefore		21′	30″	15‴

which is nearly at the Rate of 62″ 23‴ every hundred Years.

But if we ſhould determine the Rate of this Diminution from a more accurate Obſervation made by *Albategni* about the Year 880, when he found the Obliquity of the Ecliptick to be 23° 35′, to which if 40″ is added for the Refraction after deducting the Parallax[b], neither of which were at that time attended to or known, then the Obliquity of the Ecliptic in his Time will ſtand - - - - - - - - - 23° 35′ 40″

The mean Obliquity at preſent	23°	28′	10″
The Diminution in 888 Years, being from 880 to 1768		7′	30″

which is nearly at the Rate of 50″ in every 100 Years, or half a Second each Year.

The mentioning this Obſervation of Pytheas at Marſeilles, makes it neceſſary to explain here a little more fully this Queſtion *of the Variation of the Sun's Declination*, which was a Subject much controverted by ſome of the greateſt Aſtronomers of the laſt two Centuries as well as at the Beginning of the preſent. And it is an additional Reaſon for entering more particularly into this Detail, becauſe all Obſervations of Latitude in different Ages taken from the Sun's Altitude, require to be illuſtrated by a previous Knowledge of the State of this Queſtion.

I ſhall therefore firſt give a View of the Obſervations made by Aſtronomers in different Ages of the Sun's greateſt Declination, as they are collected by *Ricciolus* in his *Almageſt*, Vol. 1. p. 162, and I ſhall add the Continuation of it from M. *De La Lande's Aſtronomie*, p. 1028, down to the preſent Year.

ASTRONOMERS.

	Y. Bef. Ch. / Af. Ch.	Deg.	M.	S.	
Pytheas of Marſeilles, as above	300	23°	49′	40″	15‴
Ariſtarchus of Samos, in the 50th Year of the 1st Calippic Period	280	24°	0′	0″	
The Indians quoted by Meſſahala, cap. 1. part 2. Aſtrolabii		24°	0′	0′	
Eratoſthenes of Cyrene	230	23°	51′	20″	
Hipparchus of Rhodes	140	23°	51′	20″	
Ptolemy of Peluſium, Almageſt. lib. 1. p. 17 & 18.	140	23°	51′	20″	
Almamon, Caliph of the Saracens, according to Alfraganus	830	23°	35′	0′	
Albategni of Aracta De Scient. Stell. cap. 4. p. 14. Ed. 1645.	880	23°	35′	0′	
Arzachel of Toledo	1070	23°	34′	0″	
Almæon the Son of Almanſor the Arabian	1140	23°	33′	30″	
Thebit Ben Corah	1210	23°	33′	30″	
according to others	1287				
Prophatius the Jew	1300	23°	32′	0″	
Purbachius and Regiomontanus	1460	23°	28′	0″	
but by their Obſervations being corrected		23°	30′	0″	
Petrus Nonius	1500	23°	30′	0″	
Dominicus Maria	1500	23°	29′	0″	
Jo. Vernerus	1510	23°	28′	30″	
Nicolaus Copernicus	1525	23°	28′	24″	
but being corrected by Ricciolus		23°	30′	47″	
Petrus Apianus	1530	23°	30′	0″	
Orontius Finæus	1555	23°	30′	0″	
Egnatius Dantes	1570	23°	29′	0″	
but being corrected		23°	30′	30″	
Aſtronomers under the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel	1570	23°	31′	0″	
Jo. Homelius at Leipſick	1570	23°	29′	30″	

[b] M. De La Lande's Aſtronomie, § 2179. p. 1027.

ASTRONOMERS.

	Y. of Ch.	Deg.	M.	S.
Tycho Brahe	1586	23°	31′	30″
but from ſome other of his ſelect Obſervations with the Corrections of Ricciolus	1586	23°	30′	36″
	1587	23°	29′	30″
	1589	23°	30′	45″
	1593	23°	30′	0″
N. B. Tycho was the firſt Aſtronomer who made Allowances for the Errors in Obſervation from Refraction.				
Philip Lanſberg	1589	23°	30′	10″
but corrected by Ricciolus	-	23°	29′	30″
Clavius, Scheinerus & Galileo	1600	23°	30′	0″
Vendelinus according to his own Parallax	1620	23°	30′	15″
but according to that of Ricciolus	-	23°	30′	30″
Peter Gaſſendi	1630	23°	31′	0″
Ricciolus	1643	23°	30′	0″
Bullialdus	1645	23°	32′	0″
Caſſini by the Gnomon in the Church of St. Petronius at Bologna	1655	23°	29′	0″
M. Richer at Cayenne, according to Caſſini	1672	23°	28′	54″
Mr. Flamſtead	1689	23°	28′	56″
M. Bianchini	1703	23°	28′	35″
M. Horrebow	1709	23°	28′	47″
M. De Louville. Memoires de l'Academie 1714, p. 88.	1714	23°	28′	41″
The ſame from Obſervations at Marſeilles. Memoires de l'Academie 1716, p. 59.	1716	23°	28′	24″
M. De la Condamine at Quito	1736	23°	28′	24″
Dr. Bradley and M. de la Caille	1750	23°	28′	19″
Mr. Maſkelyne, January 1st	1768	23°	28′	10″

From the Uniformity of the above Table it is evident, after making all reaſonable Allowances for the Coarſeneſs of the Inſtruments of the earlier Aſtronomers, that we cannot deny the Diminution of the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, without doing Violence to the Obſervations of all the paſt Ages.

And yet this Poſition in Aſtronomy hath had a various Fluctuation of Opinion concerning it, having been adopted by ſome great Aſtronomers, and afterwards rejected and exploded by others of equal Abilities and Reputation, till at laſt, Time, which is the great Touchſtone of Truth, by the Aſſiſtance of better Inſtruments of Obſervation, has at laſt eſtabliſhed it beyond the Power of Contradiction.

Thebit Ben Corah, the Arabian Aſtronomer, who, according to ſome, flouriſhed in the IXth, and according to others, in the End of the XIIIth Century, was the firſt who aſſerted *the Variation of the Sun's Declination* under the Name of *the Motion of Trepidation.*

This Opinion was reſumed upon the Revival of Aſtronomy in Europe by *Purbachius* and *Regiomontanus*, *Copernicus*, *Tycho*, *Lanſberg*, *Longomontanus*, *Kepler*, *Vendelinus*, and many others. Some of thoſe Writers conſidered this apparent Change of Declination to be owing to a ſmall *periodical Vibration of the Axis of the Earth*; and being over deſirous of compleating an Hypotheſis before there were ſufficient Data, they went even ſo far as to determine the *Maximum* and the *Minimum* of this Vibration, pretending to fix the very Year when it changed its Direction and began to increaſe. And as it is too common for many ingenious Men to make all their Knowledge to aſſume the Form of a Syſtem, which is the great Bane of Science, they endeavoured to calculate and apply theſe critical Periods to the Creation and Birth of our Saviour, with which it is now clear and evident that they have no Connexion.

The oppoſite Opinion that the Obliquity of the Ecliptick had been invariably the ſame in all Ages, was maintained by *Gaſſendi*, *Kircher*, and *Ricciolus*, who endeavoured to explain away the Appearances of Variation from the imperfect Manner in which the Ancients obſerved, and from the Contradiction and Inconſiſtency in many modern Obſervations, of which indeed the Examples were too frequent. And they were the more inclined to this Idea of no Variation whatever, foreſeeing that a gradual Diminution of Declination would introduce a new Principle of Corruption into the very Stamina of all aſtronomical Tables. For there muſt be new Calculations made from time to time of oblique Aſcenſions, the Latitudes of the Planets and fixed Stars, the Semidiurnal Arcs, and the very Motion of the Sun himſelf deduced from Declination, beſides the infinite Number of Problems which depend upon Latitude. They therefore concluded it much more probable to ſuppoſe "God Almighty to have WILLED that there ſhould be for ever "*one and the ſame Royal Highway*, namely, the Ecliptick, through which the Sun ſhould appear to make his invariable "Path, and which ſhould be the conſtant Line and Boundary for determining the Latitudes of all the Planets[c]."

Theſe and other Reaſons made ſo general an Impreſſion on the Aſtronomers of the laſt Century, that this Idea, *of there being no Change whatever in the Obliquity of the Ecliptick*, became the prevailing Opinion in Aſtronomy for upwards of fifty Years; with this difference however, that 23° 30′ was ſuppoſed to be *the invariable Declination*, according to Ricciolus and others; whereas Meſſieurs *Flamſtead*[d], *De la Hire* and *Caſſini*, who were the great practical Aſtronomers at the Beginning of the preſent Century, lowered their Station one Minute, and adopted that of 23° 29′.

[c] Riccioli Almageſt. Vol. 1. p. 164.

[d] Flamſteedii Hiſtoria Cæleſtis, Vol. 3. Prolegom. p. 124.

M. *De Louville* once more revived the Theory of *the Variation of the Obliquity*, in two ingenious Papers publiſhed in the Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences for 1714 and 1716, where M. de Fontenelle, in giving his Account of the laſt of theſe, has the following Obſervation: " *Malgré toutes les raiſons de M. de Louville, les autres Aſtronomes de l'Academie ſont de-*" *meurés attachés à l'Obliquité conſtante de l'Ecliptique de* 23° 29′ [c]." And agreeable to this there is a Paper publiſhed by M. De la Hire in the Memoires of the ſame Year, 1716, in defence of his own Opinion and that of the reſt of the Academy.

But the more ancient Doctrine of *the Diminution of the Obliquity of the Ecliptick*, was at laſt compleatly re-eſtabliſhed by the accurate Obſervations of Dr. *Bradley*, publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions of 1737, where he not only clearly proves the uniform leſſening of the Declination, but has diſcovered a ſmall periodical Variation of 18″ in this, Diminution, increaſing and leſſening its Quantity by turns, according to the Revolution of the Nodes of the Moon which is called *the Nutation of the Earth's Axis.*

Bullialdus, in his *Aſtronomia Philolaica*, publiſhed in the Middle of the laſt Century, when he acknowledges the Variation of the Declination, has added his Opinion, " that it was impoſſible to inveſtigate thoroughly the phyſical Cauſe " of this Motion; we know, ſays he, the Reality of the Fact, but are ignorant of the Principle; neither can the ut-" moſt Force of human Genius diſcover theſe Cauſes [f]."

But M. *Euler*, not intimidated with this *Dictum*, and juſtly conſidering, *that every Effect uniformly produced muſt have a phyſical Cauſe*, has applied with great Propriety the Newtonian Syſtem of Gravitation to the Solution of this Difficulty, by ſhewing that the Attraction of the different Planets upon the Earth ought to produce this Effect [g], and that too in the very Proportion in which it appears in Nature.

This Digreſſion concerning the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, took its Riſe from the Obſervation of the Proportion of the Gnomon to its Shadow, recorded in Strabo, from which Ptolemy was led into an Error with regard to the Latitude of Byzantium, to which I ſhall now return.

The *Arabians*, who copied after Ptolemy's Geography, inſtead of correcting this Error of the Latitude of Byzantium, increaſed it to double the Quantity, as if they had been acquainted in general that there was a Miſtake of two Degrees without being told on which Side, and therefore they unfortunately added the two Degrees to the 43° given by Ptolemy, inſtead of ſubtracting them; for all their Geographers [h] make the Latitude of Byzantium or Conſtantinople 45° inſtead of 41°, which was an Error of four Degrees, amounting to no leſs than 240 geographical Miles, or to 276 Britiſh meaſured Miles.

It is ſurpriſing that the true Latitude of Conſtantinople was ſo groſsly miſtaken, and continued unknown for ſo long a Time, though it was the Metropolis of the eaſtern Empire, and afterwards of that of the Turks. For Amurath III. who was a Cotemporary of Queen Elizabeth, having begun his Reign in 1574, and died in 1595, appears from two Letters of Vendelinus to Gaſſendi [i], to have been the firſt who took the proper Steps to have it known. The Aſtronomers employed by him having found that in that Part of the City called Topchana, its Latitude was 41° 30′, and its Longitude 56° 47′. Haga, the Dutch Envoy, who gave Vendelinus this Account dated from Conſtantinople 30th April 1633, adds, that all the Arabian Mathematicians there were of the ſame Opinion; though he mentions at the ſame time, that there were no Aſtrolabs in that City fit for making an Obſervation. Vendelinus, who ſtill had greater Faith in the Obſervation as given by Hipparchus, adds the following Words: *Vix bilem tenebis ſcio, vix riſum, Mi Gaſſende, ub hæc leges, ego ſcio Byzantii Latitudinem Peræ inveniendam* 43. *grad.* 20. *min. Serralii proin ac veteris Byzantii* 43. *grad.* 19. *min. J verum eſt Hipparchum inveniſſe illic eandem umbram ſolſtitialem quam Pytheas Maſſiliæ.*

This Obſervation under *Amurath* III. had ſtill an Error of making the Latitude of Conſtantinople betwixt twenty and thirty Minutes too much, as was found by *John Greaves* in 1638, who, being ſent into the Eaſt by Archbiſhop *Laud* for the Purpoſe of purchaſing oriental Manuſcripts, found the Latitude there to be 41° 6′ by means of a Braſs Quadrant of four Foot Radius [k]; it has been ſince more accurately obſerved by M. *Chazelles* [l] in 1694, and found

to be	41°	1′	0″
by M. Condamine in 1731.	41°	0′	0″

Upon the oppoſite Shores of the Mediterranean, though much more weſterly, ſtood *ancient Carthage.*

Ptolemy has placed it in the Latitude of	32°	20′	0″
But its Latitude, according to the beſt Obſervations, is	36°	52′	0″
Error in Ptolemy	4°	32′	0″

equal to 272 geographical Miles, or 313 Britiſh meaſured Miles.

This, which is the *ſecond Error*, appears to have been founded upon the following Paſſage in Strabo, lib. 2. p. 133 ἐν Καρχηδόνι ὁ γνώμων λόγον ἔχει πρὸς τὴν ἰσημερινὴν σκιὰν ὃν ἔχει τὰ ἕνδεκα πρὸς τὰ ἑπτα. *In Carthage the Gnomon has the ſame Proportio to the equinoctial Shadow which* 11 *has to* 7. Now by plain Trigonometry this Proportion muſt give us the Latitude o 32° 28′, which being ſo near the Latitude adopted by Ptolemy, is a ſtrong Preſumption that his Latitude was copie or tranſlated from the Obſervation as related by Strabo.

Such was the Ignorance of the World in Matters of Geography, that this remarkable Miſtake, which affected th

[c] Memoires de l'Academie R. des Sciences pour 1716, p. 64. 8vo. [f] Cauſam porro illius motus Phyſicam inveſtigare penitus impoſſibile eſt, ſcimus rem eſſe ſed cauſam illius ignoramus, nec poteſt humani Ingenii Acumen pervidere Cauſas illas. Bullialdi Aſtronomia Philolaica, lib. 5. cap. 5. p. 229. [g] M. Euler' Paper is in Tome X. of the Memoires de Berlin ſur les Inegalités de Saturne, p. 79. See likewiſe two Papers of M. De la Lande dans les Memoires de l'Academie d Sciences pour 1758 & 1761. And his Aſtronomie, § 2186, &c. p. 1029, &c. [h] Abulfeda, Naſſar Eddin, Ulug Beg, Binæ Tabulæ Geogr. editæ a Jo. Gravi 1652. See likewiſe J. Greaves's Letter to Archbiſhop Uſher, publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions N°. 178, for December 1685.
[i] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. VI. p. 427. & p. 511. [k] Philoſophical Tranſactions for December 1685, and Greaves' Works, Vol. II. p. 364.
[l] Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1721. p. 75. & pour 1732. p. 404. 12mo.

whole Coaſt of Africa from the *Straits of Gibraltar* to the *Cape of Mercury*, now called *Cape Bona*, ſtood unnoticed till the beginning of the laſt Century, when Snellius, in a Letter to Gaſſendi dated July 20th 1625, ſays, that by Gaſſendi's Obſervations he had diſcovered an Error in Ptolemy's Latitude of Carthage of three Degrees. *Atque adeo Ptolemæum quoque in Latitudine Carthaginis Hipponis Regiæ facile tribus gradibus aberrare. Id clariſſimæ veſtræ Obſervationes coarguunt, pro quibus Geographiæ totius nomine, vobis & veſtræ diligentiæ gratulor, earum enim expers ſecundum Ptolemæum pronunciaſſem*[m].

See likewiſe a Paper of M. Deliſle in the Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1714, p. 236. 12mo.

The Length of the Mediterranean is the *Third* capital Miſtake in Ptolemy's Geography. It is generally meaſured from the Straits of *Gibraltar* to the Bottom of the *Bay of Iſſus*, where Alexandretta, or Scanderoon, now ſtands, whoſe ancient Name was *Alexandria ad Iſſum*, to diſtinguiſh it from other Cities of the ſame Deſignation.

The Longitude of *Alexandria ad Iſſum* from the Canaries, or Fortunate Iſlands, according to Ptolemy[n] -	69° 30′
The Longitude of *Gibraltar*, anciently *Calpe*, or *the Pillar* (viz. of Hercules) *in the Inner Sea*, σὴλη τῆς ἐντὸς θαλάσσης, according to the ſame[o] - - - - - - - - - -	7° 30′
Their difference of Longitude according to him[p] - - - - - - - - - - -	62° 0′
The difference of Longitude between theſe two Places according to the lateſt Obſervations - -	41° 28′
The Error in Ptolemy - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20° 32′

This amazing Miſtake which Ptolemy committed in overrating the Length of the Mediterranean, and which continued in all our Maps more or leſs till the Beginning of the preſent Century, took its Riſe from the ſuppoſed Surveys of different Perſons of Reputation recorded by Strabo, ſeveral of whom ſeemed to confirm the Authority of each others Computation by entering into the ſmalleſt Intervals of Diſtances with an Appearance of Accuracy, and then bringing it nearly to the ſame Meaſurement; ſo impoſing is that Concurrence of the various Teſtimonies of Error, that gives it now and then for a Time the Colour and the Semblance of Truth.

Strabo[q] ſays, the greateſt Number agreed in allowing that the Diſtance from the Bay of Iſſus to the weſtern Extremities of Spain, was a little leſs than 30000 Stadia; and as he mentions that from the Columns to the weſtern Part of Spain, called the Sacred Promontory, now Cape St. Vincent, was a Diſtance of 3000 Stadia, therefore the Diſtance from Gibraltar to Iſſus was leſs than 27000 Stadia; in the Detail which he gives afterwards he makes it 26500 and upwards, in the following manner.

	Stadia.
From *the Bay of Iſſus* to *Rhodes* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5000
From *Rhodes* to *Salmonium*, being the eaſtern Promontory of Crete - - - - - - - - -	1000
From *Salmonium* to the *Ram's Head*, ἐπὶ Κριοῦ μετώπου, being the weſtern Promontory of Crete - - -	2000
in this Diſtance he ſays more than two thouſand, πλείους ἢ δισχιλίους.	
From thence to *Pachynus*, being the South-eaſtern Promontory of Sicily - - - - - - -	4500
From *Pachynus* to the *narrow Sea*, ἐπὶ πορθμὸν, viz. betwixt Sicily and Africa, more than a thouſand, πλείους ἢ χίλιους	1000
From the *narrow Sea* to the *Columns* (viz. of Hercules) or Gibraltar - - - - - - - -	13000
	26500

If we reduce theſe to Degrees of Longitude by Ptolemy's[r] Method of allowing 400 Stadia to a Degree of Longitude upon the Parallel of 36°, it will make the Length of the Mediterranean to be 66° 15′ and upwards, which is only 4° 15′ more than what are given by Marinus whom Ptolemy[s] ſtrictly adhered to in this Computation.

From *Calpe* to *Caralli* in Sardinia, now *Cagliari* - - - - - - - - -	25° 0′
From *Caralli* to *Lilybæum* in Sicily - - - - - - - - - -	4° 30′
From *Lilybæum* to *Pachynus* - - - - - - - - - -	3° 0′
From *Pachynus* to *Tænarus* in Laconia - - - - - - - - -	10° 0′
From *Tænarus* to *Rhodes* - - - - - - - - - -	8° 15′
From *Rhodes* to *Iſſus* - - - - - - - - - -	11° 15′
	62° 0′

Pliny has likewiſe given us two Computations of this Diſtance, one from Polybius, and the other from Agrippa, which I ſhall firſt ſtate in his own Words[t].

Polybius—ab eodem initio (viz. Gaditano freto) ad Orientem recto curſu Siciliam XII LX mill. cccccc paſſuum. rectam CCCLXXV. M. paſſ. Rhodum CLXXXVI. M. cccccc. paſſ. Chelidonias tantundem. Cyprum cccxxv. M. paſſ. de Syriæ Seleuciam Pieriam[u] CXV. M. paſſuum. Quæ Computatio efficit vicies *ter* (lege *quater* ſecundum Hardouinum) centena XL. M. paſſuum. Agrippa hoc idem intervallum a freto Gaditano ad ſinum Illicum per Longitudinem rectam XXXIIII. XL. paſſuum M. taxat, in quo haud ſcio an ſit error numeri,——hæc eſt menſura inermium, & pacata audacia fortunam provocantium hominum.

The Numbers of Polybius in the Detail, make the Diſtance amount to 2448½ Roman Miles, but when he ſums it up he calls it 2440 Miles, according to Hardouin's reading from the Chiffletian MS. for 2340 would have contra-

[m] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. VI. p. 393. [n] Ptolem. Geogr. p. 137. [o] Ptolem. Geogr. p. 35. [p] *Snellius*, by miſtake in his *Eratoſthenes Batavus*, lib. 2. p. 232, ſays, that Ptolemy made it to be nearly 68° 30′, and propoſes a Correction of his own as if it ſhould be 62° 31′.
[q] Ὁμολογοῦσι γὰρ οἱ πλεῖστοι, &c. Strabo, lib. 2. p. 105. [r] Ptolem. Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 11. p. 11. [s] Ptolem. Geogr. lib. 1. cap. 12. p. 13.
[t] Pliny, lib. vi. cap. 33. [u] *Pieria Seleucia* was a little to the South of *the Bay of Iſſus*, and being under the ſame Meridian, they were equally diſtant from the Straits of Gibraltar.

dicted the very Numbers he had given. Agrippa computes the ſame Diſtance to be 3440; but Pliny, when he quotes this, adds a Suſpicion of his own, as if there was an Error in the Numbers of Agrippa, *in quo haud ſcio an ſit error numeri*; inſinuating as if the two Diſtances were perhaps the ſame in the two Authors, as the adding one x too much in the Numbers of Agrippa, might occaſion the Difference of one thouſand Miles in his Computation exceeding that of Polybius, and being really, as I ſhall make it appear, the Exceſs above the true Diſtance.

Let us therefore ſuppoſe that Ptolemy had adopted the Numbers of Polybius, and made the Tranſlation or Reduction of them into Degrees and Minutes, we ſhall find that it would have given him nearly the true Difference of Longitude of the Mediterranean as it has been ſince determined by the moſt accurate Obſervations. For by *Norwood*'s Menſuration in 1635 of the Diſtance between London and York[u], it was found that *a Degree on a great Circle of the Earth* contained 367196 Engliſh Feet, being a little more than 69½ Engliſh Miles; and therefore by the Proportion of the Radius to the Coſine of the Latitude, 297067 Feet will be found equal to a Degree of Longitude upon the Parallel of 36°. But as the Roman and Engliſh Foot is nearly equal, and 5000 Feet made a Roman Mile, therefore 73 Roman Miles and four Tenths will anſwer to a Degree on the Equator, and 59 Roman Miles and four Tenths to a Degree of Longitude on the Parallel of thirty ſix Degrees of Latitude.

Now if we divide 2448.5 by 59.4, it will give us 41° 13′; or if we take it only to be 2440, it will give us 41° 4′ for the Length of the Mediterranean from Gibraltar to the Bay of Iſſus, according to Polybius. And as both of theſe differ very little from the Longitude of 41° 28′, which is found by the beſt modern Obſervations, I muſt confeſs that this degree of Exactneſs and Coincidence of Computation is to me altogether aſtoniſhing, and is a new Confirmation of the great Accuracy of the Ancients in their Surveys[x].

If we next take the Meaſure given by Agrippa of 3440, in which Pliny ſuſpects there was a Miſtake, and divide it in the ſame manner by 59.4, it will give us 58° 20′ for the Length of the Mediterranean, according to Agrippa: But as the Length given by Strabo amounted, as I have already mentioned, to 66° 15′, therefore Ptolemy ſeems to have taken a middle Path betwixt theſe two erroneous Computations of Strabo and Agrippa, when he adopted that of 62°.

The great Misfortune of ancient Geography, and which indeed confined it to ſuch a lingering State of Infancy, was, that the true Method of determining with Accuracy the Difference of Longitudes was a Matter of ſuch Difficulty, and remained ſo long unknown. It is not therefore ſo much to be wondered at, that almoſt all the Longitudes given by Ptolemy are erroneous, and that this remarkable Miſtake in particular continued undiſcovered and uncorrected for many Centuries together.

One of the firſt Attempts to rectify the Length of the Mediterranean, was made under the Auſpice of *Monſieur de Peireſk* in 1635. He was one of the moſt eminent Men of his Time; and if we may judge from his Life, wrote by Gaſſendi, no Perſon contributed more effectually to the Reſtoration of Learning upon clear and ſolid Principles, which began then to be better underſtood, and to make quicker Advances than it had done in any former Age.

Gaſſendi informs us[y], that M. de Peireſk, with a direct View to the correcting the Errors in the Longitudes of different Places, took particular Pains to get Obſervations made at Marſeilles, Aleppo, and Grand Cairo, of an Eclipſe of the Moon which happened in Auguſt (viz. the 27th) 1635. Before that Time the Difference of Longitude between Marſeilles and Aleppo had been ſuppoſed to be 45°, but by theſe Obſervations it was found only to amount to[z] 30° ſo that by this a very conſiderable Correction was made in the Length of the Mediterranean, by cutting off the Difference of one whole Hour, or 15° at once.

Geography was at this Time flattered with the Hopes of being ſoon brought to a fuller State of Perfection than it had ever before attained, for *the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon* were then thought ſufficient to determine the Longitudes of all Places with a tolerable Accuracy. But when the ableſt Aſtronomers began to apply themſelves to this Branch of practical Knowledge, they ſoon found that from theſe Eclipſes attended to and obſerved, as they were with the utmoſt Care, no clear Deduction could be made of the Longitude of any one Place to any ſufficient Degree of Exactneſs, and the more Obſervers they employed at different Places, they generally by that increaſed the Multitude of Contradictions and apparent Differences of Eſtimation.

Ricciolus has collected the Obſervations of no leſs than *fifty ſix* Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon which had happened from 1560 to 1658, all of which had been obſerved by Men of the firſt Reputation in Aſtronomy in that Age; but when they came to be compared, it was then evident, to the great Mortification of Science, that no two Eclipſes obſerved in the ſame two Places by the ſame Men, ever exhibited the ſame Quantity of Longitude. Nay, it was rare if the very ſame Eclipſe did not give a different Longitude according to the Obſervation of the ſame Obſervers taken from the *four critical Times* in every Lunar Eclipſe, which are the BEGINNING, the IMMERSION, the EMERSION, and the END.

It was for theſe Reaſons that ſeveral eminent Aſtronomers, ſuch as Fournier[a], Kircher, and even Ricciolus[b], gave up the Correction of Geography by the Application of Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon alone, as being a fruitleſs and deſperate Undertaking.

[u] Dr. Wilſon's Diſſertation on *the Riſe of Navigation*, prefixed to Mr. Robertſon's Elements of Navigation, in two Vols. 2d Edit. 1764.

[x] See a Paper of M. Deliſle's upon *the Meaſures of the Ancients* in Matters of Geography. Dans les Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1714.

[y] Et omnium quidem Obſervata commemorari heic non poſſunt; ſed taceri tamen non debet, quod pro votis Peireſkii ſuit, conſtitiſſe exinde Tabulas Charta Geographicas omneis nimis a nobis abducere illa Ægypti ac Syriæ loca. Quippe cum tribus prope horis, hoc eſt gradibus quadraginta quinque Aleppum Ma. Orientaliorem conſtituant; prodiderunt Obſervationes integram pene horam detrahendam eſſe, quod inter hæc loca non plures quam triginta gradus fuerent Nu sati. Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. V. p. 324.

[z] The real Difference of Longitude has been ſince found to be 31° 58′.

[a] Furnerii Hydrograph. lib. 12. cap. 25 & 26.

[b] Riccioli Geograph. lib. 8. cap. 19. p. 363.

Riccio

Ricciolus has endeavoured to account for the many Inconſiſtencies that appeared in comparing their Obſervations ariſing, as he apprehended, from the following EIGHT different Cauſes.

1st. Becauſe there was a kind of Smoke or Umbrago which generally darkened the eaſtern Part of the Moon before the Diſk really entered either the Umbra or the Penumbra of the Earth.

2d. From the Inequalities upon the Diſk of the Moon, particularly on the eaſtern Side, where the Eclipſes always begin, and is generally termed *Littus Eclipticum*, the Shore of Eclipſes.

3d. From the Penumbra of the Earth varying according to the different Denſity of the Air.

4th. From the Atmoſphere of the Earth, being ſeldom exactly ſpherical, ariſing from the Tumor of the Vapours in different Places, by which neither the Cone of the Umbra or Penumbra would be uniform and perfect, which muſt affect the Beginnings and Cloſes of Eclipſes.

5th. From a Sort of Atmoſphere ſometimes obſervable about the Moon, which had been taken notice of by Mæſtlinus in the Eclipſe of April 3d 1605, and by Vendelinus at ſeveral different Times, which occaſioned an Indiſtinctneſs in the Obſervation of the Cloſes of Eclipſes.

6th. From the Moon being like the Stones of Bologna, liable to abſorb and retain the Rays of the Sun after the direct Rays are intercepted, by which there is a ſmall Appearance of faint Light left upon the Diſk, after it is completely immerſed in the Shadow of the Earth.

7th. From the Difference in the Eyes of the Obſervers, which are often quicker or ſlower in their Obſervations of the Beginnings and Ends of Eclipſes, and which cannot even be remedied by the Aſſiſtance of Teleſcopes.

8th. From the Inaccuracy of many in determining the Times of Eclipſes, from the Imperfection of Inſtruments and the Uſe of them in taking the right Aſcenſions, Azimuths and Altitudes of Stars near the Meridian, or in their Tables of Sines and Logarithms, or in their Calculations from theſe Tables.

Such were the ſuppoſed Cauſes which made the Aſtronomers in the Middle of the laſt Century prefer even common Itineraries and chorographical Maps to the Eclipſes of the Moon for determining the Longitudes of Places at a ſmall Diſtance from each other. But when the Intervals were very conſiderable, they did indeed allow that Eclipſes well obſerved might be of great Uſe; yet ſtill, however, in thoſe greater Diſtances, they were of Opinion that they ſhould only be admitted under Reſtrictions; for as Errors of 16′ or 20′ of Time, equal to 4° or 5° in Space, were often found to occur, it made them reſolve never to acquieſc in the Longitude as determined by an Eclipſe, unleſs it was otherwiſe contained within the probable Diſtances examined according to the chorographical Intervals.

The Length of the Mediterranean was therefore ſtill doubtful and uncertain, and continued a Problem in Geography unreſolved during the greateſt Part of the laſt Century, till at length *the Eclipſes of the Satellites of Jupiter* were made uſe of and found effectual for that Purpoſe. They had been firſt diſcovered by *Galileo*[c] on the 7th of January 1610, by means of the Teleſcopes invented by Metius in Holland in 1608, and the great Advantage that might be derived from them in determining the Longitudes of Places, was conceived very early by that great Aſtronomer, as appears from his *Nuncius Sidereus*, publiſhed in March 1610, which was within two Months of the firſt Diſcovery[d]. After twenty Years ſpent in obſerving them, he ſent a Propoſal to *Philip* IV. *King of Spain*, in 1631[e], to introduce the Practice of applying them for the Purpoſes of Navigation and Geography. He afterwards made the ſame Propoſition to the *Dutch*[f], who embraced it more readily, being at that Time the great Encouragers of Navigation. In conſequence of which they ſent *Hortenſius* and *Bleaw*[g], two of their beſt Aſtronomers, to Florence, to attend Galileo in his Obſervations, and to be initiated in all the Calculations neceſſary for compoſing the Tables of the Motions, Revolutions and Eclipſes of theſe *Medicean Stars*, which was their Appellation at that Time in Italy. But theſe Ephemerides were ſoon interrupted by the Misfortunes which befel Galileo from the Inquiſition in 1633, for his having publickly adopted the Copernican Syſtem, which they were pleaſed to condemn as a moſt dangerous Hereſy: And after obliging him to make a ſolemn Recantation, they firſt impriſoned him, and afterwards ſoftened it by a Confinement for Life in the Village of Arcetri, where he ſoon loſt his Sight; his many Years Obſervation of the Satellites having in all Probability brought that Calamity upon him.

The Imperfection of the Teleſcopes of that Age, long retarded the Progreſs of this Diſcovery. Greaves[h] mentions in a Letter dated from Sienna Auguſt 25th 1639, that Galileo never made but two good Glaſſes, and theſe were of old Venice Glaſs. What ſome others made uſe of in their Obſervations were either ſo indiſtinct from the ſmallneſs of their magnifying Power, or from the Inexperience of the Obſervers, that they often confounded the Satellites with the fixed Stars that were near them. Thus *Antonius Maria Schyrlæus de Rheita*, a Capuchin, thought he had diſcovered at Cologne, on December 29th 1642, *five new Satellites* round Jupiter, making up the Nunber *nine*, which Gaſſendi[i] refuted in a Diſſertation wrote on purpoſe, ſhewing that the Capuchin had converted ſome of the fixed Stars in the Conſtellation of Aquarius into Satellites. But notwithſtanding this, *Fontana* and *Zupus*, two Aſtronomers of Naples, perſiſted in the ſame Error; *Fontana* pretending to have obſerved them from 1630 to 1646, when he publiſhed his Obſervations[k], mentioning the Days when he has ſeen ſometimes 7, 8 and 9 Satellites, and none of them ever above ten Diameters of Jupiter's Body diſtant from Jupiter; and he concluded they could not be fixed Stars, becauſe he lengthened the Tube of his Teleſcope when he looked at theſe Satellites, whereas he contracted it when he viewed the fixed Stars. *Zupus* went ſtill farther, and aſſerted in a Letter to Ricciolus, dated February 4th, 1644, that he had ſeen to the Number

[a] *Tres* primum primuſque Galilæus, Anno 1610, die 7 Januarii hora noctis prima deinde nunquam plures quam *quatuor* prope Jovem *Stellas* detexit. Riccioli Almageſt. Vol. i. p. 489. [b] Gaſſendi Opera, Vol v. p. 275. [c] Langrenus initio Selenographiæ. [d] Riccioli Geogr. p. 317.
[e] Weidleri Hiſtoria Aſtronomiæ, p. 425. Les Hypotheſes & les Tables de Satellites de Jupiter par Caſſini, p 3. Ed. 1693, dans le Recueil d'Obſervations pour perfectionner l'Aſtronomie & la Geographie. [f] Greaves's Works, Vol. ii. p. 480. [g] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. iv. p 511. [h] Novæ Cœlestium & Terreſtrium Rerum Obſervationes.

of *twelve* Satellites, and ſent him a Delineation of their Situations and Diſtances. And though Reinerus had aſſured Ricciolus upon this Occaſion, that he himſelf, in ten Years Obſervations, had never ſeen but *four*; yet Ricciolus, when he publiſhed his Almageſt in 1651, was ſo puzzled with theſe various Accounts, that he would not venture to give an Opinion which of his Friends the Aſtronomers were in the Right, and therefore choſe to pronounce upon this Queſtion in the Words of the Roman Prætors when they were at a Loſs how to determine a Cauſe, *Amplius*, *quia non liquet* [l].

In this State of Uncertainty it was ſome Time before the Theory of the Secondary Planets came to be regularly reduced into Tables; and though *Simon Marius* firſt, and after him *Baptiſta Hodierna*, compoſed Ephemerides of their Motions, yet nothing of that ſort was found to be ſufficiently accurate for the Purpoſes of Longitude, till M. *Caſſini* publiſhed his Tables of the Revolutions and Eclipſes of the Satellites in 1668 [m].

The firſt Opportunity of effectually applying this Theory to the rectifying of Geography, was ſuggeſted by M. Caſſini, and taken by M. Picard in the Years 1671 and 1672, who made a Voyage for that and other Purpoſes to *Uraniburgh*, the Obſervatory of *Tycho Brahé*, which was ſituated in the little Iſland of *Huena* in Denmark, being in the Entry of the Baltick, betwixt Copenhagen and the Sound. He there obſerved two Immerſions and three Emerſions of the firſt Satellite of Jupiter, which were afterwards compared with the ſame obſerved by M. Caſſini at the Obſervatory at Paris. The two Immerſions were on October 25th 1671, and January 4th 1672; the three Emerſions were on March 14th, March 29th, and April 6th 1672. The Mean of all which compared with thoſe of Paris, gave a Difference in Time of 42′ 10″, being equal to 10° 32′ 30″ Difference of Longitude. The Teleſcope uſed at Paris was 18 Feet long, that at Uraniburgh 14 Feet; both of which had nearly the ſame magnifying Power.

It was then apparent how ineffectual all the former Methods had proved for determining this Queſtion, as *Kepler*, who preferred the Eclipſes of the Sun, had calculated the Difference of Longitude half a Degree too little. *Ricciolus* had made a Miſtake of almoſt a whole Degree too much; and *Bullialdus* and *Longomontanus*, who had obſerved ſo many Lunar Eclipſes at Paris and Copenhagen, had made a ſtill greater Error of one Degree and a Half [n].

I have been the more particular in explaining minutely this firſt Experiment made by means of the Satellites, becauſe it gave at once the Difference of Longitude in the cleareſt Manner beyond the Poſſibility of a Doubt; and it likewiſe communicated the certain Proſpect of rectifying the whole Extent of Geography as to Longitude, upon Principles that were Self-evident, and not liable to any Miſtake whatever.

In conſequence of this Succeſs, Meſſieurs Picard and De la Hire, two of the French Academicians, were immediately employed in examining and correcting *the Map of France*; in doing which they were obliged to contract it every where within leſs Boundaries than it was ſuppoſed according to their former Maps to have occupied [o], pareing off *one Degree* and upwards of Longitude from the weſtern Capes of *Bretagne*, and from thence Southward nearly the ſame Quantity all along the Coaſt of Poictou, Guienne and Gaſcogne, to the Bottom of the *Bay of Biſcay*; and in like manner they cut away *half a Degree* from the Shores of *Languedoc* and *Provence*; which gave occaſion to Lewis XIV. to tell them in Joke upon their return, *That he found by their Journey he had ſuffered a Loſs of Part of his Kingdom* [p].

Other Academicians determined by the ſame Method the Longitudes of the Iſle of Gorée, near Cape Verd, on the Coaſt of Africa, and of Guadaloupe and Martinico in the Weſt Indies [q]. And as M. Caſſini had greatly improved his Tables of the Satellites of Jupiter, and publiſhed a new Edition of them in 1693, it was then thought proper to ſend *M. Chazelles* up the Levant, to obſerve the Longitudes and Latitudes of Scanderoon, Alexandria and Conſtantinople, in order to determine the Length and Breadth of the Mediterranean, which he executed with great Ability.

The Longitude of Alexandretta, or Scanderoon, was found by him to be 34° 15′ Eaſt of the Meridian of Paris, from a Tranſit of the firſt Satellite of Jupiter over the Body of that Planet January 14th 1694, from a Conjunction of the firſt and ſecond Satellite which happened the ſame Day, and from two Emerſions of the firſt Satellite which happened on the 22d and the 28th of the ſame Month; all of which being compared with the ſame Obſervations made at Paris by M. Caſſini, gave a Difference in Time of two Hours and ſeventeen Minutes, which being reduced to Space, gave the Longitude as above-mentioned [r].

The other Part of the Longitude of the Mediterranean, containing that Diviſion of it from the Meridian of Paris to the Straits of Gibraltar, has not hitherto been ſo accurately determined. M. Deliſle mentions in a *Memoire* [s] drawn up for the Information of the Duke of Orleans, then Regent of France, "That no aſtronomical Obſervations had "been made for aſcertaining this Diſtance prior to the Year 1720;" he had therefore by the Aſſiſtance of the Sea Charts made it to be 7° 30′ from the Meridian of Paris to that of Gibraltar, having conſidered Algiers to be 1° 25′ to the Eaſtward of that of Paris. But by an Eclipſe of the Moon obſerved at Algiers by the Miſſionaries of St. Lazare on Auguſt 8th 1729, mentioned by M. De la Condamine [t], it would ſeem that Algiers was 7′ 15″ to the Weſtward of Paris, which makes a Difference of 1° 32′ 15″. So that there will a Doubt ſtill remain with regard to the exact Situation both of Gibraltar and Algiers; and they may therefore be ſuppoſed to be included under M. Deliſle's Remark [u], "That there are many Places upon the Earth, the Knowledge of whoſe Situation is eſſentially neceſſary for Geogra-

[l] Proinde cum Veritas nondum manifeſta mihi ſit, quæ amicitiæ prævaleat; nolo litem dirimere inter amicos aut ullam de hac re ſententiam pronunciare; ſed potius cum Romanis Prætoribus ad antiquam me formulam illum redigere, *Amplius*, *quia non liquet*. Riccioli Almageſt. Vol. i. p. 490. [m] Fontenelle's Eloge de M. Caſſini dans les Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1712. [n] Voyage d'Uranibourg par M. Picard, p. 28. [o] The Outline of the two Maps is publiſhed dans le *Recueil d'Obſervations pour perfectionner l'Aſtronomie & la Geographie*, par Meſſieurs de l'Academie Royale des Sciences. Paris, 1693.

[p] Fontenelle's Eloge de M. De la Hire, dans les Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1718. [q] *Obſervations Aſtronomiques*, p. 65. dans le Recueil d'Obſervations pour perfectionner l'Aſtronomie & la Geographie. [r] Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1721, p. 75. [s] Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1720, p. 477. [t] Memoires de l'Academie de Sciences pour 1732, p. 404. [u] Il y a dans l'Univers beaucoup de lieux eſſentiels a la Geographie & à la Navigation, dans leſquels on n'a pas encore fait aucune obſervation pour en fixer la ſituation, & nous avons pluſieurs autres lieu. obſervés dont les circonſtances en rendent la determination douteuſe. Memoires de l'Academie de Sciences pour 1720. p. 474.

" phy and Navigation, in which there has been no Obſervation as yet made for that Purpoſe; and there are beſides " many other Places, which though they have been obſerved, yet certain Circumſtances attending the Obſervation " have rendered the Determination doubtful."

Since the Correction of Longitudes has been introduced by means of the Satellites of Jupiter, other Methods have alſo been adopted and deviſed, which are proper and effectual for that Purpoſe; ſuch as *the Tranſits of Mercury* and *Venus* over the Body of the Sun; *Occultations* of the fixed Stars by the Moon: And ſince *the Lunar Tables* have been improved by M. *Mayer*, another large Field has been opened equally applicable to this important Object, by meaſuring from time to time the exact *Diſtances of the Moon from the Sun*, and *from a fixed Star* of the firſt and ſecond Magnitude. Each of which Obſervations being carefully compared one with another, are like ſo many new Experiments which muſt either confirm or contradict the Longitudes that have been already obſerved. There is one fortunate Circumſtance likewiſe attends all theſe various Methods, which is, that when they happen to differ in their Concluſion, there is always a *Limitation of Error* pointed out, which gives ſo far a Degree of Satisfaction, and prepares the Way for bringing the Point that is thus unſettled, to a more ſpeedy and certain Determination.

In explaining the Miſtake of Ptolemy in his over-rating the Length of the Mediterranean by upwards of one thouſand Miles, and in ſhewing likewiſe the Method of its Correction, I have been gradually induced to trace the ſucceſſive Improvements that have been introduced in taking the Longitude from that Period down to the preſent Times. It will not therefore be improper to give as a Counterpart ſome Account of *the Time and Manner of rectifying the Latitudes of different Places.*

Little was done in Geography from the Days of Ptolemy to the Reſtoration of Learning in Europe, for the Arabian Geographers copied and retailed all his principal Errors. They obſerved indeed under their Caliph Almamon, in the Beginning of the IXth Century, a Degree of Latitude on the Plains of Sinjar, or Shinar, near Babylon [t], and found it to meaſure 56⅔ Arabian Miles, each of which conſiſted of 4000 Cubits, or 6000 Feet, from which they determined the Circumference of the Earth.

When Science began to be revived in Europe, it was ſome time before the Aſtronomers of that Age were able to obtain Copies of Ptolemy's Geography; and even then it was with Difficulty they could read and clear the Manuſcripts of ſome of their groſſeſt Errors: For wherever Numbers were inſerted in any Author, and made the Bulk of the Compoſition, the Miſtakes were generally multiplied more abundantly in the tranſcribing; becauſe the Senſe did not there, as in moſt other Books, by a kind of Self-evidence, aſſiſt the Copier in preſerving the Authenticity of the Original.

It required likewiſe ſome longer Space of Time before the Aſtronomers conſtructed proper Inſtruments in order to try whether theſe Latitudes ſo recorded, correſponded with the Situations as they really ſtood in Nature. But when they came actually to obſerve them, they diſcovered the Latitude of many Places materially different from what had been ſet down by Ptolemy; and finding this Variation in ſome of them to be nearly of the ſame Quantity, inſtead of accounting for this Difference from the Imperfection of Inſtruments, the Inaccuracy of Obſervers, and the Method of Ptolemy's Converſions, which I have already explained, they haſtily concluded that the Axis of the Earth had ſhifted its Poſition, by which the Latitudes of all the Places in Europe had been increaſed. This was the Idea of Dominicus Maria of Ferrara about the Year 1489 [u], who fancied that the Variation was at the Rate of one Degree in 1050 Years; ſo that after a long Revolution of Ages, it would happen that the Countries now under the frigid Zone ſhould be found in the Torrid; and that in like manner thoſe Regions which ſuffer from the Violence of the Heat, ſhould gradually paſs into the temperate and frigid Zones. Men of warm Imaginations might eaſily work up this Dream of Geographers into a beautiful and an equitable Diſpoſition of Nature [v].

This Hypotheſis was again adopted by Maginus of Bologna, about a hundred Years after, towards the Cloſe of the XVIth Century, in which he had the Concurrence of ſeveral of the Italian Aſtronomers. And their Authority made ſuch an Impreſſion upon Tycho Brahé, that being deſirous of clearing up a Doubt which he thought had ſome Foundation, he therefore applied to the Republick of Venice [x] to ſend ſome good Obſervers into Egypt, to verify whether the Height of the Pole was ſtill the ſame at Alexandria as it had been found by Ptolemy. For as that City had been formerly as it were *the Metropolis of Aſtronomy*, there could be no Doubt but that the Height of the Pole there muſt have been accurately obſerved for a long Series of Years by their ableſt Aſtronomers, and that Ptolemy muſt have examined it himſelf with his utmoſt Attention before he had made uſe of it in his aſtronomical Calculations. But Tycho's Requeſt was not then complied with. However, when the Obſervation was made, it did not ſufficiently

[t] Greaves, in his Preface to Abulfeda's geographical Deſcription of Chorazmia, &c. being the Countries beyond the River Oxus, printed, London 1650, at the End of his *Epochæ Celebriores*, has theſe Words: *Abulfeda alibi refert Aſtronomos juſſu Almamunis in Campis Sinjar, prope Babylonem, ex Obſervationibus deprehendiſſe* LVI *Milliaria & ⅔ uni gradui competere.* Ricciolus, in his Almageſt, Tom. I. p. 61. quotes Alfraganus as ſaying, that this Menſuration was made on the Plains of Fingar, adjoining to the Red Sea. *Almæon Rex Arabum ut refert Alfraganus—convocatis pluribus Sapientibus Geometris juſſit eos in Campis Fingar juxta rectum iter Maris Rubri explorare, quot Milliaria inſint uni Gradui Meridiani Circuli, &c.*

[u] Snellii *Eratoſthenes Batavus*, lib. i. p. 41.

[v] Some of the Geographers among the Ancients had given ſome Countenance to this ſingular Notion. Strabo tells us, lib. ii. p. 68. in the Beginning of his Second Book, that Eratoſthenes was of Opinion that the Mountains of Aſia were not then found to lie in the ſame Situation in which the ancient Maps had placed them, but had ſhifted towards the North, and that India had been attracted in the ſame Manner, and was become more northerly than before. *πολὺ γὰρ ἐπὶ τὰς ἄρκτους παραλάττειν τὰ ἑωθινὰ μέρη τῶν ὀρῶν κατ' αὐτὸν, συνεπισπᾶσθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν ἀρκτικωτέραν ἤδη γενομένην.*

Pliny likewiſe, lib. xxxvi. cap. 10. when he mentions the *Obeliſk* which was erected in the *Campus Martius* at Rome, by means of which they determined the Lengths of the Days, and their Variations, ſubjoins, that the Obſervations for the laſt thirty Years did not anſwer, from ſome Change in the Heavens, or in the Poſition of the Earth, and which had been taken Notice of in other Places. *Hæc Obſervatio triginta jam ferè annis non congruit, ſive Solis ipſius diſſono curſu, & cæli aliqua ratione mutata, ſive univerſa tellure aliquid a centro ſuo dimota, ut deprehendi & in aliis locis accipio, &c.*

[x] M. Caſſini dans les Memoires de Mathematique & Phyſique de l'Academie R. de Sciences de 31 Juillet 1693. p. 116.

ſupport

ſupport their Hypotheſis; for Ptolemy having found Alexandria to be 30° 58′ according to his Almageſt[a], or 31° according to his Geography[b]; the Obſervations made ſince by Mr. Greaves[c] in 1638, made it amount to 31° 10′, and thoſe by M. Chazelles in 1694, and by M. Condamine in 1731[d], fix it at 31° 11′; which though a Variation of eleven or thirteen Minutes, may be charged, as in many other ſimilar Caſes, upon the Errors of Inſtruments and Obſervers.

Peter Petit, a Mathematician of ſome Eminence in France, endeavoured to revive this Opinion in a Diſſertation[e] publiſhed in 1660, *from the apparent Variations in the Latitude of Paris*, as taken by the ableſt Aſtronomers, ſome of whom had made it 48° 39′, others 48° 45′ ſometimes 48° 50′, and at other times 48° 55′. All of which only confirms an Obſervation made by an eminent French Aſtronomer, that they had no good Quadrant fit for taking an Obſervation of the Latitude, even in the whole Kingdom of France, in the Year 1664. For M. *Auzot*, in a Letter which he addreſſed to Louis XIV[th] in this very Year, made uſe of the following Words: *Mais, Sire, c'eſt un Malheur, qu'il n'y a pas un Inſtrument a Paris, ni, que je ſçache, dans tout votre Royaume, auquel je vouluſſe m'aſſurer pour prendre preciſement la hauteur de Pole*[f].

The Latitude of *London* was known much ſooner than that of *Paris*, and brought to a greater Degree of Accuracy; for it was determined by *Edward Wright*, who is otherwiſe diſtinguiſhed as the original Inventor of what is called *Mercators Chart*, by Obſervations made in 1593 and 1594, from the greateſt and leaſt Height of the Pole Star, and found to be 51° 32′[g], taken by a Braſs Quadrant of ſix Foot Radius; before that Time the Latitude of London was ſuppoſed to be 51° 45′ in all the Maps of that Age. And though this Obſervation was made at a Time when the Error from Refraction had been juſt diſcovered by Tycho, and not fully known, yet it is allowed to be juſt and exact even now, when the Inſtruments which are conſtructed at preſent enable Obſervers to come to the utmoſt Preciſion of Seconds.

Nothing can be a ſtronger Proof of the Coarſeneſs of all the Obſervations, both in Aſtronomy and Geography, prior to the Days of Tycho, than the Ignorance of Aſtronomers with regard to the Error ariſing from *Refraction*; for this occaſions a Miſtake at the Horizon of no leſs than 33′ 45″, and is found in all the intermediate Altitudes, though gradually leſſening, up to the Zenith. When Tycho firſt diſcovered it[h], by uſing better Inſtruments than former Obſervers, he erroneouſly ſuppoſed that the Sun had no Refraction when he was above *forty five Degrees high*, and that the Stars had none when their Height was upwards of *twenty Degrees*[i]; whereas the Refraction is now found by more accurate Experiments to be the ſame in both: And that though this diminiſhes imperceptibly, yet it never vaniſhes intirely, till they are quite vertical.

It muſt be allowed indeed, that ſome of the Aſtronomers before his Time had taken notice of it, as altering the apparent Places of the Stars; but they had a very imperfect Idea both of the Principles on which it was founded, and of the Quantity of the Error which it produced. *Roger Bacon*, who flouriſhed in the XIII[th] Century, tells us[k], "*That the Stars appeared ſenſibly to be at a greater Diſtance from the North Pole when they were in the Meridian, than at the Time* "*of their Riſing.*" In his accounting for it he diſtinguiſhes betwixt the perpendicular and the oblique Rays, and tells us, that *Ptolemy*, Lib. V. *De Opticis*, and *Alhazen*, Lib. VIII. were of the ſame Opinion. But when he endeavours to explain his Ideas more particularly, he introduces his Theory of *the Spheres of Air and of Fire*, which was *the Mode in Philoſophy of thoſe dark Ages*, and has been long ago exploded.

After Tycho had diſcovered the Error and the Quantity of Refraction as he imagined, he was then deſirous of knowing whether *Copernicus*, from an Omiſſion of this neceſſary Deduction, had not been deceived in the true Latitude of *Fruenburgh*, the Place of his Reſidence, at the Mouth of the Viſtula, where it diſcharges itſelf into the Baltick; and if ſo, then he concluded that all his other Obſervations muſt be ſo far erroneous, and require to be corrected by the ſame Deduction. He therefore ſent *Elias*, one of his Scholars, with proper Inſtruments thither in 1584, who found that the Latitude of Fruenburgh had been really miſtaken no leſs than three Minutes, as it was obſerved to be 54° 22′ and ⅓, inſtead of 54° 19′ and ⅓, according to Copernicus[l]. At *Konigſberg* likewiſe, where *Eraſmus Reinholdus* had lived and publiſhed his *Tabulæ Prutenicæ*, Elias diſcovered in the ſame manner that this Aſtronomer had been miſled by Peter Appian, ſo as to be miſtaken twenty ſix Minutes, which was near half a Degree; for the Latitude of that City was found to be 54° 43′ inſtead of 54° 17′, which Reinholdus had adopted in his aſtronomical Tables[m].

It is ſomewhat remarkable, that when M. Picard, the French Aſtronomer, went to Uraniburgh in 1672, he ſeemed to make *a fair Repriſal* upon Tycho in return for his detecting the Errors in Latitude of Copernicus and Reinholdus. For though Tycho was at infinite Pains in determining the Latitude of Uraniburgh to be either 55° 54′ 30″, or 40″, or 45″, being in an Uncertainty betwixt theſe three Numbers[n]; yet M. Picard, by a Variety of the moſt accurate Obſervations, diſcovered that all of them were too much, and that the leaſt of them had a Miſtake of one Quarter of a Minute, as the real Latitude of Uraniburgh was exactly 55° 54′ 15″.

He found a ſtill greater Error in Tycho's Meridian Line[o], amounting to no leſs than 18′ or 20′, as the true Meridian

[a] Ptolemæi Mathem. Syntax. lib. v. cap. 13. p. 123. [b] Ptolemæi Geogr. lib. iv. p. 103. [c] Greaves's Works, vol. ii. p. 513. Dr. *Birch* ſays in a Note there, that in other Places of the MS. our Author makes it 31° 5′ and 31° 3′. [d] Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences pour 1721. p. 75. & pour 1732. p. 404. [e] P. Petit in Epiſtola ad Sauvallum, De Latitudine Pariſienſi. Caſſini dans les Memoires de Mathem. & Phyſique pour 1693. p. 117. [f] Aſtronomie de M. De la Lande, vol. ii. p. 842. [g] Horrocii Opera Poſthuma, p. 51, & p. 70. [h] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. V. p. 423 & 4. [i] Tycho likewiſe ſuppoſed that the Sun's Refraction *at the Horizon* was 34′, but that of the Stars only 30′. [k] Nam ſi quis per inſtrumenta, quibus experimur ea quæ ſunt in cœleſtibus, cujuſmodi vocantur armillæ vel alia, accipiat *locum alicujus Stellæ* circa æquinoctialem *in ortu ſuo*, & deinde accipiat locum ejuſdem quando venit *ad lineam meridiei*, inveniet in loco meridiei *diſtare eam ſenſibiliter plus a polo mundi ſeptentrionali, quam quando fuit in ortu.* Rogerii Baconis Specula Mathematica, p. 37. [l] It is remarkable that Copernicus had made nearly the ſame Miſtake in *the Sun's Declination* that he had done in the Latitude of Fruenburgh, being an Error of betwixt two and three Minutes, ariſing in both Caſes from his not making Allowances for the Refraction. Copernicus, in lib. v. Revolutionum, cap. 30, comparing his Situation at Fruenburgh with Alexandria, makes uſe of the following Words: *Ptolemæo, Alexandriæ Serenitatem & Aeris Puritatem plurimum ſaviſſe, cum ipſe locum incoleret, fœdum nebulis & Viſtulæ Vaporibus præpinguem.* [m] Gaſſendi Opera, Tom. IV. p. 410. [n] Voyage d'Uranibourg, p. 17. [o] Voyage d'Uranibourg, p. 11.

was found to be ſo much to the Weſt of the North of that which reſults from the Poſitions given by Tycho.

The French Aſtronomers ſeemed to think that their Advantage over Tycho in theſe particular Obſervations, aroſe from an Improvement made a few Years befor, in 1667, by having a ſmall Teleſcope fitted upon their Quadrants and Sectors inſtead of the Pinnulæ or Sights, which were in uſe before that Time; by which means they were enabled to take the Angles and Altitudes with a ſuperior Degree of Exactneſs.

But however flattering it was to the Vanity of the French Aſtronomers to have diſcovered and corrected the Errors of ſo eminent an Obſerver as Tycho, yet we may reckon it as the Happineſs of the preſent Age that ſo many new Improvements have been made in Inſtruments of all Sorts ſince that Time, by which the Progreſs in Aſtronomy and Geography has been quickened much beyond the Ideas of our Forefathers. Quadrants and Sectors are now ſo accurately divided, that the Eye can ſcarce diſtinguiſh ſo exactly as it is performed by the Inſtrument; ſo that in order to *read* the Obſervation with the Preciſion with which it is executed, we muſt take the Aſſiſtance of magnifying Glaſſes, the Diviſions of Nonius, and thoſe circular Micrometers where the Revolution of the ſmall Thread of a Skrew is divided into 360 or any other aliquot Parts of a Circle. And if any one Country can claim a Merit in having diſtinguiſhed itſelf more eminently than another in theſe Improvements, it is this Kingdom, where the beſt Inſtruments of Obſervation have been acknowledged to be made for upwards of half a Century.

There is another Particular hitherto unmentioned, which has greatly contributed to the ſolid Advancement both of Aſtronomy and Geography, and this is the more accurate Method now practiſed for *the Meaſuring of Time*, which though in appearance of a different Nature, is equally capable of being applied to *the Menſuration of Space*. For in the Tables of Longitude it is well known that Time and Space are uſed like two different Languages, where the ſame Truth is expreſſed with equal Clearneſs in both, though in Characters that are eſſentially different from each other; as one Hour in Time is allowed to be equal to fifteen Degrees in Space upon the Surface of the Earth, and of courſe all the aliquot Parts of each are in the ſame Proportion.

Sun Dials and *Clepſydræ*, or Water Clocks, were the principal Meaſurers of Time among the Ancients. It was only about the Year of Chriſt 1300, that *Clocks with indented Wheels* are ſaid to have been firſt in uſe. And it was not till 200 Years after this that they ſeem to have been employed for the Purpoſes of Aſtronomy. For Waltherus, the Diſciple of Regiomontanus, is ſaid to have had one about the Year 1500; which Schoner, who publiſhed his Obſervations in 1544, ſays, was ſo regular, that from Mid-day to Mid-day it perfectly agreed with the Sun, and was almoſt as exact in the Times given, as in thoſe drawn from Calculation. Tycho Brahé is ſaid to have had four Clocks which marked Minutes and Seconds, the largeſt of which had only three Wheels; the Diameter of one of them was three Feet, and it had 1200 Teeth [p]. But all of thoſe were exceedingly imperfect, till Monſieur Huyghens improved them in 1656, by his Invention and Application of *the Pendulum*, whoſe Vibrations were regular and iſochronical. The Improvements that have been ſince made in *Clocks* and *Timepieces*, and the Manner in which they have been applied to the Determination of Longitude, is a Branch of Knowledge that will be beſt learned from the Books which have been profeſſedly wrote upon this Subject.

It was never my Intention, in this Diſſertation, to enter into the Diſcuſſion of the preſent State of Geography, or to give the comparative Excellence of the Maps of different Countries. The Field is much too large to be attempted without better Materials and more Leiſure than I am now Maſter of. It has, beſides this, been already executed with great Ability and Knowledge by M. *Robert de Vaugondy* in the Introduction which he has prefixed to his *New Atlas*.

I muſt however obſerve upon the whole, that Geography is a Science even ſtill many Stages removed from Perfection. The Maps of America, and the Eaſtern Parts of Aſia, though they have been of late two of the great Theatres of War and Commerce, are perhaps more unfiniſhed than any of the reſt. Every new Map that is publiſhed of theſe Countries, ſeems to blaſt all thoſe that went before them, and it will require perhaps the Experience of half a Century to come, before a ſufficient Number of Obſervations ſhall be made to verify the Situations of their moſt conſiderable Towns, Coaſts and Rivers, ſo as to approach the Accuracy with which the Maps of the different Kingdoms of Europe are now executed.

And yet, upon this Occaſion, I muſt confeſs, that even the Maps of Great Britain and Ireland are ſtill very imperfect and unſatisfactory; and the Numbers we have of them, varied and re-publiſhed without any real Improvements, juſtly confirm an Obſervation which Lord Bacon has wiſely made in a ſimilar Caſe, "*That the Opinion of* "*Plenty is one of the Cauſes of Want* [q]." The late Dr. Bradley was of Opinion, that there were but two Places in England whoſe Longitude might be depended upon as accurately taken, and that theſe were *the Obſervatory at Greenwich*, and *Sherborn Caſtle*, the Seat of the Earl of Macclesfield in Oxfordſhire, and that their Difference was one Degree in Space, or 4′ in Time; but even this has been found to be inaccurate by the late Tranſit of Venus, as being only 3′ 47″ [r]. If we ſhould examine the Longitude of *the Lizard*, we ſhall ſcarce find two Geographers of the ſame Opinion. In the Account of Longitudes prefixed to Halley's Tables, it is ſaid to be 4° 45′ from the Obſervatory, which is therefore 4° 40′ from London, according to others it is 5° and 5° 5′, and by ſome 5° 14′ [s], and by others it is enlarged even to 6°; this ſurely is a Matter worthy the publick Attention, when we conſider that it is a Point of Land the moſt important of all others to the Navigation of this Kingdom [t].

I ſhall therefore conclude this Diſſertation with obſerving, that all Maps in general ought to be conſidered

[p] De La Lande's Aſtronomie, p. 917, &c. [q] Bacon de Augmentis Scientiarum Prelim. § iv. [r] Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1762, vol. lii. p. 624. [s] Robertſon's Navigation, vol. i. p. 378. [t] This is held to be ſo uncertain, that Sailors when they approach the Mouth of the Channel, generally think it ſafeſt to *grope* their way *by Soundings*, rather than depend upon Obſervation or Calculation.

as *unfiniſhed Works*, where there will be always found many things to be corrected and added, and that they ought to have a kind of *floating Title* affixed to them, expreſſive of their imperfect State, ſimilar to what Pliny tells us was practiſed by the greateſt Painters and Statuaries of Antiquity; ſuch as, *Apelles faciebat aut Polycletus*, but not *fecit*; claiming an Indulgence to the Artiſt as if he was employed to his laſt Moments in correcting the Faults of his Compoſition, *tanquam inchoata ſemper arte & imperfecta, ut contra judiciorum varietates ſupereſſet artifici regreſſus ad veniam, velut emendaturo quicquid deſideretur, ſi non eſſet interceptus*[a].

[a] Plinii Præfatio Nat. Hiſt. ad Divum Veſpaſianum.

26 JUL 55

DIRECTIONS TO THE BOOK-BINDER.

Place the N°. of the Plate on the Left-hand Page, and be careful to make the black Lines in one Page ſtand exactly oppoſite to the black Lines of the Plate which correſponds to it, that each may appear as if it was one continued Line, otherwiſe the whole Uſe of the Tables will be loſt; and at the End of the Copper-plates place THE INDEX *of the Emperors, Kings, High Prieſts, &c.* ſo as to come in before the other *two*, which contain *the Remarkable Events before and after the Birth of Chriſt.*

In ranging the Maps obſerve the following Order. Place the Map whoſe Title is

1. Paleſtinæ, &c. Facies Vetus, betwixt the Tables N° 1 and N° 2.
2. Paleſtinæ, &c. Facies Antiqua, betwixt N° 2 and N° 3.
3. Græcia Antiqua, betwixt N° 11 and N° 12.
4. Tabula Italiæ Antiquæ, betwixt N° 12 and N° 13.
5. Sicilia Antiqua, betwixt N° 15 and N° 16.
6. Iberia ſive Hiſpania Antiqua, betwixt N° 16 and N° 17.
7. Imperium Caroli Magni, betwixt N° 36 and N° 37.
8. Great-Britain and Ireland, betwixt N° 48 and N° 49.
9. England and Wales, betwixt N° 49 and N° 50.
10. Eaſt-Indies, betwixt N° 50 and N° 51.
11. Germany, betwixt N° 51 and N° 52.
12. France, betwixt N° 52 and N° 53.
13. Weſt-Indies, betwixt N° 54 and N° 55.
14. North America, betwixt N° 55 and N° 56.

In thoſe Copies where the Tables are printed on both Sides of the Paper, the Maps may be bound up at the End of the Tables, and immediately before the Index.

N°. 1. From the CREATION to the end of the XVIII. CENTURY Before CHRIST

Julian Period	Years before Christ	The Births, Deaths, Ages and Generations of the Patriarchs	Remarkable Events
710	4004	*Adam created & ob. 3074 æt. 930*	4004 **The Creation of the World** *began according to Arch Bishop Usher on Sunday October 23d. & in ye. Year before the Vulgar Æra of the Birth of Christ as given in the* **Hebrew Text** ..... *4004* **In the LXX** ..... *5872* **In the Samaritan** ..... *4700* *Adam & Eve were created on Friday October the 28th. They are placed in Paradise, but are soon tempted & shall, Sentence is past'd upon them by God, who encourages them at the same time with the Promise of the Seed of the Woman. They are banish'd Paradise.*
			4003 *The Birth of Cain, the first who was born of a Woman. Abel is born soon after.*
			3875 *Abel is murder'd by Cain because his Sacrifice was more acceptable to God.*
840	3874	*Seth ob. 2962 æt. 912*	3874 *Seth born, whose Offspring were call'd the Children of God by way of Distinction from those of Cain who were nam'd the Children of Men.*
945	3769	*Enos ob. 2864 æt. 905*	
1035	3679	*Cainan ob. 2769 æt. 910*	
1105	3609	*Mahalel ob. 2714 æt. 895*	
1170	3544	*Jared ob. 2582 æt. 962*	
1332	3382	*Enoch translated 3017 æt. 365*	3017 *Enoch for his Piety is translated to Heaven.*
1397	3317	*Methuselah ob. 2349 æt. 969*	
1584	3130	*Lamech ob. 2353 æt. 777*	
1766	2948	*Noah ob. 1998 æt. 950*	2469 *The Term of 120 Years is allowed by God for the Repentance of the World before the Deluge, this is communicated to Noah who is sent to them as a Preacher of Righteousness.*
2268	2446	*Shem ob. 1846 æt. 600*	2349 *On the 17th. day of the 2d. Month which was on Sunday Novr. the 30th. God commanded Noah to enter into the Ark with his Family &c. and on Sunday Decr. 7th. it began to rain & raind 40 Days & the Deluge continued 150 Days.*
2366	2348	**The Deluge**	2348 *The Ark rested on Mount Ararat on Monday May 6th. The tops of the Mountains became visible on Sunday July 19th. & on Friday Decr. 18th. Noah came forth out of the Ark with all that were with him, he built an Altar & sacrificed to God for his Deliverance.*
2368	2346	*Arphaxad ob. 1908 æt. 438*	
2403	2311	*Salah ob. 1878 æt. 433*	
2433	2281	*Heber ob. 1817 æt. 464*	
2467	2247	*Peleg or Phaleg ob. 2008 æt. 239*	2247 **The Tower of Babel** *is built about this time by Noah's Posterity in the Valley of Shinar upon which God miraculously confounds their Language & thus disperses them into different Nations.*
2497	2217	*Reu ob. 1978 æt. 239*	2234 *The Chaldaick Observations are begun at Babylon as Callisthenes sent to Aristotle a Register of them for 1903 Years down to the taking of that City by Alexander in the Year 331 Before Christ.*
2529	2185	*Serug ob. 1955 æt. 230*	2188 **The Kingdom of Egypt** *begins under Misraim the Son of Ham, which lasted for 1663 Years according to Constantine Manasses, which is down to the Conquest of Cambyses in 525 Before Christ.*
2559	2155	*Nahor ob. 2007 æt. 148*	
2588	2126	*Terah ob. 1921 æt. 205*	

Julian Period	Centurys & Years before Christ.	Remarkable Events	Patriarchs, Kings &c.
2614	The XXI. 2100 Century BEFORE CHRIST	2089 The Kingdom of Sicyon *established according to Eusebius 1313 Years before ij.* I. Olympiad. little is known of this Kingdom but ij. names of their Kings they end about ij. Beginning of ij. XI. Cent. viz. 1089 & 15 Years after ij. Return of ij. Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus. 2059 The Kingdom of Assyria *begins.* 2017 The XVI. Dynasty of Thebane Kings in Egypt begins & continues 190 Years.	2089 Ægialeus ij. I. King of Sicyon ob. 2038 2059 Ninus ij. Son of Belus K. of Assyria ob. 2007 2038 Europs King of Sicyon ob. 1993 2007 Semiramis Q. of Assyria ob. 1965
2714	The XX. 2000 Century BEFORE CHRIST	1996 Abram the Patriarch born at Ur in Chaldea. 1925 Chederlaomer King of Elam subdues ij. 5 Kings of Sodom, Gomorrha, Admah, Zeboim & Zoar. 1921 The Covenant of God made with Abram when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan on ij. 15. of Ab or 1st. of May A. M. beginn ij. 430 Years of Sojourning. Abram & Lot go into Egypt for Famine & return ij. next Year 1st. May separate, Lot to Sodom & the other to Hebron. 1912 The 5 Kings rebelling ag. Chederlaomer are defeated by him he plunders Sodom & carries off Lot Captive. Abram pursues & defeats Chederlaomer & rescues Lot. On his return he receives ij. Benediction of Melchizedek King of Salem & Priest of ij. Most High God. 1910 Ishmael is born to Abram by Hagar.	1996 Abraham ij. Patriarch ob. 1821 æt. 175 1993 Sicyon K. of Sicyon ob. 1973 1973 Apis K. of Sicyon ob. 1948 1965 Zames or Ninyas K. of Assyria ob. 1927 1948 Thurimachus K. of Sicyon ob. 1896 Lot ob. post 1897 Chederlaomer King of Elam. 1927 Arius King of Assyria ob. 1897 Hagar Wife to Abraham ob. 1859 æt. 127 1910 Ishmael ob. 1773 æt. 137
2814	The XIX. 1900 Century BEFORE CHRIST	1897 The Covenant is renewed by God w. Abram, in Memorial of w. Circumcision is instituted & his Name changed to Abraham. The Citys of Sodom & Gomorrha destroyed for their Wickedness by Fire from Heaven in Lot with his Wife & two Daughters (two Sodom beforehand being ruined. His Wife looking back is turned into a Pillar of Salt. 1896 Isaac born to Abraham by Sarah 90 Years old. 1871 Sheba Faith of Abraham is proved in offering to Sacrifice his only Son Isaac (he then 25 Years old) 1856 The Kingdom of Argos *begins under* Inachus 1080 Years before the I. Olympiad. Isaac being 40 Years old marrys Rebekah the Daughter of Bethuel the Syrian. 1836 Esau & Jacob are born to Isaac by Rebekah after above 19 Years Barrenness. 1827 The XVII. Dynasty of 6 Shepherd Kings in Egypt begins & continues 103 Years. 1822 Memnon ij. Egyptian invents ij. Letters 15 Years before ij. Reign of Pharonnes 1st. to 1821 Abraham dies being 175 Years old.	1897 Arabius K. of Assyria ob. 1857 1896 Ogygus K. of Sicyon ob. 1862 1896 Isaac the Patriarch ob. 1716 æt. 180 1862 Thurimachus King of Sicyon ob. 1817 1857 Ninus or Belus K. of Assyria ob. 1827 1856 Inachus ij. I. K. of Argos ob. 1807 1836 Jacob ij. Patriarch ob. 1689 æt. 147 1827 Ammenites K. of Assyria ob. 1789 1817 Leucippus K. of Sicyon ob. 1764 1807 Pharonnes K. of Argos ob. 1747
2914	The XVIII. 1800 Century BEFORE CHRIST	1796 The Reign of Ogyges begins 1020 Years before ij. I. Olympiad. — Esau marries two Daughters of Heth which gives great Uneasiness to Isaac & Rebekah. 1764 The Deluge of Ogyges from which Attica lay waste for above 200 Years till ij. 1759 Jacob having received his Father's Blessing, goes to Haran to his Uncle Laban & 1739 Jacob returns into Canaan after a 20 Years Servitude under Laban. 1731 Dinah Jacob's Daughter is ravished by Shechem. He & all his People are treacherously put to Death on the 3d. day after Circumcision by Simeon & Levi. 1728 Joseph is sold into Egypt by his Brethren. 1724 The XVIII. Egyptian Dynasty of 17 Diospolitan Kings begins & continues 348 Years. 1715 Joseph interprets Pharaoh's Dreams & is promoted; the VII Years of Plenty begin. 1708 The VII Years of Famine begin & ij. Year after Joseph's Brethren come into Egypt for Corn. 1706 Joseph discovers himself to his Brethren & at Pharaohs desire sends for Jacob & his 1701 All the Money in Egypt & Canaan is collected by Joseph into Pharaohs Treasury. & the Year following they sold him their Herds & Flocks. 1702 The Property of all the Lands in Egypt is sold to Joseph who let them out at a perpetual Rent of the V. Part of their Produce.	1796 Ogyges K. of Attica ob. 1764 1789 Belochus K. of Assyria ob. 1754 1764 Marapius K. of Sicyon ob. 1717 1754 Belus K. of Assyria ob. 1702 1747 Apis K. of Argos ob. 1712 1724 Amosis K. of Egypt ob. 1697. THE SONS OF JACOB. Reuben ..... Simeon ..... Levi ob. 1619 æt. 137. Judah ..... Dan ..... Naphtali ..... Gad ..... Asher ..... Issachar ..... Zebulun ..... Joseph ob. 1635 æt. 110 Benjamin .... 1717 Sicyon K. of Sicyon ob. 1691 1712 Argus K. of Argos ob. 1618 1702 Thurias K. of Assyria ob. 1670

PALÆSTINÆ
Sive
TERRÆ PROMISSIONIS
in duodecim Tribus partitæ
FACIES VETUS:

Secundum Monumenta Veterum
et Observationes Recentiorum DIGESTA

Annotationes
Regnum Judah
Regnum Israel
Loca quæ non reperiuntur in Scriptura

Urbes { Regales ..... ♔
Levitica ..... ♣
Refugii ..... ♱

Accurante Jo: Blair L.L.D. & R.S.S.
ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicas

MARE MAGNUM OCCIDENTALE

nobis MEDITERRANEUM

arabibus *MARE SHAM* h.e. *SYRIACUM.*

CŒLE SYRIA

ARAMÆA

TRACHONITIS
Sive
ITURÆA

AMMON sive *AMMONITIS*

REGIO MOABITIS

TERRA EDOM sive *IDUMÆA*
Cujus prisci Incolæ *HORÆI*

ÆGYPTUS

AMALEK

DESERTUM KADESH BARNEA

DESERTUM MOAB

ASPHALTIS LACUS
MARE SALSUM vel MORTUUM

SATRAPIE PHILISTHEUM

REGIO GERARITICA

TRIBUS ASHER
TRIBUS NAPHTALI
TRIBUS ZEBULON
TRIBUS ISSACHAR
TRIBUS MANASSEH
TRIBUS EPHRAIM
TRIBUS DAN
TRIBUS BENJAMIN
TRIBUS JUDA
TRIBUS SIMEON
TRIBUS GAD
TRIBUS RUBEN

GALILÆA
DIMIDIA TRIBUS MANASSEH
DIMIDIA TRIBUS MANASSEH
REGIO BASANITIS
AGRANITÆ

Damascus
Libanus Mons
Antilibanus Mons
Tyrus
Campestria
Terra Miapeh
Montes Trachonæ
Trachonitæ Arabes Paludani
Nave
Bostra Legio
Astaroth
Edrei
Golan
Terra Tob
Ammon
Philadelphia
Rabbath Filiorum Philadelphia
Jaser
Sharon
Jericho
Campestria Jericho
Gilgal
Gath
Ascalon
Libnah
Jarmuth
Mahanaim
Penuel
Succoth
Gamad
Moab
Aroer
Nebo
Medeba
Midian
Solitudo Disblatha
Disblathaim
Hesebon
Heshbon
Ramoth
Gaza
Debir
Arad vel Eder
Desertum Arad
Sodoma
Segor
Mons Hor
Rhinocorura
Sirbonis Palus
Fl. Sihor vel Rivus Ægypti
Rinnon-Parva
Thamnatha
Tubatha
Rithmah
Kadesh
Meribath Kadesh
Monte Arabbim
Pedra Pertusa
Thermah
Beth Gamul
Beth Diblathaim
Beth Meon
Kirioth
Kerioth
Dibon
Dibon Penuel
Nebo
Kirjathaim
Kedemoth
Aroer
Arnon
Zared
Zoar
Thamar
Engaddi
Arbela
Thabor
Nain
Endor
Naim
Nazareth
Bethulia
Jezreel
Aphekah
Shunem
Megiddo
Taanach
Tirzah
Ebenezer
Aphek
Lydda
Joppa
Ramah
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Hebron
Kiriath Arba
Ziklag
Gerar
Rhinocorura
Rhinocolura
Rithmah
Kadesh
Meribath Kadesh
Thamnatha
Tubatha
Rinnon-Parva
Fl. Sihor vel Rivus Ægypti
Sirbonis Palus
Mons Hor
Sodoma
Segor
Arad vel Eder
Desertum Arad
Debir
Gaza
Rhinocorura
Rhinocolura
Rithmah
Kadesh
Meribath Kadesh
Thamnatha
Tubatha
Rinnon-Parva
Fl. Sihor vel Rivus Ægypti
Sirbonis Palus
Mons Hor
Sodoma
Segor
Arad vel Eder
Desertum Arad
Debir
Gaza

N° 2. The XVII, XVI, XV & XIV. CENTURYS. BEFORE CHRIST.

Julian Period	Centurys & Years before Christ.	Remarkable Events of Sacred History.	Kings of Egypt.	Kings of Assyria.
3014	The XVII[th] Century BEFORE CHRIST 1700	———	Amosis	Altadas
		1689 Jacob on his Death Bed adopts Manasseh & Ephraim the 2 Sons of Joseph & collecting all his Children, blesses them & foretells many things, particularly the Coming of the Messiah; he dies æt. 147, having resided 17 Years in Egypt.	1699 Chebron 13 1686 Amenophis 21 1665 Mephres 12 1653 Misphrag- -muthosis 26	1670 Mamitus 30 1640 Marchalus 30
		1635 Joseph foretells the Egress of the Israelites fr. Egypt & dies æt. 110 having been Prefect of Egypt for 80 Years. His Death concludes y[e] Book of Genesis, which contains a Period of 2369 Years.	1627 Tuthmosis 9 1618 Amenophis	1610 Apheras æ
3114	The XVI[th] Century BEFORE CHRIST 1600			1590 Mamitus
		1574 Aaron born, & y[e] Year after Pharaoh Publishes an Edict for drowning all y[e] Children of the Israelites.	1587 Horus 38	
		1571 Moses born & 3 Months aft. exposed among the Flags on y[e] Banks of y[e] River where he is found by Thermutis Pharaohs Dau[r] who adopts & educates him in all y[e] Learning of y[e] Egyptians.		1560 Sparetus 4[æ]
			1549 Acencheres	
		1531 Moses being 40 Years of Age, visits the Israelites his Brethren, & observing their Oppression kills an Egyptian whom he found smiting a Hebrew & then flys into Midian, where he continued 40 Years, and married Zippora the Daughter of Jethro.	1537 Akoris 9 1528 Cenchres 16 1512 Acherres 8 1504 Cherres	1520 Ascatades 40
3214	The XV[th] Century BEFORE CHRIST 1500	1491 God appears to Moses in a burning Bush, & sends him into Egypt, where he performs a Number of Miracles, & inflicts Pharaoh w[th] X Successive Plagues, till y[e] Israelites were allow'd to depart, to the Number of 600,000 besides Children, on Tuesday the 5[th] of May, w[ch] compleated y[e] 430 Years of Sojourning, & on Monday May 11[th] Moses opened miraculously a Passage for y[e] Israelites thro' y[e] Red Sea into the Desart of Etham, when Pharaoh with all his Host following them, were drownd. They come about y[e] 22[d] of June to y[e] Desart of Sinai near Mount Horeb, where they continue near a Year during which time Moses receives from God & delivers to the People, the X Commandments & the other Laws & sets up the Tabernacle, & in it the Ark of the Covenant.	1490 Armais	
		1485 Egyptus or Ramesses or Sesostris 68		1480 Almyrus 45
		1452 The V[th] Books of Moses are wrote in y[e] Land of Moab, where he dies y[e] Year following, æt. 120.		
		1451 The Israelites under Joshua pass y[e] River Jordan & enter Canaan, on Friday April 30[th] Jericho is taken by Joshua, & after that, the City of Ai, he makes a Treaty w[th] Gibeon, & defeats the V Kings of the Amorites, while the Sun & Moon stood still. The Israelites began to till y[e] Lands they had conquerd, so that y[e] Period of y[e] Sabbatical Years commences from this Autumn.		1433 Belochus 23 & Ab[r] æa
		1445 Joshua makes a Division of the Land of Canaan, among y[e] Tribes of Israel & rests from his Conquests, upon the Sabbatical Year, which begins from the Autumnal Equinox		
		1426 Joshua dies in his Retirement at Timnath-serah æt. 110.		
		1413 The Israelites having sunk into Idolatry after the Death of Joshua, are now in Servitude under Cushan K[g] of Mesopotamia, & continued so for 8 Years.	1416 Memphis 10	1416 Belleparus 30
		1405 Othniel the 1[st] of their Judges defeats Cushan, & gives Rest to Israel in the 40[th] Year after the Rest giv'n by Joshua.		
3314	The XIV[th] Century BEFORE CHRIST 1400	c1390 The Tribe of Benjamin almost totally destroyd by y[e] XI Tribes for their cruel usage of y[e] Wife of a Levite, it happened while Phineas was High Priest.	XIX[th] Dynasty	1380 Lampridus 32
		1343 The Israelites relapsing into Idolatry, are again in Servitude, under Eglon King of Moab for 18 Years.	1376 Sethos 56	
		1325 Ehud the Benjamite being y[e] 11[th] Judge in an Embassy kills Eglon and so relieves them fr. their 11[th] Bondage in the 80[th] Year from their Rest under Othniel a little after y[e] Shamgar killd 600 Philistines with an Ox Goad.		1334 Sosarmus 20
		1305 The Israelites returning to y[e] former Wickedness upon Ehud's Death, are delivered by Jud[s] into the Hands of Jabin K[g] of Canaan, & his Servitude continued 20 Years.	1322 Ramesses 66	1328 Lamprares 32

Kings of Sicyon.	Kings of Argos.	Kings of Athens.	Remarkable Events of Profane History.	Patriarchs Kings &c.
Emtas 1671 Plemuel 48	Argus			Manasseh Ephraim
	1642 Criasus 54			
1623 Orthopolis 63			1615 The Ethiopians coming from ye River Indus, settle in ye Neighbourhood of Egypt.	
	1588 Phorbas 35		1582 The Chronology of ye Arundelian Marbles begins here, wch they suppose Cecrops came into Attica, wch is 26 Years earlier than ye Date given by Castor, in Eusebius, Præp. Evang. lib. 10. cap. 9.	Prometheus Atlas ye Astron^r Bro^r to Prometheus
1560 Marathus 30	1553 Triopas 46	Kings of Athens 1556 Cecrops 50	1556 Cecrops brings a Colony of Saites from Egypt into Attica, & begins ye Kingdom of Athens, 780 Years before the 1st Olympiad.	
1530 Marathus II. 20			c. 1546 Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, & beg^s ye Kingd^m of Troy	1548 Deucalion K^g of Thermopylæ ob. 1496 c. 1546 Scamander K^g of Troy ob. c. 1502
1510 Echyreus 55	1507 Crotopus 21	1506 Cranaus 9		Moses ye Prophet &c. ob. 1451 æt. 110
			c. 1503 The Deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly.	c. 1502 Teucer K^g of Troy ob. c. 1480
		1497 Amphictyon 10	c. 1495 The Games called Panathenæa are first Celebrated at Athens.	1493 Hellen K^g of Phthiotis
		1487 Erichthonius 50	1493 Cadmus carried ye Phœnician Letters into Greece & built ye Citadel of	1493 Cadmus K^g of Thebes ob. c. 1432
	1486 Sthenelus 11		1485 The 1st Ship y^t appear'd in Greece was brought from Egypt by Danaus wch Armais who was ye expelled by his Bro^r Ægyptus ye Ship was called Πεντηκόντορος, Arrived at Lindus in Rhodes, where he left him his 50 Daughters, introduced ye Invention of Pumps into Greece, 10 Years after viz. in 1475. He got Possession of the Kingdom of Argos.	1490 Aaron High Priest of ye Jews ob. 1452 Danaus ye Egyptian usurp^d K^g of Argos ob. c. 1425
	1475 Gelanor wch surrenders the Kingdom to Danaus 59			c. 1480 Dardanus K^g of Troy ob. c. 1449
			1453 The 1st Olympic Games celebrated in Elis by the Idæi Dactyli 50 Years after the Deluge of Deucalion.	Balak K^g of Moab. Balaam ye Prophet
1455 Gonax 30				1452 Eleazar High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. Bacchus ob. c. 1430
				Joshua Genl of ye Israelites ob. 1426 æt. 110
		1437 Pandion 40		1449 Erichthonius K^g of Troy ob. 1374 1432 Polydorus K^g of Thebes under the Guardianship of Nycteus
				1413 Cushan K^g of Mesopotamia.
1423 Gopreus 35	1433 Lynceus 41		1406 Minos gives Laws to ye Cretans, & acquires a great Maritime Power.	Museus the Poet. 1406 Minos I King of Crete
			1406 Ivy is found by ye Idæi Dactyli from ye accidental burning of ye Woods of Mount Ida in Crete.	1403 Othniel ye 1st Judge of Israel 1402 Phinees High Priest of ye Jews ob. c.
1390 Lamedon 40		1397 Erichthonius 50		
	1384 Abas 23		1383 Ceres came to Athens & taught y^e to sow Corn, she sent her Son Triptolemus	
	1361 Prœtus 17		1376 The XIXth Egyptian Dynasty begins, being ye II^d Diospolitan, it continues 194 Y^rs.	1374 Ivo King of Ivy ob. 1314
1350 Sicyon 45	Kingd^m of Mycenæ		c. 1356 The Eleusinian Mysteries first introduced at Athens by Eumolpus ye Son of	Eumolpus ye Inventor of ye Eleusinian Mysteries Ithobal High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 1302
	1344 Hercules 31	1347 Cecrops II 40	1344 The Kingd^m of Troy is divided & ye most considerable part of it is called Myrcene.	1343 Eglon K^g of Moab ob. 1323.
			1341 The Rape of Ganymede 65 Years after ye burning of Mount Ida.	1332 Laius K^g of Thebes ob. 1276.
			1326 The Isthmian Games first instituted by Sisyphus K^g of Corinth 137 Y^rs after	1325 Chuly ye II^d Judge of Israel ob. 1305
			1325 The Great Egyptian Canicular Year began on Saturday July 20th & consisted of 1460 Years. The Day Star or Sirius having risen before that Morning at Heliopolis precisely at 4 Clock.	Sisyphus K^g of Corinth 1314 Ilus K^g of Troy ob. 1260
	1363 Perseus 32			1305 Jabin K^g of Canaan
1345 Polybus 30		1307 Pandion II 41		Bukki High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 1332

MARE MAGNUM OCCIDENTALE
nobis MEDITERRANEUM

PALESTINÆ
Seu TERRÆ PROMISSIONIS
in duodecim Tribus Partitæ
FACIES ANTIQUA

Cui Accessit
ITINERUM ISRAELITARUM SERIES
nec non
DAVIDICI et SOLOMONÆI IMPERII
Vicinarumque
EGYPTI et SYRIÆ
Regionum DESCRIPTIO

Secundum Monumenta Veterum
et Observationes Recentiorum Digesta

Auctore Joh. Blair LL.D. & R.S.S. ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicas.

N.° 3. The XIII.th XII.th & XI.th CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST.

Julian Period	Centurys & Years before Christ	Remarkable Events of Sacred History.	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Sicyon
3414	The XIII.th Century BEFORE CHRIST 1300	1285 Debora the Prophetess & IIIrd Judge of Israel & Barak Gen.l of the Israelites defeats the Canaanites under Sisera at y Waters of Megiddo, Sisera is killd by Jael the Wife of Heber: upon y Battle was compos'd y beautiful Song of Victory, in Judges chap.r 5th The Land of Israel had rest in y 40th Year after the rest given by Ehud.		1298 Pangas 15	
		1262 The IInd Servitude of y Israelites under y Midianites, which continues 7 Years.			
		1255 Gideon the IVth Judge of Israel routs y Midianites with only 300 Men, & slew their 2 Kings Zebah & Zalmunna. He is offerd y Kingdom of Israel & he refuses. The Land had rest in y 40th Year after y rest given by Debora, & 200 Y.rs after y of Joshua.	1255 Ammenemes 10	1253 Soarmus 19	1265 Janiscus
		1236 Upon Gideons Death Abimelech his Natural Son murders his 70 Brothers upon one Stone & makes himself King of Israel for 3 Years.	-thes		
		1233 Tola the Ist Judge of Israel for 23 Years.		1233 Mitreus 27	
		1210 Jair the VI.th Judge of Israel for 22 Years.			1223 Phaestus 8
		1206 The Israelites being given to Idolatry are deliverd by God into the Hands of the Philistines & Ammonites. This is their Vth Servitude & continues 18 Years.	1215 Ammenemes 26		1215 Adrastus 4
				1207 Santamus 33	1211 Polyphides 31
3514	The XII.th Century BEFORE CHRIST 1200	1188 Jephtha the VII.th Judge of Israel for 6 Years, he defeats the Ammonites and rashly makes a vow which deprives him of his Daughter: He chastises the Insolence of the Ephraimites, having killd 42000 of them in Battle.	1189 Shuoris 7		
		1182 Ibzan the VIII.th Judge of Israel for 7 Years.			
		1175 Elon the IX.th Judge of Israel for 10 Years.			1180 Pelasgus
		1165 Abdon the Xth Judge of Israel for 8 Years.	1182 The XX.th Dynasty	1175 Teutæus 40	20
		1157 Eli the High Priest the XI.th Judge of Israel for 40 Years.	The 8 Names		
		1130 The VI Servitude of y Israelites under y Philistines, which continues 40 Years.	are not known		1160 Leucippus 32
		1136 Samson kills a thousand Philistines with y Jawbone of an Ass.			
		1117 Samson is betrayd to the Philistines being deprivd of his Strength, upon its return he pulld down y Temple of Dagon on their Heads & with himself there perishd more than he had ever killd before. The Israelites being encouraged by y disaster attack y Philistines, but are defeated with y loss of 4000 Men. They send then for y Ark from Shiloh, renew the Battle, but are again defeated with the loss of 30,000 Men & of the Ark. Eli hearing this, fell down, broke his Neck & died.		1135 Thineus 30	1128 Archelaus 1 1127 Autochthon 1 1126 Theoclytus 4 1122 Eurcus 6 1116 Thamemus 9
		1116 Samuel y XII.th & last Judge of Israel for 21 Years. The Philistines having placed y Ark in y Temple of Dagon, are smote in y Emerods, & send it back after 7 months possession.		1105 Derceius 40	1107 Amphigyes 18
3614	The XI.th Century BEFORE CHRIST 1100	1096 The Philistines are defeated by Samuel at Eben-ezer.	Kings of Israel		1089 Charidemus 1
		1093 The Israelites ask for a King which is granted them tho' with Gods displeasure, & Saul is anointed by Samuel to be their King.	1093 Saul 40		
		1093 Saul defeats y Philistines, before y they did not allow him a Smith in all his Kingdom.			
		1093 Saul is rejected of God for disobedience in regard to y Amalekites, & David æt 22 Years old, is anointed by Samuel to be King after Saul.			
		1062 David finding y Saul sought his Life retires into y Deserts of Judah.		1065 Lapales 38	
		1056 David retires amg y Philistines to give him Ziklag where he is 1 Year & 4 M.s			
		1055 Saul consults y Witch of Endor, & is totally defeated by y Philistines the next day upon M.t Gilboa, 3 of his Sons are slain upon or by the hills him self.	1055 David Ishbo-sheth 7		
		1048 Jerusalem taken by David from y Jebusites & made y Seat of his Kingd.m	40		
		1034 David is reprovd by Nathan for his Adultery &c & repents.	1048 David sole K.g		
		1023 Absalom rebells ag.t David & takes Jerusalem, but is defeated & killd by Joab.		1027 Lamethes 45	
		1012 Solomon begins y Building of y Temple 480 Years after y Exodus from Egypt.	1013 Solomon 40	The XXI.st Dynasty	
		1004 The Temple is solemnly Dedicated in Octob.r 30.th 1000 Y.rs before Christ.		1004 Smendes 26	

Kings of Mycenæ	Kings of Athens	Remarkable Events of Profane History.	Statesmen Warriors and Men of Learning or Genius
		c1284 The Siculi pass out of Italy into Sicily about 3 Generations before ye Trojan War.	
1281 Eurystheus Master & Sthenelus	1283 Ægeus 18		Orpheus the Poet
			Linus the Poet
1274 Sthenelus alone 8			1276 Creon King of Thebes ob. post 1266
1266 Atreus & Thyestes 65		1263 The Argonautick Expedition under Jason & his Companions thro' ye Euxine Sea to Colchis for ye Golden Fleece, being 79 Years before ye Taking of Troy.	1266 Oedipus King of Thebes ob. c. 1228
		c1263 The i^st Pythian Games celebrated by Adrastus King of Argos.	1263 Jason the Argonaut.
	1235 Theseus 30	1234 Theseus collects ye 12 Villages of Attica into one City, settles a Democracy, & renews the Isthmian Games.	Hercules ye Son of Alcmena ob. 1222
		1225 The Theban War of the 7 Heroes against Eteocles King of Thebes.	1260 Laomedon King of Troy ob. 1224
		1222 The Celebration of the Olympic Games by Hercules.	Uzzi High Priest of ye Jews
		1213 The Rape of Helen by Theseus.	1228 Eteocles & Polynices K. of Thebes ob. in 23
			1224 Priamus King of Troy ob. 1184
			Nestor of Pylos ye Grecian Genl.
1201 Agamemnon 18	1205 Menesthius 23		Hector ye Trojan Genl. ob. ante 1184
		1198 The Rape of Helen by Paris.	Menelaus King of Lacedemon ob. c. 1163
		1193 The Trojan War begins & continues 10 Years.	Achilles ye Grecian Genl. ob. ante 1184
		1184 Troy is taken & burnt by ye Greeks on ye Night betwixt ye 11th & 12th of June, being ye 23d & 24th of Thargelion accord^g to ye Marbles, 408 Y^rs before ye 1st Olympiad, acc^g to Apollodorus. Æneas set Sail in ye begin^g of Autumn for Thrace, where he wintered, Dion. Hal. l. 1.	
1183 Ægisthus 7			Ulysses of Ithaca ye Grecian Genl.
	1182 Demophoon 33		Æneas ye Trojan Genl. ob. c. 1177
1176 Orestes 70		1182 The XXth Egyptian Dynasty begins, being of 12 Diospolitan Kings continues 178 Y^rs.	Eli High Priest of ye Jews ob. 1117 æt. 98
		The Kingdom of ye Latins begins ye Year under Æneas, who builds Lavinium.	
		1179 The Lydians are ye 1st after Minos who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean (according to Castor in Eusebii Chron.)	
			1177 Ascanius ye 2d K. of ye Latins ob. 1149
	1149 Oxyntes 12	1152 The City of Alba-longa is built by Ascanius King of the Latins.	
	1137 Apheidas 1		
	1136 Thymætes 8		
			1140 Silvius 3^d Posthumus 3^d K. of ye Latins ob. 1110
	1128 Melanthus 37	1124 The Migration of ye Ionian Colonys 80 Years before that of ye Ionians.	
1106 Tisamenus 2			1117 Samuel High Priest of ye Jews ob. in 53
Kingdom of Lacedemon		1104 The Return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus 80 Y^rs after ye taking of Troy & 328 before ye 1st Olympiad.	Aristodemus Genl. of ye Heraclidæ
1102 Procles 42	1102 Eurysthenes 43	1102 The Heraclidæ divide Peloponnesus upon which ye Kingdom of Lacedemon begins under Eurysthenes & Procles ye 2 Sons of Aristodemus.	1100 Æneas Silvius ye 4th K. of ye Latins ob. in 50
	1091 Codrus 21	1088 Here ends ye Kingdom of Sicyon ?	1093 Abia High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 1060
			1080 Latinus ye 5th K. of ye Latins ob. 1029
	1070 Here End ye K^gs of Athens	1070 The Kingdom of Athens ends in Codrus upon wch they are governed by Archons	1070 Medon ye 1st Archon of Athens ob. 1060
1060 Soos 32	1059 Agis 1		1060 Shimei ben Gera High Priest of ye Jews.
	1058 Echestratus 35	1058 The Pelasgi are ye 2d who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean.	Shimei the High Priest of ye Jews ob. 1030
			1050 Acastus ye 2d Archon of Athens ob. 1014
		1044 The Migrations of ye Ionian Colonys ye 1st Year to ye 12th after ye Return of ye Heraclidæ, they are properly settled in ye Year as they were moving for near 30 Y^rs before.	
			1030 Medon King of Argos ob. c. 990.
1028 Cleophanes 7			1029 Alba ye 6th King of ye Latins ob. 990
1021 Phylonis	1023 Leobotes 37		1014 Zadok High Priest of ye Jews ob. 990
			1014 Archippus ye 3d Archon of Athens ob. 990
			Hiram King of Tyre ob. 990
		1004 The XXIst Egyptian Dynasty of ye Tanites begins & continues 130 Years.	

N.° 4 The X.th & IX.th CENTURYS BEFORE CHRIST.

Julian Period	Centurys & Years before Christ	Remarkable Events of Sacred History	Kings of Israel	Kings of Egypt
3714	The X.th 1000 Century BEFORE CHRIST.	992 Solomon finishes ye Building of his Palace &c with ye of ye Temple employd him 20 Years.	Solomon King of all Israel 975 ætat: 58.	
3734	980	975 The Division of ye Kingdom of Judah & Israel. — Jeroboam sets up two Golden Calves one at Dan, & ye other at Bethel to prevent his Subjects going to Worship at Jerusalm.	Kings of Judah: 975 Roboam 17	Kings of Israel: 975 Jeroboam ye Son of Nebat 21 — 971 Sesac
		971 Sesac King of Egypt takes Jerusalm & carrys off ye Treasures of ye Temple & of ye Palace.		
3754	960		958 Abia 3 — 955 Asa 41	954 Nadab — 953 Baasa 24
		941 Zerah ye Ethiopian wth a Million of Men is totally defeated by King Asa in ye Valley of Tephathah.		
3774	940	940 Benhadad King of Syria attacks Baasa King of Israel & takes several of his Citys.		937 Nepherchores — 933 Amenophthis
				930 Ela — 929 Zimri 7d Omri
		924 Omri transferrd ye Seat of ye Kingdom of Israel from Tirza to Samaria.		924 Oserher 6
3794	920		914 Jehosaphat 25	918 Ahab 22 — 918 Pinaches 9
				909 Psammus 35
3814	The IX.th 900 Century BEFORE CHRIST.	897 Ahab is killd by ye Syrians in ye Battle of Ramoth Gilead accord.g to ye Prophecy of Micaiah upon this ye Moabites revolt having been tributary from ye Days of King David.		897 Ahazia — 896 Joram 12
		896 Elias the Prophet is taken up into Heaven	889 Joram 4 — 885 Ahazia 1 — 884 Athalia 6	884 Jehu 28
3834	880	878 Athalia Queen of Judah is put to death by order of ye High Priest Jehoiada in ye Temple.	878 Joash 40	The XXI.st Dynasty 874 Smendes 21
3854	860			856 Ahmbaz 17 — 853 Osorthon 15
3874	840	839 The Army of Hazael King of Syria ravages great part of ye Kingdom of Judah.	838 Amazia 29	839 Joash 16 — 838 Sarsthus 40
				The XXII.d Dynasty
3894	820			823 Jeroboam I.st 41 — 823 Sesonchosis 21
			809 Uzziah or Azariah 52	

Kings of Assyria	Kings of Lacedemon		Remarkable Events of Profane History	Statesmen, Warriors, and Men of Learning or Genius
	Eurypontidæ	Agidæ		
			1000 The Thracians are ye 1st who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean about this time & hold it for 19 Years.	
	c^a^ 986 Eurem. I.	986 Doryssus 20	986 The City of Rimes is built in ye Island of ye Name.	995 Themistus ye IVth Archon of Athens ob. 985
				990 Ahimaaz High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 985
982 Pyrrhindes 30				996 Capetus ye 7th King of ye Latins ob. 964.
				964 Capys ye 8th King of ye Latins ob. 936.
				958 Azarias High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 896.
		957 Agesilaus 44		954 Thorbas ye V^th^ Archon of Athens ob. 923.
932 Ophioteus 20				
				940 Benhadad I. King of Syria ob. c. 883.
932 Ophioteus 50				936 Calpetus ye 9th King of ye Latins ob. 923.
			926 Lycurgus ye Spartan Lawgiver is born 150 y^rs^ before ye 1st Olympiad.	923 Tiberinus ye 10th King of ye Latins ob. 915
				923 Megacles ye VIth Archon of Athens ob. 892
				915 Agrippa ye 11th King of ye Latins ob. 874
			916 The Rhodians are ye IVth who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean and hold it for 23 Years.	Elias ye Prophet taken up into Heav'n in 896
		913 Archelaus 60		Hesiod the Poet.
	907 Polydectes		907 Homer wrote his Poems & flourished ab. ye time according to ye Marbles.	Homer ye Prince of Epic Poets.
				Thaletas of Crete ye Poet.
	898 Lycurgus		900 The End of ye Kingdom of Assyria by ye Conquest & Death of Sardanapalus is placed here by Justin Brothers, tho' we have follow'd Eusebius.	896 Acharam High Priest of ye Jews ob. 850
			893 The Phrygians are ye V^th^ who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterr^n^ & hold it 28 Years.	893 Diognetus ye VIIth Archon of Athens ob. 865.
			884 Lycurgus after 10 Y^rs^ Travelling establishes his Body of Laws in Lacedæmon.	884 Lycurgus ye Lawgiver of Sparta ob^t^ [illegible]
			884 Iphitus Lycurgus & Cleosthenes restore ye Olympic Games at Elis which was 108 Years before what is vulgarly called ye 1st Olympiad.	884 Iphitus King of Elis
882 Oenizapes 42				Elisha ye Prophet ob. c. 836.
				Mizael King of Syria ob. c. 836.
	873 Charibius		874 The XXII^d^ Egyptian Dynasty of ye Bubastites begins & continues 49 Years.	874 Alkadius ye 12th King of ye Latins ob. 855
			869 Phidon King of Argos invented Scales & Measures & Coin'd Silver at Egina	869 Phidon King of Argos ob. 854.
			869 The City of Carthage is built by Queen Dido about this time.	865 Phereclas ye VIIIth Archon of Athens ob. 846
			868 The Cyprians are ye VIth who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean	
			833 Alkadius K. of ye Latins endeavours to imitate Thunder is destroy'd by Lightning	855 Aventinus ye 13th K. of ye Latins ob. 818
		853 Teleclus 40		850 Zacharias High Priest of ye Jews ob. 840.
				846 Arephron ye IXth Archon of Athens ob. 826
840 Thinacrus-boras or Sardanapalus 20				840 Hanani High Priest of ye Jews ob. c. 800
				836 Benhadad II. King of Syria.
826 The Kingdom of Assyria finish'd			826 The Phœnicians are ye VIIth who acquire ye Maritime Power of ye Mediterranean.	826 Diagoras ye X^th^ Archon of Athens ob. 795
			823 The XXIII^d^ Egyptian Dynasty of ye Thinites begins & continues 8 Years.	Belesis ye Chaldean Prince of Babylon.
			820 Nineveh is taken after a Siege of 3 Years by Arbaces & Belesis & finishes ye Kingdom of Assyria himself to Death. The Kingdom is subdivided.	820 Arbaces Prophet of Medea.
				818 Tarcus ye 13th King of ye Latins ob. 793
	809 Nicander	813 Theopompus 37	814 The Kingdom of Macedon begins & continues 646 Y^rs^ till ye Battle of Pydna.	814 Cincinnius ye 14th King of Alexandria ob. 780.
				810 Ethbaal IV. High Priest of ye Jews ob. 772

Julian Period	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Judah	Kings of Israel	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ	Kings of Rome
3914			800	10 Uzziah or	24 Jeroboam II.	1 Osorthon II.		15 Caranus		10 Alexander	14 Aleamenes	
3915			799	11 Azariah	25	2		16		11	15	
3916			798	12	26	3		17		12	16	
3917			797	13	27	4		18	1 Ardys.us	13	17	
3918			796	14	28	5		19	2	14	18	
3919			795	15	29	6		20	3	15	19	
3920			794	16	30	7		21	4	16	20	
3921			793	17	31	8		22	5	17	21	
3922			792	18	32	9		23	6	18	22	
3923			791	19	33	1 Psammus		24	7	19	23	
3924			790	20	34	2		25	8	20	24	
3925			789	21	35	3		26	9	21	25	
3926			788	22	36	4		27	10	22	26	
3927			787	23	37	5		28	11	23	27	
3928			786	24	38	6		1 Caranus	12	24	28	
3929			785	25	39	7		2	13	25	29	
3930			784	26	40	8		3	14	26	30	
3931			783	27	41	9 The XXIV.th		4	15	27	31	
3932			782	28	Interregnum	10 Dynasty		5	16	28	32	
3933			781	29	of 11 Years	1 Bocchoris		6	17	29	33	
3934			780	30		2		7	18	30	34	
3935			779	31		3		8	19	31	35	
3936			778	32		4		9	20	32	36	
3937			777	33		5	1 Phul	10	21	33	37	
3938	I	1	776	34		6	2	11	22	34	1 Polydorus	
3939		2	775	35		7	3	12	23	35	2	
3940		3	774	36		8	4	1 Thuriman	24	36	3	
3941		4	773	37		9	5	2	25	37	4	
3942	II	1	772	38		10	6	3	26	38	5	
3943		2	771	39	Zachariah 6m. Shallum 1m.	11	7	4	27	39	6	
3944		3	770	40	1 Menahem	12	8	5	28	1 Theopompus	7	
3945		4	769	41	2	13	9	6	29	2	8	
3946	III	1	768	42	3	14	10	7	30	3	9	
3947		2	767	43	4	15	11	8	31	4	10	
3948		3	766	44	5	16	12	9	32	5	11	
3949		4	765	45	6	17	13	10	33	6	12	
3950	IV	1	764	46	7	18	14	11	34	7	13	
3951		2	763	47	8	19	15	12	35	8	14	
3952		3	762	48	9	20	16	13	36	9	15	
3953		4	761	49	10	21	17	14	1 Alyattes	10	16	
3954	V	1	760	50	1 Pekaiah	22	18	15	2	11	17	
3955		2	759	51	2	23	19	16	3	12	18	
3956		3	758	52	1 Pekah	24	20	17	4	13	19	
3957		4	757	1 Jotham	2	25	21	18	5	14	20	
3958	VI	1	756	2	3	26	22	19	6	15	21	
3959		2	755	3	4	27	23	20	7	16	22	
3960		3	754	4	5	28	24	21	8	17	23	
3961		4	753	5	6	29	25	22	9	18	24	1 Romulus
3962	VII	1	752	6	7	30	26	23	10	19	25	2
3963		2	751	7	8	31	27	24	11	20	26	3

Years of Rome

Kings of Rome

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Jonah ỹ Prophet.		Hilciah ye Jewish High priest ob. c. 770 Agamestor ỹ 12th Archon of Athens ob. 779
	The Kingdom of Lydia begins & continues 249 Years.	
	Amulius usurps ỹ Kingdom of ỹ Latins setting aside his Elder Brother Numitor.	Amulius ỹ 15th K. of ỹ Latins ob. 754.
		Telestes King of Corinth ob. 779.
Amos ỹ Prophet.		
Hosea ỹ Prophet ob. c. 721.	Amos prophecys agt. Jeroboam II. King of Israel. The Egyptians are ỹ VIIIth who acquire the Maritime Power of the Mediterranean. The Corinthians first invent ỹ Ships called Triremes.	Androcles ob. 743 | Kings of Antiochus ob. 742 | Hesperia.
	The XXIVth Egyptian Dynasty of ỹ Saites begins & continues 44 Years.	
	The Race of Kings end at Corinth & are succeeded by Annual Magistrates called Prytanes.	Automenes ỹ 1st of ỹ Prytanes at Corinth Eurhyclus ỹ XIIth Athen. Archon ob. 556.
	Corebus conquers in ỹ XXVIIIth Olympiad ỹ ye Institution by Iphitus tho' it is commonly called ỹ 1st Olympiad. (it was Celebrated on July 23 according to Scaliger.)	Corebus ỹ Olympick Victor.
	Uzziah K. of Judah presumming to burn Incense in the Temple is struck with Leprosy & continues till his Death.	Isaiah II. Jewish High priest ob. 720
	Phul K. of Assyria invades ỹ K. Dom of Israel but departs upon being bribed by Menahem 1st new Cycle	
	Theopompus K. of Lacedæmon introduces five Ephori into ỹ Government.	Chilon ỹ first of ỹ Ephori.
Nahum ỹ Prophet.		
Isaiah ỹ Prophet. com. mences by order of Manasseh 698.	Isaiah ỹ Prophet begins to Prophecy & continues it for about sixty Years.	Hermon ỹ XIIIth Athen. Archon ob.
Micah ỹ Prophet.	The Decennial Archons begin at Athens, Charops being ỹ first. The Æra of ỹ Building of Rome begins according to Varro Ol. 20. an. 2 of ỹ Cycle of 84 Years Quickens Decennial of Olympick Games being ỹ first on the hand that Minoes:	Leonidas ỹ 16th K. of ỹ Latins. Charops ỹ 1st Decennial Archon at Athens.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Judah	Kings of Israel	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Assyria		Kings of Lydia	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ	Kings of Macedon
3964		VII 3	4	750	8 Jotham	9 Pekah	32 Bocchoris	28 Phul		12 Halyattes	21 Theopompus	27 Polydorus	25 Thurimas
3965		4	5	749	9	10	33	29	Kings of	13	22	28	26
3966		VIII 1	6	748	10	11	34	30	Babylon	14	23	29	27
3967	1	2	7	747	11	12	35	1 Tiglath	1 Nabonassar	1 Medes	24	30	28
3968	2	3	8	746	12	13	36	2 Pilneser	2	2	25	31	29
3969	3	4	9	745	13	14	37	3	3	3	26	32	30
3970	4	IX 1	10	744	14	15	38	4	4	4	27	33	31
3971	5	2	11	743	15	16	39	5	5	5	28	34	32
3972	6	3	12	742	16	17	40	6	6	6	29	35	33
3973	7	4	13	741	1 Ahaz	18	41	7	7	7	30	36	34
3974	8	X 1	14	740	2	19	42	8	8	8	31	37	35
3975	9	2	15	739	3	20	43	9	9	9	32	38	36
3976	10	3	16	738	4	Anarchy in	44	10	10	10	33	39	37
3977	11	4	17	737	5	y Kingdom	1 Sabaco	11	11	11	34	40	38
3978	12	XI 1	18	736	6	of Israel for	2 y Chepsan	12	12	12	35	41	39
3979	13	2	19	735	7	nine Years	3	13	13	1 Candaules	36	42	40
3980	14	3	20	734	8		4	14	14	2	37	43	41
3981	15	5	21	733	9		5	15	1 Nadius	3	38	44	42
3982	16	XII 1	22	732	10		6	16	2	4	39	45	43
3983	17	2	23	731	11		7	17	1 Chinzirus	5	40	46	44
3984	18	3	24	730	12		8	18	2 & Parus	6	41	47	45
3985	19	4	25	729	13	1 Hoshea	9	19	3	7	42	48	1 Perdiccas
3986	20	XIII 1	26	728	14	2	10	20	4	8	43	49	2
3987	21	2	27	727	15	3	11	Salmanasar	5	9	44	50	3
3988	22	3	28	726	1 Hezekiah	4	12	2	1 Jugeus	10	45	51	4
3989	23	4	29	725	2	5	1 Sevechus	3	2	11	46	52	5
3990	24	XIV 1	30	724	3	6	2	4	3	12	47	1 Eurycrates	6
3991	25	2	31	723	4	7	3	5	4	13	1 Zeuxidamus	2	7
3992	26	3	32	722	5	8	4	6	5	14	2	3	8
3993	27	4	33	721	6	9 Samariah	5	7	1 Merodach	15	3	4	9
3994	28	XV 1	34	720	7	taken & y ten	6	8	2 paulus	16	4	5	10
3995	29	2	35	719	8	Tribes carried	7	9	3	17	5	6	11
3996	30	3	36	718	9	into Captivity	8	10	4	1 Gyges	6	7	12
3997	31	4	37	717	10	by Salmanasar	9	11	5	2	7	8	13
3998	32	XVI 1	38	716	11	K.g of Assyria	10	12	6	3	8	9	14
3999	33	2	39	715	12		11	13	7	4	9	10	15
4000	34	3	40	714	13		12	14	8	5	10	11	16
4001	35	4	41	713	14		1 Tarcus	15	9	6	11	12	17
4002	36	XVII 1	42	712	15		2	1 Senacherib	10	7	12	13	18
4003	37	2	43	711	16		3	2	11	8	13	14	19
4004	38	3	44	710	17		4	3	12	9	14	15	20
4005	39	4	45	709	18		5	1 Asaradinus	1 Archianax	10	15	16	21
4006	40	XVIII 1	46	708	19		6	2 or Esarhadon	2	11	16	17	22
4007	41	2	47	707	20		7	3	3	12	17	18	23
4008	42	3	48	706	21		8	4	4	13	18	19	24
4009	43	4	49	705	22		9	5	5	14	19	20	25
4010	44	XIX 1	50	704	23		10	6	Interregnum	15	20	21	26
4011	45	2	51	703	24		11	7	of two Years	16	21	22	27
4012	46	3	52	702	25		12	8	1 Belibus	17	22	23	28
4013	47	4	53	701	26		13	9	2	18	23	24	29

Kings of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
1 Romulus		The Rape of the Sabine Virgins by y Romans.	Tatius K. of y Sabines ob: 742
5			
6		This is called by y Elians y 1st Olympiad because y Pisans presided in it the it was rather in y 9th Olympiad from Iphitus.	Rezin King of Syria ob: 741
7 Tatius 1		The Romans & Sabines make Peace & Unite their States. The Æra of Nabonassar begins Ante 720.	
8 2			
9 3			
10 4			Pisander III. Dec: Archon at Athens
11 5		The 1st Messenian War betw: them & y Lacedemonians begins & continues 19 Years.	
12 6			Euphaes K. of Messenia ob: 730
13			
14			
15			
16		Romulus triumphs over the Camerini.	
17		The XXd Egyptian Dynasty of the Ethiopians begins & continues 44 Years.	
18	Lumelus of Corinth Poet		Midas K. of Phrygia ob: 697
19			
20		The Cimmerians about y time have y Command of y Mediterranean.	Clidicus III. Dec: Archon at Athens
21			
22		Romulus triumphs over y Veientes. Syracuse built by a Colony of Corinthians under	Archias of Corinth
23	Habakkuk y Prophet		
24			Aristodemus K. of Messenia 1st
25			
26			
27			
28		The Lacedemonians being defeated by Aristodemus allow y Virgins to prostitute y selves in y absence.	
29			
30		The Ist Messenian War ended by y taking of Ithome by w: they become Tributs to the Lacedemonians. The Games is added to the Olympick Games.	Hippomenes III. Dec: Archon at Athens
31		Colony of the Messenians under Alcidamidas settle at Rhegium.	Alcidamidas y Messenian
32			
33		Ithome taken after 3 Years Siege & y Kingdom of Israel finished by Salmanasar K. of Assyria. The 1st Eclipse of Moon on Record according to Ptolemy March 19th 3 hours 28m before Midnight.	
34		The 2d & 3d Eclipses of y Moon on Record y 2d March 8: 52m before Midnight & y 3d on Sept: 1st hours 28m before Midnight, according to the Observations of Ulugh Beg.	
35		The Games was added to y Olympick Games & they first run naked in y 25th Year of Iphitus Reign.	
36			Eschanus K. of Sicyon
37		Sicyon is Conquered in vain for about five Years by Salmanasar K. of Assyria.	
Interregnum			
1 Numa			Hiarbas K. of Nomadia
2 Pompilius			Hieronym. V. Dec: Archon at Athens
3			
4			
5			
6		Sennacherib's Army destroyed by an Angel in one Night to y amount of 185,000 Men.	
7		An Order of VII Priests called Salii instituted by Numa.	Cypselus Tyrant of Sicyon 30 Years K. of Corinth ob: 627
8		The Terpandrian Song added to y Olympick Games. Selinus built by Dorians.	
9		The Lacedemonians Banished called Partheniens being expelled Sparta build Tarentum.	
10			
11			Amiantes of Corinth
12			Agamestor VI. Dec: Archon at Athens
13		Corcyra built by the Corinthians.	
14			
15			

N.° 7. VII.th CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST. Part 1.st

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Judah	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Media	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ	Kings of Rome
4014	48	XX 1	54	700	27 Hezekiah	14 Tirhaca 24.	10 Sennacherib	3 Belibus	1 Dejoces	19 Gyges	30 Perdiccas	2 Zeuxidemus	25 Lycurgus	16 Numa
4015	49	2	55	699	28	15 Ethiopian	11	1 Apronadius	2	20	31	25	26	17 Pompilius
4016	50	3	56	698	29	16	12	2	3	21	32	26	27	18
4017	51	4	57	697	1 Manasses	17	13	3	4	22	33	27	28	19
4018	52	XXI 1	58	696	2	18	14	4	5	23	34	28	29	20
4019	53	2	59	695	3	19	15	5	6	24	35	29	30	21
4020	54	3	60	694	4	20	16	6	7	25	36	30	31	22
4021	55	4	61	693	5	1 Merres	17	1 Rigebelus	8	26	37	31	32	23
4022	56	XXII 1	62	692	6	2	18	1 Mesphimor	9	27	38	32	33	24
4023	57	2	63	691	7	3	19	2 deens	10	28	39	33	34	25
4024	58	3	64	690	8	4	20	3	11	29	40	1 Anaxidamus	35	26
4025	59	4	65	689	9	5	21	4	12	30	41	2	36	27
4026	60	XXIII 1	66	688	10	6	22	Interregnum	13	31	42	3	37	28
4027	61	2	67	687	11	7	23	of 8 Years	14	32	43	4	1 Anaxandr	29
4028	62	3	68	686	12	8	24		15	33	44	5	2	30
4029	63	4	69	685	13	9	25		16	34	45	6	3	31
4030	64	XXIV 1	70	684	14	10	26		17	35	46	7	4	32
4031	65	2	71	683	15	11	27		18	36	47	8	5	33
4032	66	3	72	682	16	12	28		19	37	48	9	6	34
4033	67	4	73	681	17	1 Sephinates	29		20	38	49	10	7	35
4034	68	XXV 1	74	680	18	2	30 Asaradinus King of		21	1 Ardyes II	50	11	8	36
4035	69	2	75	679	19	3	31 Assyria & Babylon		22	2	51	12	9	37
4036	70	3	76	678	20	4	32		23	3	1 Argeus	13	10	38
4037	71	4	77	677	21	5	33		24	4	2	14	11	39
4038	72	XXVI 1	78	676	22	6	34		25	5	3	15	12	40
4039	73	2	79	675	23	7	35		26	6	4	16	13	41
4040	74	3	80	674	24	1 Mechepsus	36		27	7	5	17	14	42
4041	75	4	81	673	25	2	37		28	8	6	18	15	43
4042	76	XXVII 1	82	672	26	3	38		29	9	7	19	16	1 Tullus
4043	77	2	83	671	27	4	39		30	10	8	20	17	2 Hostilius
4044	78	3	84	670	28	5	40		31	11	9	21	18	3
4045	79	4	85	660	29	6	41		32	12	10	22	19	4
4046	80	XXVIII 1	86	668	30	1 Necho	42 Babylon	Assyria	33	13	11	23	20	5
4047	81	2	87	667	31	2	Interregnum	1 Ninus II	34	14	12	24	21	6
4048	82	3	88	666	32	3	2	2	35	15	13	25	22	7
4049	83	4	89	665	33	4	3	3	36	16	14	26	23	8
4050	84	XXIX 1	90	664	34	5	4	4	37	17	15	27	24	9
4051	85	2	91	663	35	6	5	5	38	18	16	28	25	10
4052	86	3	92	662	36	7	6	6	39	19	17	29	26	11
4053	87	4	93	661	37	8	7	7	40	20	18	30	27	12
4054	88	XXX 1	94	660	38	1 Psammiticus	8	8	41	21	19	31	28	13
4055	89	2	95	659	39	2	9	9	42	22	20	32	29	14
4056	90	3	96	658	40	3	10	10	43	23	21	33	30	15
4057	91	4	97	657	41	4	11	11	44	24	22	34	31	16
4058	92	XXXI 1	98	656	42	5	12	12	45	25	23	35	32	17
4059	93	2	99	655	43	6	13	13	46	26	24	36	33	18
4060	94	3	100	654	44	7	14	14	47	27	25	37	34	19
4061	95	4	101	653	45	8	15	15	48	28	26	38	35	20
4062	96	XXXII 1	102	652	46	9	16	16	49	29	27	39	36	21
4063	97	2	103	651	47	10	17	17	50	30	28	1 Archidamus	37	22

Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors, &c.
Tobias sen.r ob. 648 æt. 102	Isaiah the Prophet is put to Death by Manasses being cut asunder by a Saw	
	The XXVI.th Egyptian Dynasty of the Saites begins...	Eryxias 7.th Decen.l Archon at Athens
Archilochus the Poet & Inventor of ỹ Iambick Verse	The 1.st Messenian War begins they rebelling ag.st the Lacedem.ns & continue 14 Years.	Aristomenes ỹ Messenian Gen.l ob. 671
Tyrtæus the Poet	The Government of Athens under Annual Archons begins, Creon being the first.	Creon ỹ 1.st Annual Archon at Athens
	Aristomenes defeats the Lacedemonians near Caprus Monument.	
	The Lacedem.ns defeat ỹ Messenians by ỹ Treachery of Aristocrates K.g of ỹ Arcadians w.ch they bribed.	Phanas ỹ Messenian ob. 682
	Assaradinus or Esarhaddon King of Assyria takes possession of the Kingdom of Babylon.	
	Dejoces extends the Median Empire to the River Halys	
	Manasses K.g of Judah is taken Prisoner & carried in chains to Babylon.	
	The Lacedemonians acquire about ỹ time ỹ Command of ỹ Mediterranean w.ch they retain about 69 Years.	Theocles ỹ Messen.n Bard. ob. 671
Terpander ỹ Poet & 1.st Conqueror in the Carnia	The Festival Gymnic of ỹ Carnia instituted in Sparta at ỹ time they w.ch Annual in Aug.s & continued 9 days	Gorgus ỹ Messenian ——
Thaletas of Gortynnius in Creta the 1.st Musician	Terpander added at ỹ time 3 Strings to ỹ Lyre giving it 7 w.ch it formerly had but 4 Strings.	Cinæthus ỹ Laced.n Gen.l ——
	Is taken by ỹ Laced.ns after a Siege of 11 Years w.ch finishes ỹ 2.d Messen.n War: w.ch ỹ Messen.ns 19 Years are expelled Peloponnesus	Emperamus ỹ Laced.n Gen.l
Homer & Hesiod ỹ Lyric Poet		Damagetus K.g of Ialysus in Rhodes
		Anaxilas Tyr.t of Rhegium
	The Combat betw.t the 3 Horatii & the 3 Curiatii.	
	The City of Alba destroyd. — War betw.t ỹ Romans & Fidenates.	Metius Fufetius ỹ Alban Gen.l ob. 663
	A Sea Fight betw.t ỹ Corinthians & ỹ Inhabitants of Corcyra 260 Years before ỹ End of the Peloponnesian War	——
	Cypselus usurped the Government of Corinth & continued in it for Thirty Years.	Cypselus tyrant of Corinth ob. 659
	Byzantium built by a Colony of ỹ Megarians & Athen.s & ỹ.	Demaratus of Corinthian & Father of Tarquinius Priscus.
	A five Years War betw.t ỹ Romans & Sabines begins.	

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar.	Olympiads.	Years of Rome.	Years before Christ.	Kings of Judah	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Assyria	Kings of Media	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ	Kings of Rome
4064	98	XXXII 3	104	650	48 Manasses	11 Rammisithus	18 Saosduchinus	18 Ninus II	51 Dejoces	3 Ardyes II	29 Argeus	2 Archelaus	38 Anaxandr.	23 Tullus
4065	99	4	105	649	49	12	19	19	52	32	30	3	39	24 Hostilius
4066	100	XXXIII 1	106	648	50	13	20	20	53	33	31	4	40	25
4067	101	2	107	647	51	14	Chyniladanus	21	1 Phraortes	34	32	5	41	26
4068	102	3	108	646	52	15	2	22	2	35	33	6	42	27
4069	103	4	109	645	53	16	3	23	3	36	34	7	43	28
4070	104	XXXIV 1	110	644	54	17	4	24	4	37	35	8	1 Eurycrates II	29
4071	105	2	111	643	55	18	5	25	5	38	36	9	2	30
4072	106	3	112	642	1 Amon	19	6	26	6	39	37	10	3	31
4073	107	4	113	641	2	20	7	Nabuchodonosor	7	40	38	11	4	32
4074	108	XXXV 1	114	640	1 Josiah	21	8	2	8	41	1 Philip	12	5	1 Ancus
4075	109	2	115	639	2	22	9	3	9	42	2	13	6	2 Martius
4076	110	3	116	638	3	23	10	4	10	43	3	14	7	3
4077	111	4	117	637	4	24	11	5	11	44	4	15	8	4
4078	112	XXXVI 1	118	636	5	25	12	6	12	45	5	16	9	5
4079	113	2	119	635	6	26	13	7	13	46	6	17	10	6
4080	114	3	120	634	7	27	14	8	14	47	7	18	11	7
4081	115	4	121	633	8	28	15	9	15	48	8	19	12	8
4082	116	XXXVII 1	122	632	9	29	16	10	16	49	9	20	13	9
4083	117	2	123	631	10	30	17	11	17	1 Sadyattes	10	21	14	10
4084	118	3	124	630	11	31	18	12	18	2	11	22	15	11
4085	119	4	125	629	12	32	19	13	19	3	12	23	16	12
4086	120	XXXVIII 1	126	628	13	33	20	14	20	4	13	24	17	13
4087	121	2	127	627	14	34	21	15	21	5	14	25	18	14
4088	122	3	128	626	15	35	22	16	22	6	15	26	19	15
4089	123	4	129	625	16	36	Nabopolassar	17	1 Cyaxares	7	16	27	20	16
4090	124	XXXIX 1	130	624	17	37	2	18	2	8	17	28	21	17
4091	125	2	131	623	18	38	3	19	3	9	18	29	22	18
4092	126	3	132	622	19	39	4	20	4	10	19	30	23	19
4093	127	4	133	621	20	40	5	1 Saracus or	5	11	20	31	24	20
4094	128	XL 1	134	620	21	41	6	2 Sardanapalus	6	12	21	32	25	21
4095	129	2	135	619	22	42	7	3	7	1 Halyattes II	22	33	26	22
4096	130	3	136	618	23	43	8	4	8	2	23	34	27	23
4097	131	4	137	617	24	44	9	5	9	3	24	35	28	24
4098	132	XLI 1	138	616	25	1 Ramah Nacho	10	6	10	4	25	36	29	1 Marcius
4099	133	2	139	615	26	2	11	7	11	5	26	37	30	2 Priscus
4100	134	3	140	614	27	3	12	8	12	6	27	38	31	3
4101	135	4	141	613	28	4	13	9	13	7	28	39	32	4
4102	136	XLII 1	142	612	29	5	14	10	14	8	29	40	33	5
4103	137	2	143	611	30	6	15	11	15	9	30	41	34	6
4104	138	3	144	610	31	7	16	12	16	10	31	42	35	7
4105	139	4	143	609	32 Jehoahaz	8	17	13	17	11	32	43	36	8
4106	140	XLIII 1	146	608	1 Jehoiakim	9	18	14	18	12	33	44	37	9
4107	141	2	147	607	2	10	19	15	19	13	34	45	1 Leon	10
4108	142	3	148	606	3	11	20	16	20	14	35	46	2	11
4109	143	4	149	605	4	12	21	21		15	36	1 Agesilaus	3	12
4110	144	XLIV 1	150	604	5	13	1 Nabuchadnez.	22		16	37	2	4	13
4111	145	2	151	603	6	14	2 Nebuchadnezzar	23		17	38	3	5	14
4112	146	3	152	602	7	15	3	24		18	1 Pyrrhus	4	6	15
4113	147	1	153	601	8	16	4	25		19	2	5	7	16

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
	The [illegible] Olympick Games are both added to y Olympick Games — The Birth of y Year of	
	Pantalem K. his Reign presided in y Olympiad having excluded y Elean who y[illegible]	Dropilus Archon at Athens. Pantalem King of y Rians.
	Amun King of Judah is treacherously put to death by his Domestick Servants.	
	Politorium a City of the Latins taken & destroyed by y Romans.	Damasias Archon at Athens.
		Theramibulus Dyn: of Miletus.
	The 3d Olympick Games are both added to y Olympick Games.	
	The Fidenates & Sabines rebell ag.st y Romans & War continues by Intervals for about 30 Years.	
	Cyrene is built by Battus who begins that Kingdom.	Battus K. of Cyrene ob. c. 591.
	The Government of Corinth is usurped by Periander who holds it for 44 Years — Prusias in Bithynia	Periander 2.d Tyr. of Corinth ob. 582.
	The 47th Olympick Games is added to y Olympick Games but it was afterw.ds discontinued.	
Jeremiah y Prophet ob. c. 577		
Zephania y Prophet		
	Phraortes K.g of y Medes is killed in battle by y Assyrians.	
	The Scythians invade Media Lydia & keep Possession of the Provinces for 28 Years.	Draco y Lawgiver Archon at Athens.
	Draco establishes his Laws at Athens	Madyes y Scythian Gen.l
	A War betw.n y Lydians & Medians continues 11 Years. — The Eclipse mentioned by Herod.s to have been foretold by Thales happened in the 6th Year of this War	
Arion y Musician		
	The Apidani conquered by y Romans. — The 50th Olympick Games is added to y Olympick Games.	Melanchrus Dyn.s of Lesbos ob. 612
		Menenchides Archon at Athens.
Pittacus of Mitylene ob. 570		Pittacus Tyrant of Lesbos Alcæus & Sappho Poets Alyattes K. of Lyd. ob. 560 Periander & Tyr.s of Corinth ob. 582 Thrasybulus Tyr.t of Athens Gen.l ob. 590.
	Necho began about this time y famous Canal between y Nile & y Red Sea.	
	Josiah K.g of Judah is slain in battle at Megiddo in y Spring by Pharaoh Necho King of Egypt.	
Abdemon y Poet-	Nineveh taken & destroyed by y joint Armys of Cyaxares & Nabopolassar:	
	The beginning of the Captivity	Onitades Archon at Athens.
	By Nechos Order some Phenicians at y time still p.r y Red Sea round Africa & returned by y Medi.s	Critias Archon at Athens.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Judah	Kings of Media	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ
4114	148	XLV 1	154	600	11 Apries or	5 Nebuchadnezzar or	9 Jehoiakim	26 Cyaxares	20 Alyattes II	3 Amyntas	6 Agasicles	8 Leon
4115	149	2	155	599	2 Amasis	6 Nabocolassar	10	27	21	4	7	9
4116	150	3	156	598	3	7	11	28	22	5	8	10
4117	151	4	157	597	4	8	1 Zedekiah	29	23	6	9	11
4118	152	XLVI 1	158	596	5	9	2	30	24	7	10	12
4119	153	2	159	595	6	10	3	31	25	8	11	13
4120	154	3	160	594	7	11	4	32	26	9	12	14
4121	155	4	161	593	8	12	5	33	27	10	13	15
4122	156	XLVII 1	162	592	9	13	6	34	28	11	14	16
4123	157	2	163	591	10	11	7	35	29	12	15	17
4124	150	3	164	590	11	15	8	36	30	13	16	18
4125	159	4	165	589	12	16	9	37	31	14	17	19
4126	160	XLVIII 1	166	588	13	17	10	38	32	15	18	20
4127	161	2	167	587	14	18	11 conq.d by	39	33	16	19	21
4128	162	3	168	586	15	19	Nebuchadnezzar	40	34	17	20	22
4129	163	4	169	585	16	20		Astyages	35	18	21	23
4130	164	XLIX 1	170	584	17	21		2	36	19	22	24
4131	165	2	171	583	18	22		3	37	20	23	25
4132	166	3	172	582	19	23		4	38	21	24	26
4133	167	4	173	581	20	24		5	39	22	25	27
4134	168	L 1	174	580	21	25		6	40	23	26	28
4135	169	2	175	579	22	26		7	41	24	27	29
4136	170	3	176	578	23	27		8	42	25	28	30
4137	171	4	177	577	24	28		9	43	26	29	31
4138	172	LI 1	178	576	25	29		10	44	1 Alectas	30	32
4139	173	2	179	575	26	30		11	45	2	31	33
4140	174	3	180	574	27	31		12	46	3	32	34
4141	175	4	181	573	28	32		13	47	4	33	35
4142	176	LII 1	182	572	29	33		14	48	5	34	36
4143	177	2	183	571	30	34		15	49	6	35	37
4144	178	3	184	570	Interregnum	35		16	50	7	36	38
4145	179	4	185	569	1 Amasis	36		17	51	8	37	39
4146	180	LIII 1	186	568	2	37		18	52	9	38	40
4147	181	2	187	567	3	38		19	53	10	39	41
4148	182	3	188	566	4	39		20	54	11	40	42
4149	183	4	189	565	5	40		21	55	12	41	43
4150	184	LIV 1	190	564	6	41		22	56	13	1 Agesilaus	44
415	185	2	191	563	7	42		23	57	14	2	1 Alexander
4152	186	3	192	562	8	43		24	1 Croesus	15	3	2 Alexander
4153	187	4	193	561	9	1 Nabonadius		25	Kings of	2	16	1	3
4154	188	LV 1	194	560	10	2		26	Persia	3	17	5	4
4155	189	2	195	559	11	1 Nericassolassar		27	1 Cyrus	4	18	6	5
4156	190	3	196	558	12	2		28	2	5	19	7	6
4157	191	4	197	557	13	3		29	3	6	20	8	7
4158	192	LVI 1	198	556	14	4 Labynnuchodn.r		30	4	7	21	9	8
4159	193	2	199	555	15	1 Nabonadius		31	5	8	22	10	9
4160	194	3	200	554	16	2		32	6	9	23	11	10
4161	195	4	201	553	17	3		33	7	10	24	12	11
4160	196	LVII 1	202	552	18	1		34	8	11	25	13	12
4163	197	2	203	551	19	5		35	9	12	26	14	13

Kings of Rome.	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
17 Tarquinius	Sappho of Lyrick Poetry		
18 Princes			
19			
20	Chilo of Lacedemon	Jehoiachin K. of Judah is carryed away Captive by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon.	
21	Epimenides of Crete & Builder	The Scythians expelled from the Upper Asia by Cyaxares after 28 Years Expedition.	
22	of Temples in Greece		
23	Thales of Miletus ob. 548 Aetat 90		Solon Archon & Lawgiver of Athens
24	Ezechiel the Prophet		ob. 558 aet 80
25	Anacharsis a Scythian		
26		The Pythian Games first celebrated at Delphi & continued on the 2d Year of every Olympiad.	Arcesilaus K. of Cyrene ob. 575
27		The Lydian War begins betwixt Cyaxares & Alibattes & continues 6 Years	
28			
29			
30		The City of Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar after a Siege of 18 Mon. June 9th	Nabuzaradan Babylonian Gen.
31		The Temple of Jerusalem is burnt on the 7th day of the 5th Month	Gedolias Bab. Gov. of Judea
32	Æsop a Mythologist ob. c. 561	A Battle upon the River Halys betw. Cyaxares & Alibattes interrupted by a	Ayennasis or Labynites Gov. of Babylon
33			Psammetichus Tyr. of Corinth
34			
35		The Isthmian Games restored being celebrated the 3d Year of every Olympiad	Damasias Archon of Athens
36			
37			
38	Stesichorus a Poet ob. 556		
1 Servius			
2 Tullius			
3			
4			Battus II. 3d Eudæmon K. of Cyrene
5			ob. c. 554
6			
7		Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezzar after a Siege of 13 Years.	
8		Apries K. of Egypt dethroned by Nebuchadnezzar.	
9			Aristomenes Archon of Athens
10			
11	Anaximander of Miletus	The Nemean Games restored being celebrated the 3d Year of every Olympiad.	
12	ob. 547 æt. 64.		Phalaris Tyr. of Agrigentum
13			ob. 552
14	Birth of Pherecydes		
15			Cleobulus Tyr. of Lindus in Rhodes
16			
17	Thespis & Dolon Inventors	The first Comedy at Athens acted upon a moveable Scaffold by Thespis	Hippocrates Archon of Athens
18	of Comedy		
19		Pisistratus first usurpd the Tyranny of Athens & held it two Years.	Pisistratus Tyr. of Athens
20			ob. 527
21	Daniel the Prophet		
22		Pisistratus after an Expulsion recovers the Tyranny of Athens a 2 nd time.	
23	Anaximenes of Miletus ob.	Pisistratus is expelled Athens & continues so for 11 Years.	Chilo one of the Ephori at Lacedæmon
24	c. 501		
25			Arcesilaus III. K. of Cyrene ob. 550
26			Hyppias of Athens ob. 540
27		Camarina in Sicily taken & destroyed by the Syracusans.	
28			

N°. 10. VI.th CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST Part 2.d

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Babylon	Kings of Persia	Kings of Lydia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon: Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon: Agidæ	Kings of Rome
4164	198	LVII 3	204	550	20 Amasis	6 Nabonadius	10 Cyrus K.d both of Media	13 Crœsus	27 Alcetas	15 Ariston	14 Anaxandrida	29. Servius
4165	199	4	205	549	21	7	11 & Persia	14	28	16	15	30. Tullius
4166	200	LVIII 1	206	548	22	8	12	15 Cong.d Insignia	29	17	16	31
4167	201	2	207	547	23	9	13		1 Amyntas	18	17	32
4168	202	3	208	546	24	10	14		2	19	18	33
4169	203	4	209	545	25	11	15		3	20	19	34
4170	204	LIX 1	210	544	26	12	16		4	21	20	35
4171	205	2	211	543	27	13	17		5	22	21	36
4172	206	3	212	542	28	14	18		6	23	22	37
4173	207	4	213	541	29	15	19		7	24	23	38
4174	208	LX 1	214	540	30	16	20		8	25	24	39
4175	209	2	215	539	31	17	21		9	26	25	40
4176	210	3	216	538	32	conq.d by Cyrus	22 Darius s.r of Medes 1		10	27	26	41
4177	211	4	217	537	33	23	2		11	28	27	42
4178	212	LXI 1	218	536	34	24			12	29	28	43
4179	213	2	219	535	35	25			13	30	29	44
4180	214	3	220	534	36	26			14	31	30	1. Tarquinius
4181	215	4	221	533	37	27			15	32	31	2 s.d Superbus
4182	216	LXII 1	222	532	38	28			16	33	32	3
4183	217	2	223	531	39	29			17	34	33	4
4184	218	3	224	530	40	30			18	35	1 Leonidas	5
4185	219	4	225	529	41	1 Cambyses			19	36	2	6
4186	220	LXIII 1	226	528	42	2			20	37	3	7
4187	221	2	227	527	43	3			21	38	4	8
4188	222	3	228	526	44	4			22	1 Demaratus	5	9
4189	223	4	229	525	Rammenitus 6.m	5			23	2	6	10
4190	224	LXIV 1	230	524	conq.d by Cambyses	6			24	3	7	11
4191	225	2	231	523	7				25	4	8	12
4192	226	3	232	522	8 Smerdis one of the Magi 7.m				26	5	9	13
4193	227 / 228	4	233	521	1 Darius s.n of the s.n of Hystaspes				27	6	10	14
4194	229	LXV 1	234	520	2				28	7	11	15
4195	230	2	235	519	3				29	8	12	16
4196	231	3	236	518	4				30	9	13	17
4197	232	4	235	517	5				31	10	14	18
4198	233	LXVI 1	238	516	6				32	11	15	19
4199	234	2	239	515	7				33	12	16	20
4200	235	3	240	514	8				34	13	17	21
4201	236	4	241	513	9				35	14	18	22
4202	237	LXVII 1	242	512	10				36	15	19	23
4203	238	2	243	511	11				37	16	20	24
4204	239	3	244	510	12				38	17	21	25
4205	240	4	245	509	13				39	18	22	Rome is govern'd
4206	241	LXVIII 1	246	508	14				40	19	23	by two Consuls
4207	242	2	247	507	15				41	20	24	& other Repub.
4208	243	3	248	506	16				42	21	25	lican Magist.
4209	244	4	249	505	17				43	22	26	till the Battle
4210	246	LXIX 1	250	504	18				44	23	27	of Pharsalia
4211	246	2	251	503	19				45	24	28	being a space
4212	247	3	252	502	20				46	25	29	of 461 Years
4213	248	4	253	501	21				47	26	30	

High Priests of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
	Theognis of Perf	Cimon's Father carrying off Hidyas's Imperial Bridge contrivd by Thales is defeated by Cyrus	
	Pherecydes of Syrian ob: 515		Harpagus Persian Gen: of Cyrus
	Pythagoras ob: 497	The Phocæans desert their Native Country & settle in Gaul where they build Marseilles.	
		The Kingdom of Babylon finished. & City being taken by Cyrus. Darius is made Viceroy	
Jehuah & his	Simonides of Ceo the Poet		
2 of Isaiah	Thespis & Inventor of Tragedy	Cyrus gives an Edict for the return of the Jews & the Rebuilding of Temple & foundation	Zorobabel & Jewish Leader
	Xenophanes of Colophon & Phe	The first Tragedy was Acted ab: this time at Athens on a Waggon by Thespis of Marble	
3			
4			
5	Anacreon of Poet		Polycrates Tyrant of Samos
6			
7			
8			Tomyris Queen of & Massagetæ
9	Haggai & Prophet		
10	Zachariah & Prophet		Hippias ob: 490
11		learning is greatly encouraged at this time at Athens & a publick Library first found	Hipparchus ob: 513 Tyrants of Athens
12		Cambyses conquers Egypt being assisted by Polycrates with 40 Triremes.	
13			
14		The 5th Lunar Eclipse observed at Babylon on 16th July 16. one hour before midnight & above 6 Digits eclipsed on the North part of her Disk	
15		Polycrates Tyrant of Samos is put to Death by Orætes	Orætes Persian Prof: of Sardis ob: 521
16		This Year is counted & 227th & 228th Year of Nabonassar, as one began Jan: 1st & & y: Dec: 31st	Oroetes the Persian
17	Empirius & Chimæ Philos: ob: 479.		
18			
19			
20			
21			
22		The Temple of Jerusalem is finished March 10th & & Passover celebrated April 18th	
23			Harmodius
24		Hipparchus & Son of Pisistratus & Brother & & Tyrants of Athens is put to Death by	Aristogiton
25		Babylon revolts from Darius but is recovered two Years after by a Stratagem of Zopyr.	Histiæus Tyrant of Samos
26			
27		The Tyranny of & Pisistratidæ finally abolished at Athens by & assistance of & Lace-	
28		The Consular Government begins at Rome Tarquin being expelled in the whole 244	L. Junius Brutus ob: 509
29		Sybaris destroyed by those of Crotona who routed & Army of 300, 000 by one of	Milo a Cr: & Wrestler
30			Parmenides & Eleatic
31	Heraclitus of Ephesus & Sceptic Democritus & Philr		Aristagoras of Miletus ob: 496
32	Parmenides & Eleat & Philr		Artaphernes Persian Gen: of Sardis
33		Sardis taken & burnt by & Athenians in great measure occasion to & Persian Invasion of	
34		The first Triumph called Ovation is begun at Rome by Postumius & entered & City on a	
35		The 6th Lunar Eclipse observed at Babylon on Monday Nov: 19th 24 hours before midnight	
36			

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Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Persia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon: Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon: Agidæ	High Priests of the Jews
4214	249	LXX 1	254	500	22 Darius 1st the Son of Hystaspes	48 Amyntas	27 Demaratus	31 Anaxandrides	37 Jeshua
4215	250	2	255	499	23	49	28	32	38
4216	251	3	256	498	24	50	29	33	39
4217	252	4	257	497	25	1 Alexander	30	34	40
4218	253	LXXI 1	258	496	26	2	31	35	41
4219	254	2	259	495	27	3	32	36	42
4220	255	3	260	494	28	4	33	37	43
4221	256	4	261	493	29	5	34	38	44
4222	257	LXXII 1	262	492	30	6	35	39	45
4223	258	2	263	491	31	7	1 Leotychides	1 Leonidas	46
4224	259	3	264	490	32	8	2	2	47
4225	260	4	265	489	33	9	3	3	48
4226	261	LXXIII 1	266	488	34	10	4	4	49
4227	262	2	267	487	35	11	5	5	50
4228	263	3	268	486	36	12	6	6	51
4229	264	4	269	485	1 Xerxes 1st of Great	13	7	7	52
4230	265	LXXIV 1	270	484	2	14	8	8	53
4231	266	2	271	483	3	15	9	9	54
4232	267	3	272	482	4	16	10	10	55
4233	268	4	273	481	5	17	11	11	56
4234	269	LXXV 1	274	480	6	18	12	12 1 Pleistarchus	1 Joiakim
4235	270	2	275	479	7	19	13	2 under of Guardianship	2
4236	271	3	276	478	8	20	14	3 of Pausanias	3
4237	272	4	277	477	9	21	15	4	4
4238	273	LXXVI 1	278	476	10	22	16	5	5
4239	274	2	279	475	11	23	17	6	6
4240	275	3	280	474	12	24	18	7	7
4241	276	4	281	473	13	25	19	8	8
4242	277	LXXVII 1	282	472	14	26	20	9	9
4243	278	2	283	471	15	27	21	10	10
4244	279	3	284	470	16	28	22	11	11
4245	280	4	285	469	17	29	1 Archidamus II	12	12
4246	281	LXXVIII 1	286	468	18	30	2	13	13
4247	282	2	287	467	19	31	3	14	14
4248	283	3	288	466	20	32	4	1 Pleistoanax	15
4249	284	4	289	465	21	33	5	2	16
4250	285	LXXIX 1	290	464	Artabanus 7th Artaxerxes	34	6	3	17
4251	286	2	291	463	2 Longimanus	35	7	4	18
4252	287	3	292	462	3	36	8	5	19
4253	288	4	293	461	4	37	9	6	20
4254	289	LXXX 1	294	460	5	38	10	7	21
4255	290	2	295	459	6	39	11	8	22
4256	291	3	296	458	7	40	12	9	23
4257	292	4	297	457	8	41	13	10	24
4258	293	LXXXI 1	298	456	9	42	14	11	25
4259	294	2	299	455	10	43	15	12	26
4260	296	3	300	454	11	1 Archelaus II	16	13	27
4261	296	4	301	453	12	2	17	14	28
4262	297	LXXXII 1	302	452	13	3	18	15	29
4263	298	2	303	451	14	1	19	16	30

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
	The first Dictator created at Rome who was Lartius	Lartius Roman Dictator
	Tarquin & y. Proud dies at Cumæ (a) Aristodemus y. Tyrant (to w. place he retired upon y. close of Latin War)	Menenius Agrippa
	The Populace of Rome being discontented retire to y. Mons Sacer (by Menenius Agrippa) but return December 10.	C. Marcius Coriolanus ob: 488
	The kingdom of Syracuse usurp'd by Gelo. (The 1st Lunar Eclipse observed at Babylon on 18th April 25 hours 4 Digits eclipsed to the South) Coriolanus is banished Rome	Anaxilaus Tyr: of Rhegium ob: 476 Gelo king of Syracuse ob: 478
	The Persians defeated by Miltiades in the Battle of Marathon Sep: 28.	Miltiades y. Athenian Gen: ob: 489 Spurius Cassius ob: 485
	Coriolanus by his Mothers intreaty &c withdraws y. Volscian Army from Rome. Egypt rebells & revolts from y. Persians.	
Æschylus y. Tragic Poet ob: 456 (in Sicily)	Æschylus first gains y. Prize of Tragedy being 39 years old:	Aristides y. Athen: wise. & Just (recalld in 479) banish'd by Ostracism in 484
	Xerxes renews Egypt: & gives y. Government of it to his Brother Achæmenes.	Achæmenes Pers: Gov: of Egypt
		Mardonius Persian Gen: ob: 479
		Hiero Tyrant of Agrigentum ob: 478
	Xerxes begins his Expedition ag: Greece & winters at Sardys.	
Pindar y. Lyric Poet ob: 435 æt: 86 Charon of Lampsacus y. Hist:	The Passage of Thermopylæ finished Aug: 7. The Persians defeated in y. Sea fight at Salamis (Oct: 20) The Persians under Mardonius defeated at Platæa Sep: 22. by Pausanias on y. same day (y. battle of Mycale)	Themistocles y. Athenian Gen: ob: 449 (or 465)
	The 300 Romans of y. Name of Fabius killd by y. Veientes near Cremera July 1.	Pausanias Lacedem: Reg: & Gen: ob: 471 Hiero King of Syracuse ob: 467
	The Athenians begin to fortify their City & finish their Walls. (Thucyd: Pamphyl.) Themistocles being accused of conspiring with Pausanias ag: y. Liberty of Greece retires into	
Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ y. Philosopher ob: 428 æt: 72	Cimon defeats y. Persian Fleet at Cyprus & again y. Land Army near y. River Eurymedon in (Pamphylia.) The first Solemn Contest betwn y. Tragic Poets instituted at Athens (Suidas places it in the 2d year of the 77th Olympiad) when Æschylus (in the 50th year of his age) gains y. Prize	Cimon y. Athen: Gen: banish'd by Ostracism in 460 recalld in 455 ob: 449 æt: 51 Pericles y. Athen: Gen: ob: 429 æt: 70 (or 65) Thrasybulus K: of Syracuse banish'd
	The Syracusans recover their Liberty & continue to Govern till y. Usurpation of Dionysius. (B.C. 405.) The III: Messenian War ag: y. Lacedæm: begins & continues 10 Years.	
Sophocles y. Tragic Poet ob: 406 æt: 91	Egypt revolts from y. Persians, under Inarus, w. procures to y. assistance of y. Athenians. The Persians are defeated by y. Athenians in a Naval Engagement in Egypt.	Inarus Kg: of Egypt ob: 456
	The Athenians begin to Aggrandize over y. other Grecian States.	Leocrates y. Athen: Gen:
Ezra the Jewish Priest	Ezra is sent from Babylon to Jerusalem with y. Captive Jews & y. Vessels of Gold & Silver &c. by Artaxerxes in y. (Year of this Reign dating 20 Years before y. Destruction of our Saviour 457 before the Christian Æra)	Tolmides y. Athen: Gen: ob: 447
Nehemiah y. Prophet	The Athenians being deserted by y. Egyptians retire out of Egypt by Capitulation with y. (Persians)	Megabyzus Pers: Gen: in Egypt
Plato y. Comic Poet	The Romans send to Athens for Solons Laws.	
Aristarchus y. Tragic Poet		
	The Decemviri Created at Rome & y. Laws of y. Twelve Tables compiled & ratified.	Appius Claudius y. Decemvir: &c.

GRÆCIA ANTIQUA

Accurante

Jo: Blair L.L.D. & R.S.S.

ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas

Chronologicas

PONTUS EUXINUS

MARE SUPERUM sive HADRIATICUM

SINUS TARENTINUS

MARE IONIUM id est SICULUM MARE

GRÆCIENSE

MARE CRETICUM

CARPATHIUM PELAGUS

MARE LYCIUM

PAMPHYLIUM MARE

ASIATICUM MARE

LIBYCUM PELAGUS

MŒSIA INFERIOR

MŒSIA SUPERIOR

PHRYGIA

PISIDIA

LYCAONIA

CILICIA TRACHÆA vel ASPERA

PAPHLAGONIA

BITHYNIA

MYSIA

LYDIA

CARIA

LYCIA

PHOCAICUM MARE

AEGÆUM MARE

MARE ICARIUM

CYCLADES INSULÆ

SPORADES INSULÆ

TECTOSAGES

TOLISTOBOII

Thos Kitchin Sculpsit

Julian Period.	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads.	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Persia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ	High Priests of the Jews.
4264	299	LXXXII 3	304	450	15 Artaxerxes Longimanus	5 Perdiccas II	20 Archidamus	17 Pleistoanax	31 Joiakim
4265	300	4	305	449	16	6	21	18	32
4266	301	LXXXIII 1	306	448	17	7	22	19	33
4267	302	2	307	447	18	8	23	20	34
4268	303	3	308	446	19	9	24	21	35
4269	304	4	309	446	20	10	25	22 Pleistoanax is	36
4270	305	LXXXIV 1	310	444	21	11	26	23 banished for 19 Y.s	1 Eliashib
4271	306	2	311	443	22	12	27	24	2
4272	307	3	312	442	23	13	28	25	3
4273	308	4	313	441	24	14	29	26	4
4274	309	LXXXV 1	314	440	25	15	30	27	6
4275	310	2	315	439	26	16	31	28	6
4276	311	3	316	438	27	17	32	29	7
4277	312	4	317	437	28	18	33	30	8
4278	313	LXXXVI 1	318	436	29	19	34	31	9
4279	314	2	319	435	30	20	35	32	10
4280	315	3	320	434	31	21	36	33	11
4281	316	4	321	433	32	22	37	34	12
4282	317	LXXXVII 1	322	432	33	23	38	35	13
4283	318	2	323	431	34	24	39	36	14
4284	319	3	324	430	35	25	40	37	15
4285	320	4	325	429	36	26	41	38	16
4286	321	LXXXVIII 1	326	428	37	27	42	39	17
4287	322	2	327	427	38	28	1 Agis II	40	18
4288	323	3	328	426	39	29	2	41	19
4289	324	4	329	425	1 Xerxes II	30	3	42	20
4290	325	LXXXIX 1	330	424	Sogdianus 7.m	31	4	43	21
4291	326	2	331	423	1 Darius II.s Nothus	32	5	44	22
4292	327	3	332	422	2	33	6	45	23
4293	328	4	333	421	3	34	7	46	24
4294	329	XC 1	334	420	4	35	8	47	25
4295	330	2	335	419	5	36	9	48	26
4296	331	3	336	418	6	37	10	49	27
4297	332	4	337	417	7	38	11	50	28
4298	333	XCI 1	338	416	8	39	12	51	29
4299	334	2	339	415	9	40	13	52	30
4300	335	3	340	414	10	41	14	53	31
4301	336	4	341	413	11	42	15	54	32
4302	337	XCII 1	342	412	12	43	16	55	33
4303	338	2	343	411	13	44	17	56	34
4304	339	3	344	410	14	45	18	57	1 Joiada
4305	340	4	345	409	15	46	19	58	2
4306	341	XCIII 1	346	408	16	1 Psammitichus II	20	1 Pausanias	3
4307	342	2	347	407	17	2	21	2	4
4308	343	3	348	406	18	3	22	3	5
4309	344	4	349	405	19	4	23	4	6
4310	345	XCIV 1	350	404	1 Hophra IV	5	24	5	7
4311	346	2	351	403	2 Amasis	6	25	6	8
4312	347	3	352	402	3	7	26	7	9
4313	348	4	353	401	4	8	27	8	10

Kings of Egypt

1 Amyrtæus
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1 Nepherites I
2 Achoris
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1 Psammuthis
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Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
Zaleucus ỹ Lawgiver of Locri	A War betwn ỹ Persians & Athenians abt 50 ans, at ye continuance of 7 Years. the Persians are often defeated by	Xerxes Persian Gen.
Pellanicus ỹ Mitn abt 430	The Sacred War ab. ỹ Temple of Delphi in wch ỹ Lacedn & Athens were Auxiliarys but on opp sides.	Dorcetus ỹ Persian Gen. ab 430
	The Athenians are defeated by ỹ Boetians at Chaeronea & ỹ Gen Tolmides killd.	
Charondas ỹ Lawgiver of Thurium	A thirty Years Truce agreed on betwn ỹ Athenians & Lacedemonians.	Thucidides Athen Gen buried by Cimon
Herodotus ỹ Father of History	Herodotus reads his History in ỹ Council at Athens & received publick Marks of Honour.	Cimon Athen Gen & Statesman
Empedocles of Agrigentum ỹ Pythag.	The Athenians send a Colony to Thurium in Italy. Herodotus Thucidides & Lysias were of ỹ number	
Herodicus ỹ Gymnastic Phys.	The Censors first created at Rome.	
Euripides ỹ Tragick Poet abt 430	Euripides first gained ỹ Prize of Tragedy at Athens being 43 yr old	
Artemones of Clazomenae	Pericles subdues Samos in wch he used the Invention of Artemones. Artemones invented ỹ Battering Ram.	Archidamus ỹ Lacedn Gen
Philius ỹ Statuary ob 432	Comedy is prohibited at Athens & discontinued for 3 Years.	
Aeon ỹ Physs ỹ Empiric	A War begins betwn Corinth & Corcyra.	
Xenophon ỹ Comic Poet ob 431	Cornelius Cossus gaind ỹ 2d Spolia Opima over Tolumnius K of Falerii	Spartacus K of Bosphorus ob 433
Malachi ỹ last of ỹ Prophets		Mamercus Aemilius ỹ Roman Dictr
Eupolis ỹ Comic Poet ob post 413	Sidicini taken by ỹ Romans — the Corinthians defeated at Sea by ỹ Corcyreans assisted by the Athenians	Sadocus King of Thrace
Aristophanes ỹ Comic Poet ob ye 388		Cornelius Princeps Roman Dictator
Meton ỹ Astronomer ob post 413	Meton begins his Enneadecaeteris wch is a Cycle of ỹ Moon for ỹ New Moon of July 15. being 19 Years after it began to be observed	Sclaucus K of Bosphorus ob 429
Euctemon ỹ Astronomer	The Peloponnesian War begins May 7th by an attempt of ỹ Bœotians to surprise Platea &	Rhemaxitres Lacedn Gen
	The History of the Old Testament finishes about ỹ time — A Plague at Athens for 2 Years	Melanthius ỹ Athen Gen ob 414
Socrates ỹ Philos ob 400 aet 70	Euripides dies about ỹ beg of Olymp after governing Athens 40 Years & it was 10 yrs before ỹ Sybils	Spartacus II K of Bosphorus ob 407
Democritus of Abdera ỹ Philos ob 361 aet 109		Artaxerxes Longimanus K of Persia
Gorgias of Leontium ỹ Orator ob 400 aet 108	The Leontini send an Embassy to Athens for Assistance wch ỹ Syracusans hinder & it is granted	Charondas Athen Gen ob 426
Thucidides ỹ Historn ob 391 aet 80	The Plague has broke out at Athens a 2d time, they permitted each Man to marry two Wives, Sorocles was one of	Demosthenes ỹ Athen Gen ob 413
Hippocrates of Cos ỹ Phys ob 361 aet 85		Cleon ỹ Athen Gen ob 422
	Aristophanes's Comedy of ỹ Clouds first acted wch Socrates. the Sicilians make Peace by	Isarchus Archon at Athens
	The Lacedn & Athens make a Truce ab ỹ 5th of Oct.	Brasidas ỹ Lacedn Gen ob 422
	The Truce finishes ab ỹ 12th of April soon after ỹ Celebration of ỹ Pythian Games.	
	A Peace of 50 Years included April 16 betwn ỹ Athens & Lacedn was kept for 6 Years 11 Months	Lamachus ỹ Athen Gen ob 414
Protagoras of Abdera ỹ Sophist	The Athens by ỹ instigation of Alcibiades renew ỹ Treaty with ỹ Cretans. Egesta & Leontini	Alcibiades ỹ Athen Gen ob 404 aet 46
	The Lacedn gain a Signal Victory over ỹ Argives & Mantineans about May ỹ 22d	Appius Claudius
		L Servilius Rom Dictator
Parrhasius of Ephesus ỹ Painter	The Scene of ỹ Peloponnesian War is changed to Sicily. the Syracusans join first in Rome	Hermocrates ỹ Syracus Gen ob 408
	The Statues of Mercury at Athens thrown down May 8 but ỹ middle of June ỹ Athen	Nicias ỹ Athen Gen ob 413
Lysippus of Sicyon ỹ Painter	ỹ 1st words ỹ Treaty — the 2d part of ỹ Peloponn War called ỹ Decelean begins — the Lacedn send	Pisuthnes Satrap of Lydia ob 414
	An Eclipse of ỹ Moon on May 27th was frightful. Nicias ỹ last ỹ Athen Army in Sicily	Epipsipus Lacedn Gen in Sicily
Lysias ỹ Orator ob 378 aet 81	The Athen fleet ỹ was in Sicily are deserted by ỹ Allies of Chios Lesbos & Byzantium.	
		Menedemus ỹ Lacedn Gen ob 410
	The Lacedn under Mindarus assisted by Pharnabazus are defeated at Cyzicum by ỹ Athen.	Thrasyllus ỹ Athen Gen ob 404
	The Carthaginians enter Sicily, destroy Selinus & Himera, but are repulsed by Hermocrates	Pharnabazus ỹ Persian Gen
		Thrasybulus ỹ Athen Gen ob 390.
Agathon ỹ Comic Poet	Alcibiades returns to Athens three ỹ Years exiles ỹ Army ab ỹ 28th of Sept.	Callicratidas ỹ Lacedn Gen ob 406
Ion of Chios ỹ Philos	The Athen fleet consisting of 180 Ships are totally defeated at Aegospotamos by Lysander	Conon ỹ Athen Gen ob 393
Euclid of Megara ỹ Philos	Athens taken by Lysander on ỹ 24th of April & finished ỹ Peloponn War Athens is governed by	Dionysius Tyrant of Sicily ob 368
		Lysander ỹ Lacedn Gen ob 394
Aristotle ỹ Philos & Poet		Cyprus Evagoras Artaxerxes & Gen of ỹ lesser Asia ob 401.
	Cyprus is befriended in an Expedition agt his Rebell Brother wch ỹ 10 Thousand Greeks	Dionysius Hist Mil ob 393

TABULA ITALIÆ ANTIQUÆ

IN PROVINCIAS et POPULOS DIVISA.

Accurante Jo: Blair L.L.D & R.S.S.

ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicas.

GALLIA CISALPINA

LIGURIA

ETRURIA

UMBRIA

PICENUM

VENETIA

ISTRIA

LIBURNIÆ et DALMATIÆ PARS

MARE HADRIATICUM vel SUPERUM

MARE LIGUSTICUM

TUSCUM MARE sive ETRUSCUM quod et TYRRHENUM et INFERUM

SARDOUM MARE

MARE AFRICUM

SICULUM MARE

SARDINIA

CORSICA

BALEARIDES INS.

Æoliæ quæ et Vulcaniæ et Lipariæ Insulæ

LUCANIA

BRUTII

SAMNIUM

CAMPANIA

APULIA

CALABRIA

TARENTINUS SINUS

Rhodani FLUVII Ostia

Stœchades Insulæ

Sinus Sambracitanus

Cafalus Sinus

Pisæ Fl.

Ostia

Tiberis Thurii

Crotoniates

Scylaceus Sinus

Locrensis Sinus

Thesaurus Sinus Hipponiates

Brutius Sinus

Pestanus Sinus

Elentes Sinus

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Persia	Kings of Egypt.	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ	High Priests of the Jews.
4314	349	XCV 1	354	400	5 Artaxerxes II	9 Psammuthius	14 Archelaus	28 Agis	9 Pausanias	11 Jaddua
4315	350	2	355	399	6 D.I Mnemon	10	1 Amyntas	29	10	12
4316	351	3	356	398	7	11	1 Pausanias	30	11	13
4317	352	4	357	397	8	12	1 Amyntas II	1 Agesilaus II	12	14
4318	353	XCVI 1	358	396	9	1 Nepherites	2	2	13	15
4319	354	2	359	395	10	2	3	3	14	16
4320	355	3	360	394	11	3	4	4	1 Agesipolis	17
4321	356	4	361	393	12	4	5	5	2	18
4322	357	XCVII 1	362	392	13	5	1 Argeus & Ogmus	6	3	19
4323	358	2	363	391	14	6	2	7	4	20
4324	359	3	364	390	15	7	1 Amyntas II rest:	8	5	21
4325	360	4	365	389	16	1 Acoris	2	9	6	22
4326	361	XCVIII 1	366	388	17	2	3	10	7	23
4327	362	2	367	387	18	3	4	11	8	24
4328	363	3	368	386	19	4	5	12	9	25
4329	364	4	369	385	20	5	6	13	10	26
4330	365	XCIX 1	370	384	21	6	7	14	11	27
4331	366	2	371	383	22	7	8	15	12	28
4332	367	3	372	382	23	8	9	16	13	29
4333	368	4	373	381	24	9	10	17	14	30
4334	369	C 1	374	380	25	10	11	18	1 Acrotatus	31
4335	370	2	375	379	26	11	12	19	2	32
4336	371	3	376	378	27	12	13	20	3	33
4337	372	4	377	377	28	13	14	21	4	34
4338	373	CI 1	378	376	29	1 Psammuthis	15	22	5	35
4339	374	2	379	375	30	Nepherites 2.d Nectanebis	16	23	6	36
4340	375	3	380	374	31	2	17	24	7	1 Jonathan
4341	376	4	381	373	32	3	18	25	8	2
4342	377	CII 1	382	372	33	4	19	26	9	3
4343	378	2	383	371	34	5	1 Alexander II	27	1 Agesipolis II	4
4344	379	3	384	370	35	6	1 Ptolemy Alorites	28	1 Areus II	5
4345	380	4	385	369	36	7	2	29	2	6
4346	381	CIII 1	386	368	37	8	3	30	3	7
4347	382	2	387	367	38	9	4	31	4	8
4348	383	3	388	366	39	10	1 Perdiccas III	32	5	9
4349	384	1	389	365	40	11	2	33	6	10
4350	385	CIV 1	390	364	1	12	3	34	7	11
4351	386	2	391	363	42	1 Nectanebis	4	35	8	12
4352	387	3	392	362	43	2	5	36	9	13
4353	388	4	393	361	44	1 Nectanebus	6	1 Archidamus III	10	14
4354	389	CV 1	394	360	45	2	1 Philip II.d Son	2	11	15
4355	390	2	395	359	46	3	2 of Amyntas	3	12	16
4356	391	3	396	358	Ochus III	4	3	4	13	17
4357	392	4	397	357	2.d Ochus	5	1	5	14	18
4358	393	CVI 1	398	356	3	6	5	6	15	19
4359	394	2	399	355	4	7	6	7	16	20
4360	395	3	400	354	5	8	7	8	17	21
4361	396	4	401	353	6	9	8	9	18	22
4362	397	CVII 1	402	352	7	10	9	10	19	23
4363	398	2	403	351	8	11	10	11	20	24

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Xenophon of Athens flourished about 359 ante Christum 90	Socrates is put to Death by the Athenians.	Evagoras King of Salamis in Cyprus ob. 374 Derkyllidas Lacedemonian General
Ctesias of Cnidus Physician & Historian about 384 Zeuxis of Heraclea Painter Antisthenes of Athens Socratick Philosopher	The Military Catapulta were invented about this time by Dionysius of Syracuse Dionysius of Syracuse makes War against the Carthaginians continues about 5 Years. Agesilaus King of Lacedemon makes an Expedition into Asia against the Persians.	Pisander the Lacedemonian General ob. 391 Conon of Athens General Chabrias of Sparta General ob. 391
Archytas of Tarentum the Pythagorean Philosopher & Mathematician about 380 Aristippus an Author of Cyrene of Philosophy	An Alliance of the Athenians Thebans Corinthians & Argives was concluded at Athens against the Lacedemonians began the War between the Allys and Lacedemonians a few days before the Solar Eclipse August 14th the Lacedemonians under Pisander were defeated by Conon & the Allys are defeated a few days after at Corinth by Agesilaus. the Sea Fight at Cnidus	Isocrates Athenian General Timotheus Athenian General Tiribazus Persian Satrap Struthas Persian General Magus of Carthage General
Plato of Athens Philosopher ob. 348 Set. 81 Philoxenus of Dithyrambic Poet Damon & Pythias of Pythagorean Philosophy Friends Philistus of Syracuse Historian to Dionysius junior of Syracuse 356	The Battle of Allia July 15th in which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls & the City of Rome taken & burnt Plato made his 1st Voyage into Sicily. Dionysius begins the Siege of Rhegium which is taken after a Defence of 11 Months The Peace of Antalcidas between Persians & Lacedemonians & other Greek Cities was made The War of Cyprus finished by Treaty after it had lasted 9 Years.	Camillus Roman Dictator ob. 365 Phylus General of the Rhegians ob. 387 Manlius Capitolinus ob. 384 Antalcidas Lacedemonian General ob. 370 Ophioneus of Athens General Orontes Persian General Chabrias of Athens General ob. 376 Mithridates King of Pontus ob. 363
Theon of Chalcis of Athens Contemporary with Xenocrates		Pharnabazus Lacedemonian General ob. 377
Xenocrates of Rhetorium ob. 338 aged 82 Clearchus of Cyrene & Female Philosopher	The Sea Fight at Naxos Sept. 20th in which Lacedemonians and Pollis were defeated by Chabrias.	Pollis Lacedemonian General ob. 377
Philolaus of Pythagorean Philosophy	Artaxerxes sends an Army into Egypt under Pharnabazus assisted with 20 000 Greeks	Mausolus Prince of Caria ob. 353 Epaminondas of Thebes General ob. 363 Nicocles King of Salamis in Cyprus Hegesilas of Athens General ob. 364
Diogenes of Cynick Philosopher ob. 324	The Battle of Leuctra July 8th in which Lacedemonians are defeated by the Thebans under Epaminondas.	Dion of Syracuse ob. 354
Eudoxus of Cnidus in Asia Minor ob. 352 aet. 53 Aristippus junior of Cyrene Philosopher & Mathematician	The Messenians return into Peloponnesus after a Banishment of ab. 300 Years. Cabirus went into Egypt about this time for the Use of Celestial Sphere & of number Astronomy into Greece The Populace of Rome obtain of Privilege of having one of them made a Plebeian. The Roman Year is Custom of fixing the Chronological Unit in the Example of Jupiter Ammon of 365 Days 6 Hours the Romans precede in the Olympiad having excluded the Elean Peloponnesians is killed in a Battle by the Battle of Mantinea gained over Lacedemonians by Epaminondas who dies of a Wound received in it. Agesilaus carries an Army into Egypt to assist Tachos against Persia. Peace of Persia given in Asia	Alexander of Pherae ob. 357 Dionysius Major Tyrant of Syracuse born 395 reigned 347 & ob. 338 Clearchus Tyrant of Heraclea ob. 353 Artaxerxes General of Phrygia ob. 337 Datames Satrap of Cappadocia Mausolus Conquered
Eudoxus of Cnidus in Asia Minor ob. 352 aet. 53 Aristippus junior of Cyrene Philosopher & Mathematician	The first Battle gained by Philip against Athenians Philip & Olympias enter Italy The second Battle gained by Philip was over the Illyrians whereon obtains Empire. Dionysius junior of Syracuse is expelled Syracuse by Dion. The II Sacred War begins 357 by Phocis	Rhadylis King of Illyrians C. Mt. Rutilius of Athens Dictator Philomelus of Phocis General ob. 353 Onomarchus of Phocis General ob. 353 Calippus Tyrant of Athens ob. 351 Mausolus King of Caria ob. 351 Memnon of Rhodes
Theopompus of Chios of Prose & Historian Ephorus of Cumae Historian	Dion is put to Death by Calippus Mercenary & Syracuse is given out by Anarchy the Phocians under Onomarchus assisted by Lycophron Tyrant of Pherae are defeated in Battle by the Athenians being bereaved by Persian Army by Loss of City & Commanders to Death.	

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Persia	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ	High Priests of the Jews
4364	399	CVII. 3	404	350	11 Philip	9 Artaxerxes III	12 Nectanebus	12 Archidamus	21 Agesilaus II	25 Jonathan
4365	400	4	405	349	12	10 Arses		13	22	26
4366	401	CVIII. 1	406	348	13	11		14	23	27
4367	402	2	407	347	14	12		15	24	28
4368	403	3	408	346	15	13		16	25	29
4369	404	4	409	345	16	14		17	26	30
4370	405	CIX. 1	410	344	17	15		18	27	31
4371	406	2	411	343	18	16		19	28	32
4372	407	3	412	342	19	17		20	29	1 Jaddus
4373	408	4	413	341	20	18		21	30	2
4374	409	CX. 1	414	340	21	19		22	31	3
4375	410	2	415	339	22	20		23	32	4
4376	411	3	416	338	23	21		1 Agis III	33	5
4377	412	4	417	337	24	1 Arses or Arogus		2	34	6
4378	413	CXI. 1	418	336	1 Alexander s.d	2		3	35	7
4379	414	2	419	335	2 the Great	1 Darius III s.d Codomanus		4	36	8
4380	415	3	420	334	3	2		5	37	9
4381	416	4	421	333	4	3		6	38	10
4382	417	CXII. 1	422	332	5	4		7	39	11
4383	418	2	423	331	6	5 Conquered by Alexander		8	40	12
4384	419	3	424	330	7			9 - 1 Eudamidas I	41	13
4385	420	4	425	329	8			2	42	14
4386	421	CXIII. 1	426	328	9			3	43	15
4387	422	2	427	327	10			4	44	16
4388	423	3	428	326	11			5	45	17
4389	424	4	429	325	12			6	46	18
4390	425	CXIV. 1	430	324	13 Egypt	Syria & Babylon	Asia	Macedon	7	47	19
4391	426	2	431	323	1 Ptolemy the			1 Philip s.d	8	48	1 Onias
4392	427	3	432	322	2 Son of Lagus			2 Aridæus	9	49	2
4393	428	4	433	321	3 s.d Soter			3	10	50	3
4394	429	CXV. 1	434	320	4			4	11	51	4
4395	430	2	435	319	5			5	12	52	5
4396	431	3	436	318	6			6	13	53	6
4397	432	4	437	317	7			7	14	54	7
4398	433	CXVI. 1	438	316	8			1 Cassander	15	55	8
4399	434	2	439	315	9			2	16	56	9
4400	435	3	440	314	10			3	17	57	10
4401	436	4	441	313	11			4	18	58	11
4402	437	CXVII. 1	442	312	12	1 Seleucus s.d		5	19	59	12
4403	438	2	443	311	13	2 Nicator	1 Antigonus s.d	6	20	60	13
4404	439	3	444	310	14	3	2 the Cyclop	7	21	61	14
4405	440	4	445	309	15	4	3	8	22	1 Hezekias or Hezeki	15
4406	441	CXVIII. 1	446	308	16	5	4	9	23	2	16
4407	442	2	447	307	17	6	5	10	24	3	17
4408	443	3	448	306	18	7	6	11	25	4	18
4409	444	4	449	305	19	8	7	12	26	5	19
4410	445	CXIX. 1	450	304	20	9	8	13	27	6	20
4411	446	2	451	303	21	10	9	14	28	7	21
4412	447	3	452	302	22	11	10	15	29	8	1 Simon s.d the Just
4413	448	4	453	301	23	12	1 Demetrius	16	30	9	2

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
	Egypt is conquered by Ochus who compells Nectanebus to retire into Ethiopia.	Harmias Tyr. of Atarnea in Mysia ob: 345 Parysades K.g of Pontus ob: 310
Speusippus of Academic Philos. ob: 339	The Sacred War finished by Philip K.g of Macedon he having taken all of Cities of the Phocæans. Dionysius recovers of Tyranny of Syracuse after 10 years Banishment is keeps it 4 years.	
Aristotle of Philos. ob: 322 æt: 63		Timoleon of Corinth. Gen.l at Syr.æ ob: 337 Icetes of Sicilian Syr. ob: c.a 340
Protogenes of Rhodes of Painter ob: c.a 320	The War betwn. of Romans & Samnites begins 32 Years. — Timoleon recovers Syracuse in its Liberty. Agathocles Usurps Tyranny of Syracuse 16 Years	Mamercus Tyr. of Catana ob: c.a 340 Phocion of Athen.s Gen.l ob: 318 æt: 80
		M.s Torquatus Rom.n Gen.l
	The Carthaginians are defeated by Timoleon in a great Battle near Agrigentum manfully fought on June of 15.	
Xenocrates of Academic Philos. ob: 314 æt: 82		Parmenio of Maced.n Gen.l ob: 330 æt: 70
Demosthenes of Orator hon.d Athenian 324 resulted in 323 ob: 322 æt: 62	The Battle of Chæronea May: 2.d in wch of Athen.s & Thebans were defeated by Philip.	
Diogenes of Babylon of Philos. ob: post 204	Philip K.g of Macedon is killed by Pausanias ob: of end of May. Under of Gods Name almost all of Inhabitants were either killed or enslaved	Lysippus of Sicyon in Peas.a M. ob: 335
Menander of Athen.s Orator ob: 322	Alexander enters Greece ob: Sept.r 9.th obliges of Athenians to submit. Destroys the City of Thebes. leaving only	Mithridates II K.g of Pontus ob: 302
Apelles of Cos of Painter	The Battle on of River Granicus in Phrygia gained by Alexander over Persians on of 22.d of May.	Philotas of Maced.n Gen.l ob: 330
Aristhenes of Philos.r ob: 328	The 2.d Battle gained by Alexander at Issus in of Month of Octr.	Monimus of Rhodes of Pers.n Gen.l ob: 333
Hieronymus of Mathem.n	Tyre taken by Alexr. May: 20.th after a Siege of 7 Months. He takes Possess.n of Egypt & builds Alexandria.	
	The 3.d & last Battle of Arbela gained over D.s Darius being betrayed & killed by Bessus Satrap of Bactria & Usurper of Persian Empire Sept.r 21.st	Hephæstion of Maced.n Gen.l & M.r ob: 325
Callippus of Cyzicum of Astron.r	The 76 Years Cycle of Calippus begins from Darius's Death upon of 16.th of July & consisting of 27.759 Days equal to 940 Lunations. Upon 81 of Lunations of 4 kind by	Antipater Maced.n Gen.l ob: 319
Hipparchus of Athen.s Orator ob: 322		Thalestris Queen of the Amazons
Philetas of Cos of Poet.s Gram.r ob: c.a 280	Alexanders Expedition into India ag.st Porus.	Harpalus Gov.r of Babylon deposed ob: 325
Epigenes of Rhodes Astronomer		Porus King of India
Menedemus of Eretria of Phil.b ob: c.a 277		Ptolemy s.d Son of Lagus Mar.l Gen.l ob: 284
Duris of Samos of Hist.ns Phil.b ob: post 287	The Romans Wars from the Athenians &c. Conquest	Craterus Maced.n Gen.l ob: 321
Timocrates of Rhodes of Astron.r ob: post 283	Alexander dies April 21.st His Empire is divided into 4 Kingdoms. 2 of which were unsettled for 15 years	Leosthenes Athen.n Gen.l ob: 324
Theophrastus of Peripatetic Philos.r ob: c.a 288 æt: 85	The prin.l Athenian Orators viz.t Demosthenes Hyperides & Demades are put to Death by Antipater	Perdiccas of Maced.n Gen.l ob: 321
	The Romans defeated by the Samnites pass under the Yoke at Caudine near Beneventum.	Neoptolemus Maced.n Gen.l ob: 321
		Polysperchon Maced.n Gen.l ob: c.a 309
Menander of Athens of the New comedy ob: 293 æt: 52	Polysperchon publishes a general Liberty to all of Greek Cities.	Eumenes of Maced.n Gen.l ob: 315
	Phocion unjustly put to Death by the Athenians.	Antigonus of Stiled Sop of Mac.n Gen.l ob: 301
Demetrius Phalereus of Peripat.c Philos.r hon.d Athens in 307 ob: c.a 284	Syracuse Town after all Civil Liberty usurped by Agathocles. Demetrius Phalereus governs Athens for 10 Years	Lysimachus K.g of Bithynia ob: 270 æt: 70
	Eumenes after having gained two Battles over Antigonus is deserted by his Army & delivered by them as a	Agathocles Tyrant of Sicily ob: 289 æt: 72
Diocles of Athen.s Orator hon.d in 307		Seleucus Master Maced.n Gen.l ob: 280
Philemon of Academic Philos.r ob: 270		
Zeno of Citium in Cyprus of Sect of Stoic Philosophers ob: 264 æt: 98	The Romans began of Veterans Wars. Seleucus takes Babylon from wch begins of Æra of Seleucidæ or	Lysimachus of Maced.n Gen.l ob: 281 æt: 80
		Æmilius of Carthagin.n Gen.l ob: 309
		Eumenes K.g of Commag.ne Cappadocia ob: 301
Diocles of Academic Philos.r ob: ante 270	Agathocles defeated by of Carthag.ns on of Rivr. Himera ob: July 22.d. carrys of War into Africa in his Passage of Ion	
	Agathocles ret.s his entering Africa continues conquering of Carthag.ns for 4 Years.	Demetrius Poliorcetes of s.d King of Sicyon Rom.e ob: 286
Philemon of Comic Poet & Rival of Menander ob: c.a 271	The Samnites, Marsi, Peligni defeated by Rutilius the Umbri likewise surrender	Seleucus II Syr.æ of Hierodes ob: 288
	Demetrius Poliorcetes changes Government of Athens from an Oligarchy to a Democracy banishing Demetrius	Ptolemy Philadelphus K.g of Ægypt ob: 284
Megasthenes the Hist.r	The title of Kings is first assumed by of Successors of Alexander.	Magas K.g of Cyrene ob: 257
Pyrrho of Elis of Sceptick Philos.r ob: c.a		Mithridates III K.g of Pontus ob: 266
	The Battle of Issus in Phrygia wh Antigonus defeated & killed by Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus & Cassander:	

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of Asia	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ.	High Priests of the Jews
4414	449	CXX 1	454	300	24 Ptolemy Philad.	13 Seleucus sol.	2 Demetrius sol.	17 Cassander	29 Eudamidas I	10 Archidamus	3 Simon Justus
4415	450	2	455	299	25 Ptolemy Philad.	14 Nicator	3 Poliorcetes	18	30	11	4
4416	451	3	456	298	26	15	4	1 Antipater	31	12	5
4417	452	4	457	297	27	16	5	2 Alexander	32	13	6
4418	453	CXXI 1	458	296	28	17	6	3	33	14	7
4419	454	2	459	295	29	18	7	4	Archidamus	15	8
4420	455	3	460	294	30	19	St. Demetrius takes Possession of Macedon			16	9
4421	456	4	461	293	31	20	9			17	10
4422	457	CXXII 1	462	292	32	21	10			18	11
4423	458	2	463	291	33	22	11			19	12
4424	459	3	464	290	34	23	12			20	13
4425	460	4	465	289	35	24	13			21	14
4426	461	CXXIII 1	466	288	36	25	14			22	15
4427	462	2	467	287	37	26	15	Pyrrhus		23	16
4428	463	3	468	286	38	27		1 Lysimachus		24	17
4429	464	4	469	285	39	28	Kings of	2		25	18
4430	465	CXXIV 1	470	284	1 Ptolemy sol.	29	Pergamus	3		26	19
4431	466	2	471	283	2 Philadelphus	30	Philetærus	4		27	1 Eleazar
4432	467	3	472	282	3	31	2 Eumenes	5		28	2
4433	468	4	473	281	4	32	3			29	3
4434	469	CXXV 1	474	280	5	1 Antiochus sol.	4	1 Ptolemy Ceraunus		30	4
4435	470	2	475	279	6	2 Soter	5	Meleager		31	5
4436	471	3	476	278	7	3	6	Antipater Etesias		32	6
4437	472	4	477	277	8	4	7	Antipater Etesias		33	7
4438	473	CXXVI 1	478	276	9	5	8	2		34	8
4439	474	2	479	275	10	6	9	3		35	9
4440	475	3	480	274	11	7	10	4		36	10
4441	476	4	481	273	12	8	11	5		37	11
4442	477	CXXVII 1	482	272	13	9	12	6		38	12
4443	478	2	483	271	14	10	13	7		39	13
4444	479	3	484	270	15	11	14	8		40	14
4445	480	4	485	269	16	12	15	9		41	15
4446	481	CXXVIII 1	486	268	17	13	16	10	Eudamidas II	42	16
4447	482	2	487	267	18	14	17	11		43	17
4448	483	3	488	266	19	15	18	12		44	18
4449	484	4	489	265	20	16	19	13		1 Hyrcanus	19
4450	485	CXXIX 1	490	264	21	17	20	14		1 Onias II	20
4451	486	2	491	263	22	18	1 Attalus	15		2	21
4452	487	3	492	262	23	19	2	16		3	22
4453	488	4	493	261	24	1 Antiochus	3	17		4	23
4454	489	CXXX 1	494	260	25	2 or Deus	4	18		5	24
4455	490	2	495	259	26	3	5	19		6	25
4456	491	3	496	258	27	4	6	20		7	26
4457	492	4	497	257	28	5	7	21		1 Onias II	27
4458	493	CXXXI 1	498	256	29	6	8	22		2	28
4459	494	2	499	255	30	7	9	23		3	29
4460	495	3	500	254	31	8	10	24		4	30
4461	496	4	501	253	32	9	11	25		5	31
4462	497	CXXXII 1	502	252	33	10	12	26		6	32
4463	498	2	503	251	34	11	13	27		7	1 Hyrcanus

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
Euclid of Alexandria fl. Math.s Author of the Elements of Geom.y Aristeus fl. Philos.r Author of the 2d or middle Academy ob. c. 240 Epicurus fl. Philos.r ob. 270 ut ante Timocharis of Alexandria fl. ut ante ob. post 272 Eratosthenes fl. Phys.s ob. c. 257 Aristyllus of Alexandria fl. ut ante	Agathocles passes w.th his Army into Italy & takes Crotona.	
	Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes after a Year's siege.	Lachares tyrant of Athens banished P. Decius Mus Cons.l Gen.l ob. 295 Pyrrhus King of Epirus ob. 272
	Timocharis observed March 13.th 4 hours before Midnight a Conjunction of the Moon w.th the Spica. (time of year long 13 months to him & Comm.d Rome fl. Equinoctial Rome) The first Sun Dial erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor in the Temple of Quirinus fl. time now first (divided into Hours.	L. Papirius Cursor Rom.n Gen.l Arsinoe Wife of Lysimachus
	Seleucus had built about 9 New Cityes in Asia which he now peopled with different Nations.	
Diocles Carystheus writes fl. Philos. ob. 24		Agathocles Son to Lysimachus ob. 283
Knowledge of Perspect.e Philos. ob. c. 270	The Athenians revolt fr.m Demetrius Poliorcetes his great Army being corrupted & debauched by Pyrrhus (who then took Possession of Macedon	Hieron Tyr.t of Syracuse born in 230
Zenodotus of Ephesus fl. 1.st Librarian of Alexandria ob. c. 246	Lysimachus takes Possession of Macedon having expelled Pyrrhus	Archagathus Tyr.t in Sicily ob. 283
Timaeus of Taurom.m fl. Historian ob. c. 260	Timaeus began his Histor.l Epoch Mundi 10.th being fl. first Intercal.d year (period of 365 days 6 hours 49 minutes	Antigonus 3.d Ionatas after 44.th of Macc.
The LXXII Interpreters	The Septuagint Translation of the Old Testament is then to have been made about this time (of Alexandria Philad.	Hieron Tyr.t in Sicily
Success. of Eratosth. fl. Architect.	Dolabella defeats the Gauls Capt. of Boii & Senones at the Lake Vadimonis in Hetruria.	Pantaleon Ambassador of Hieron
Hieronymus of Syracuse fl. Pastoral Poet	Timocharis observed Nov.r 4.th 9 hours a half after Midnight a Conjunction of the Moon w.th Spica (time reckoning fl. Year of Alexandria Philad.	Dolabella fl. Rom.n Gen.l
	Lysimachus defeats & kills in Phrygia Dromichaetes King of the Getes. The Republick or League of the Achaians begins.	Phintias Tyr.t of Agrigentum Euthenes fl. Marcal.s Gen.l ob. post 277
Aristarchus of Samos fl. Astron.r Hermon. Dionysius Heracleotes fl. 4th Philos.r Philo fl. Dialectick Philos. ob. c. 260 Aratus of Tarsus fl. Astron.r Poet Hygenus of Thalis fl. Poet	Pyrrhus K.g of Epirus comes in to Italy to assist the Tarentines & continues fl. in Sicily about 6 Y.rs	Fabricius fl. Roman Gen.l Brennus fl. Gaul ob. 278 Nicomedes K.g of Bithynia Hiero II.d K.g of Syracuse ob. 215 Q. Fabius Gurges Rom.n Gen.l
Names of Stoic Philos.rs	A large Army of Gauls under Brennus are cut to pieces near fl. Temple of Delphi.	
	The first regular Body of Grammarians or Critics began at this time & were called Gram.tici.	
	Pyrrhus being defeated by Curius at Malventum retires to Epirus	M. Curius Dentatus fl. Rom.n Gen.l
	Tarentines & Samnites defeated by the Romans, & conclude the 2.d Punic War having lasted 23 Years. (the 2.d to 23 years.	Helenus Son to Pyrrhus
		Aristotimus Tyr.t of Epirus ob. 271
Hieron fl. Peripat.c Philos. ob. 240 ut ante	The first Coining of Silver at Rome under the Consulship of Fabius Pictor & Gallus 485 Years before fl. Christian Æra	Clinias fl. in Religion writing to
Cleanthes fl. Academic Philos. ob. 220	Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatas who retains the Government of it for 12 Years.	Aratus ob. 214
Hieronymus of Rhodes fl. Peripat.c		Hieronymus Tyr.t of Syracuse
Hermarchus of Mitylene fl. Epicur.s		Archimedes put to Death by Soldiers
Chrysippus fl. Stoic Philos. ob. 204 aetat. 140	The 1.st Punick War begins continues 23 Years. The Chronology of the Arundelian Marbles ends.	
Manetho fl. Egyptian Hist.r	The Battle of Lipara in the Antiochian Æra is dated by Diodorus.	Hannibal the Carthag.n fl. ob. 183
Timaeus of Sicily fl. Hist.n ob. 256	The Romans first concern themselves in Naval Affairs.	
Callimachus of Cyrene fl. Poet ob. 244	The Carthag.ns defeated at Sea by the Rom.ns under Cn. Cornelius Scipio & L. Manlius Consuls	Duilius fl. Rom.n Gen.l
Lycophron of Chalcis fl. Poet		Calpurnius Flamma Rom.n Tribune
Timaeus of Hist.n ob. 256	Sardinia & Corsica reduced to the Power of the Rom.ns Army in Sicily by conquering fl. Carthag.ns	M. Atilius Regulus Rom.n Gen.l 251
Hermarchus of Mitylene fl. Epicur.s		Hannibal Carthag.n Gen.l
Chrysippus of Soli fl. Stoic Philos.r ob. 208	Regulus is defeated & taken Prisoner by the Carthag.ns under Xanthippus. (Sicily by the Romans.	Xanthippus fl. Lacedem.n Gen.l
Timaeus of Hist.n ob. 256		Hannibal carries into Power of the
Lycophron of Chalcis fl. Poet		Athenians ob. post 231
Hermarchus of Mitylene fl. Epicur.s		Hamilcar Barcas to Antiochus ob. 210
Timaeus of Hist.n ob. 256		
Lycophron of Chalcis fl. Poet		
Hermarchus of Mitylene fl. Epicur.s	

SICILIA ANTIQUA quæ et SICANIA et TRINACRIA dicta.

Accurante Jo: Blair L.L.D. & R.S.S. ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicas.

VETERUM SYRACUSARUM TYPUS.

Leon Vicus
Trogilus Vicus
Eurycles Castellum
Labdalum Castellum
Trogilorum Portus
EPIPOLÆ
TYCHE
ACRADINA
Syraco Palus
Portus Laccus five Minor
Portus Magnus
ORTYGIA INS.
Cyane Fons
Olympium
Plemmyrium Promontorium
Plemmyrium Castellum

ÆOLIÆ quæ et VULCANIÆ five LIPAREÆ INSULÆ

Strongyle I. id est Rotunda
Evonymus id est Virentes
Didyme id est Gemella
Hericsa
Lipara Col.
Vulcania quæ et Sacra
Ithacesiæ Insulæ
Ostodes seu Ustica Insula
Phœnicodes seu Phœnicusa
Ericodes seu Ericusa

MARE TYRRHENUM five TUSCUM

Sinus Longus
Sinus Lilybæus
Ægades Insulæ
SICANIA POSTERIOR
Lilybæum Prom.
Selinuntii
Agrigentinum
Agrigentinus Ager
Gela
Camicus
Thermæ Selinuntiæ
Cratus M.
Mazarus fl.
Halycus fl.
Hybla Montes
Herbita
Ætna Mons
Catana seu Catina
Leontini
Lestrygonii Campi
Hybla Parva
Xuthia
Eubœa
Hyblæi Montes
Acræ
Syracusæ
Cyane fl.
Anapus fl.
Pachynum Prom.
Agathyrnum seu Agathyrsium
Myla
Tyndaris
Tyndaritanus Sinus
Mylæi Montes
Brutius Sinus
ITALIÆ Pars
RETUSUM
Rhegium Col.
Lucanum Prom.
Mallia
Tauriana
Nicotra
Orestis Prom.
Thapsus
Thapsitanus Sinus
Hyperia
Camarina
Camarinæ Palus
Gyræi Agri
Neetum
Helorum
Helorus fl.
Minoa fl.
Pachinum Prom.
Plaga Hyblæa seu Hybla
Plaga Camarinæ
Plaga Gelensis
Plaga Heraclea seu Minoa
Plaga Selinuntia
Plaga Mazarensis
Plaga Lilybætana
Plaga Cabirensis
Plaga Thermitana
Plaga Himeræa
Plaga Cephaloedana
Plaga Tyndaritana
Plaga Messanensis
Plaga Naxia
Plaga Leontina
Plaga Catanæa
Plaga Augustana
Plaga Syracusana
Plaga Helorina
Plaga Pachynia
Plaga Ionia
Plaga Tauromenitana
Plaga Agathyrnensis
Plaga Lipara
Plaga Thermitana
Plaga Ericusa
Plaga Ostodes
Plaga Phœnicusa
Plaga Vulcania
Plaga Strongyle
Plaga Didyme
Plaga Ithacesia
Plaga Brutia
Plaga Rhegina
Plaga Locrensis
Plaga Crotoniatis
Plaga Thurina
Plaga Tarentina
Plaga Salentina
Plaga Brundusina
Plaga Hydruntina
Plaga Apollinea
Plaga Leucopetra
Plaga Velina
Plaga Cumana
Plaga Puteolana
Plaga Neapolitana
Plaga Surrentina
Plaga Picentina
Plaga Posidoniatis
Plaga Velitrana
Plaga Laurentina
Plaga Ostiensis
Plaga Tiberina
Plaga Centumcellana
Plaga Cosana
Plaga Populonia
Plaga Volaterrana
Plaga Pisana
Plaga Ligustica
Plaga Genuensis
Plaga Varia
Plaga Alpium Maritimarum
Plaga Gallica
Plaga Massiliensis
Plaga Narbonensis
Plaga Pyrenæa
Plaga Hispanica
Plaga Balearica
Plaga Sardoa
Plaga Corsica
Plaga Ligustica
Plaga Etrusca
Plaga Romana
Plaga Campana
Plaga Lucana
Plaga Bruttia
Plaga Apulia
Plaga Calabria
Plaga Messapia
Plaga Peucetia
Plaga Daunia
Plaga Samnitica
Plaga Picena
Plaga Umbria
Plaga Gallia Cisalpina
Plaga Gallia Transalpina
Plaga Hispania Citerior
Plaga Hispania Ulterior
Plaga Africa
Plaga Numidia
Plaga Mauritania
Plaga Gætulia
Plaga Libya
Plaga Ægyptus
Plaga Arabia
Plaga Syria
Plaga Asia
Plaga Europa
Plaga Oceanus
Plaga Mare Mediterraneum
Plaga Mare Rubrum
Plaga Mare Caspium
Plaga Mare Nigrum
Plaga Mare Adriaticum
Plaga Mare Ionium
Plaga Mare Ægæum
Plaga Mare Libycum
Plaga Mare Tyrrhenum
Plaga Mare Siculum
Plaga Mare Africum
Plaga Mare Atlanticum
Plaga Mare Germanicum
Plaga Mare Britannicum
Plaga Mare Hibernicum
Plaga Mare Cantabricum
Plaga Mare Balearicum
Plaga Mare Sardoum
Plaga Mare Corsicum
Plaga Mare Ligusticum
Plaga Mare Etruscum
Plaga Mare Romanum
Plaga Mare Campanum
Plaga Mare Lucanum
Plaga Mare Bruttium
Plaga Mare Apulum
Plaga Mare Calabrum
Plaga Mare Messapium
Plaga Mare Peucetium
Plaga Mare Dauniacum
Plaga Mare Samniticum
Plaga Mare Picenum
Plaga Mare Umbricum
Plaga Mare Gallicum
Plaga Mare Transalpinum
Plaga Mare Citerior
Plaga Mare Ulterior
Plaga Mare Africum
Plaga Mare Numidicum
Plaga Mare Mauritanicum
Plaga Mare Gætulicum
Plaga Mare Libycum
Plaga Mare Ægyptium
Plaga Mare Arabicum
Plaga Mare Syriacum
Plaga Mare Asiaticum
Plaga Mare Europæum
Plaga Mare Oceanum
Plaga Mare Mediterraneum
Plaga Mare Rubrum
Plaga Mare Caspium
Plaga Mare Nigrum
Plaga Mare Adriaticum
Plaga Mare Ionium
Plaga Mare Ægæum

MARE LIBYCUM five AFRICUM

Ægusa Ins.
Lopadusa Ins.
Gaulos Ins.
Melita Ins.
Melita

MARE SICULUM

AFRICÆ PARS

Hermæum id est Mercurii Prom.
Carthago
Utica
Thenæ
Hippo Regius
Adrumetum
Leptis minor
Thapsus
Utica
Bagradas fl. Ostia
Carthago
Misua
Numidia
Carpis
Aspida Mons
Cirtha
Hippo
Tyrus
Neapolis
Byzacium
Lamuscum
Zama
Thapsus
Leptis minor
Adrumetum
Ruspina
Thenæ
Utica
Bagradas fl.
Hermæum id est Mercurii Prom.

SCALA.

Milliaria Romana quorum 75 gradui respondent.

Stadia Græca quorum 600 gradui respondent.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of Pergamus	Kings of Macedon	Kings of Lacedemon Eurypontidæ	Kings of Lacedemon Agidæ	High Priests of the Jews
4464	499	CXXXII 3	504	250	35 Ptolemy ab.	12 Antiochus ab.	14 Eumenes	28 Antigonus ab.	Eudamidas II	8 Jaonidas	2 Manasses
4465	500	4	505	249	36 Philadelphus	13 Θεὸς	15	29 Gonatas		9	3
4466	501	CXXXIII 1	506	248	37	14	16	30		10	4
4467	502	2	507	247	38	15	17	31		11	5
4468	503	3	508	246	1 Ptolemy ab.	1 Seleucus II ab.	18	32		12	6
4469	504	4	509	245	2 Euergetes	2 Callinicus	19	33		13	7
4470	505	CXXXIV 1	510	244	3	3	20	34	1 Agis IV	14	8
4471	506	2	511	243	4	4	21	1 Demetrius	2	1 Cleombrotus	9
4472	507	3	512	242	5	5	22	2	3	2	10
4473	508	4	513	241	6	6	1 Attalus	3	4	1 Leonidas ret.	11
4474	509	CXXXV 1	514	240	7	7	2	4		2	12
4475	510	2	515	239	8	8	3	5		3	13
4476	511	3	516	238	9	9	4	6		4	14
4477	512	4	517	237	10	10	5	7		5	15
4478	513	CXXXVI 1	518	236	11	11	6	8		6	16
4479	514	2	519	235	12	12	7	9		1 Cleomenes	17
4480	515	3	520	234	13	13	8	10		2	18
4481	516	4	521	233	14	14	9	11		3	19
4482	517	CXXXVII 1	522	232	15	15	10	1 Antigonus Gon.		4	20
4483	518	2	523	231	16	16	11	2		5	21
4484	519	3	524	230	17	17	12	3	Archidamus	6	22
4485	520	4	525	229	18	18	13	4		7	23
4486	521	CXXXVIII 1	526	228	19	19	14	5		8	24
4487	522	2	527	227	20	20	15	6		9	25
4488	523	3	528	226	21	1 Seleucus III ab.	16	7		10	26
4489	524	4	529	225	22	2 Crannus	17	8	1 Eudidas	11	1 Onias II
4490	525	CXXXIX 1	530	224	23	3	18	9		12	2
4491	526	2	531	223	24	1 Antiochus ab.	19	10		13	3
4492	527	3	532	222	25	2 the Great	20	11		14	1
4493	528	4	533	221	1 Ptolemy ab.	3	21	1 Philip		15	2
4494	529	CXL 1	534	220	2 Philopator	4	22	2		16	6
4495	530	2	535	219	3	5	23	3	Agesipolis	Agesipolis	7
4496	531	3	536	218	4	6	24	4			8
4497	532	4	537	217	5	7	25	5			9
4498	533	CXLI 1	538	216	6	8	26	6			10
4499	534	2	539	215	7	9	27	7			11
4500	535	3	540	214	8	10	28	8			12
4501	536	4	541	213	9	11	29	9			13
4502	537	CXLII 1	542	212	10	12	30	10			14
4503	538	2	543	211	11	13	31	11			1 Onias II
4504	539	3	544	210	12	14	32	12	1 Archidamus Eurypont		2
4505	540	4	545	209	13	15	33	13			3
4506	541	CXLIII 1	546	208	14	16	34	14			4
4507	542	2	547	207	15	17	35	15			5
4508	543	3	548	206	16	18	36	16	1 Hadrianides Eurypont		6
4509	544	4	549	205	17	19	37	17	2		7
4510	545	CXLIV 1	550	204	1 Ptolemy ab.	20	38	18	3		8
4511	546	2	551	203	2 Epiphanes	21	39	19	4		9
4512	547	3	552	202	3	22	40	20	5		10
4513	548	4	553	201	4	23	41	21	6		11

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
	The Parthians under Arsaces & the Bactrians under Theodotus both revolt from the Macedonians. The whole Right of Argeus invaded by the Romans under Claudius Publicola who defeated by them.	Arsaces K. of Parthia ob: 245. Theodotus K. of the Bactrians. Amilcar the Carthaginian General Burnt alive
Antigonus Carpetius the Macedonian. Zeno the School Master. Cleanthes of Assus disciple to Zeno. Chrysippus of Cilicia disciple to Cleanthes of Cyprus. Timon of Phliasia Sceptic. Ariston of Chios Stoic. Gallimachus the Poet. Euphorion of Chalcis Poet. Lycophron of Chalcis Poet. Aratus of Cilicia Poet. Menedemus of Eretria Philosopher. Menippus of Gadara Philosopher. Meleager of Gadara Poet. Hermippus of Smyrna Philosopher. Philo the Academic Philosopher. Antiochus of Ascalon Philosopher. Dositheus Priest of Jerusalem.	Ptolemy kills Lysimachus in revenge of his sister Berenice & governs great Part of Syria.	Antiochus the Great King of Syria. Ptolemy Philopator King of Egypt.
	The Citadel of Corinth called Acro-Corinthus taken by Aratus on the 12th of May. The Carthaginians defeated by Lutatius at Sea & make Peace. Cleomenes King of Sparta having attempted to alter the Agrarian Law is put to Death.	
Livius Andronicus the Roman Poet. Chrysippus of Tarsus Stoic. Eratosthenes of Cyrene Philosopher. Lycophron of Chalcis Poet. Ariston of Chios Stoic. Archimedes of Syracuse Mathematician. Meleager of Gadara Poet. Nicander of Colophon Poet. Hermippus of Smyrna Philosopher.	The first Play acted at Rome. Livius Andronicus 52 Years after the Death of Menander. The Carthaginians finish the Libyan War. Mercenarys & had lasted 3 Years & 4 Months. Amilcar carries Carthaginian Army into Spain & w. him his Son Annibal 9 Years old. The Temple of Janus shut the 1st time after Numa. The Chartaginian War begins & continues 3 Years. The Original MSS. of the Septuagint sent about this time to Ptolemy by the Athenians. Megalopolis is joyned to the Achaean League by Epaminondas at the Persuasion of Aratus. The 1st Punick War carried on by Carthalo & Hanno ended by the Romans.	Mattho Gen: of the Carth: Mercenaries. Spuriades Syr: of Megalopolis ob: 226. Agron K. of Illyria ob: 231. C. Claudius Centumalus. Sp: Carvilius Maximus Rom: Gen: Q. Papirius Maso Rom: Gen! Teuta Queen of Illyria.
Apollonius of Rhodium in Egypt K. 3. Theocritus of Alexandria. Philostratus of Athens in Egypt. Ariston of Ceos in Periopatetic Philosophy. Fabius Pictor the 1st Rom: Hist: Phylarchus the Historian.	The Romans make War upon the Illyrians for their Piracys & continue one Year & the Senate keeps all for Peace. The Romans under the Consuls Fulvius & Flaccus besiege Capua. The War between Romans & Carthaginians begins & continues 5 Years. Hannibal defeated in Italy near the Lake of Thrasymene. The Battle of Selinus in Sicily between Romans & Carthaginians. Hannibal defeated in Italy by Fabius Maximus.	Antiochus Hierax Syrian Monarch. Aristomachus Tyr. of Argos ob: Aratus of Sicyon Father of Philopoemen. Caius Lutatius Rom: Gen! Hannibal Carthag: Gen: in Spain ob: Aristomachus Tyr. of Argos ob: Aratus of Sicyon Gen: of the Achaeans ob: 215. — C. Flaminius Consul. Hippobotas Praetor of the Achaeans ob: Achaeus Syrian Gen: of Asia Minor Rebel. Prusias I. K. of Bithynia ob:
Ennius the Roman Poet. Chrysippus of Tarsus Stoic. Eratosthenes of Cyrene Philosopher. Archimedes of Syracuse Mathematician. Meleager of Gadara Poet. Hermippus of Smyrna Philosopher. Timon of Phliasia Sceptic. Lycophron of Chalcis Poet. Ariston of Chios Stoic. Nicander of Colophon Poet. Dioscorides Philosopher at Rome.	The second Macedonian War between the Athenians & K. Philip begins & continues 3 Years & K. Philip joyns the Illyrians. Lilybaeum taken & destroyed by Annibal. The II. Punick War begins. Annibal passing the Alps & continues 17 Years. The Romans defeated at Trebia. The Rom. defeated by Annibal at the Lake of Thrasymene. The Rom. totally defeated in the Battle of Cannae in Apulia. The Rom. under Marcellus & Levinus defeated by Annibal. The 1st Punick War carried on by the Carthaginians & Romans.	Annibal of Carthag. Gen: ob: 64. Aemilius Egyptian Minister ob: Apollas Macedon: M. Mithridates K. of Parthia. Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus. M. Claudius Marcellus ob: Hieronymus K. of Syracuse ob: Epicydes Syracusan Exposed on a Cross. Annibal Carthag: Gen: ob:
Hermippus of Smyrna in Peripatetick Philosophy. Zeno of Citium the Stoic Philos. Timon of Cilicia in Peripatetick Philosophy. Timon of Phliasia in Sicily.	Machanidas Tyr. of Lacedaemon is defeated at Mantinea by Philopoemen. Annibal having entirely ruined Italy with a large Army & reinforced Annibal is defeated & killed by the Romans. Carthage is taken by Lucius Scipio having destroyed Carthage & finishes the 3d Punick War. The War of Philip & the Rhodians against by Attalus & continues 4 Years till the end of the Macedonian War. The Battle of Zama in Africa where Annibal is totally defeated by Scipio & finishes the 2d Punick War. The Carthaginians have not been permitted these many years to make War without the Consent of the Romans.	Philopoemen Praetor of the Achaeans & head of the Greeks ob: 183 et 70. Apollonius Egyptian Minister ob: Hippotas Egypt: Gen: Publius Cornelius Rom: Scipio Africanus Major. Scipio Nasica & Cornelius Rufus Q. Scipio Africanus ob: 184.

IBERIA
sive
HISPANIA VETUS
in tres præcipuas partes
necnon in populos
DIVISA

Secundum Monumenta, Antiquitatis Observationes Astronomicas Redacta

Nouissima Recensione —— *Lineis Dubiis*

Accurante Jo: Blair I. L. D. & R. S. S.
ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicas.

OCEANUS CANTABRICUS

OCEANUS ATLANTICUS

MARE INTERNUM quod et MEDITERRANEUM

GALLIÆ PARS

CANTABRI

VASCONES

ILERGETES

CELTIBERIA

LUSITANIA

BETURIA

HISPANIA TARRACONENSIS

HISPANIA BÆTICA

CALLECI LUCENSES

CALLECI BRACARII

ASTURES TRANSMONTANI

ASTURES AUGUSTANI

CARPETANI

VETTONES

VACCÆI

CARTHAGINENSES

CONTESTANI

EDETANI

LAYETANI

ILERCAONES

AUSETANI

ILLERGETES

SUESSETANI

VERGETANI

HERGETANI

SUCRONENSIS SINUS

ILLICITANUS SINUS

VIRGITANUS SINUS

GADITANUS SINUS

BALEARIDES vel GYMNESIÆ INSULÆ

PITYUSÆ INSULÆ

Meridian Longitudinis ab Insulâ Ferri

Tabula Geographica

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt.	Kings of Syria.	Kings of Pergamus.	Kings of Macedon.	Tyrants of Lacedemon.	High Priests and Princes of the Jews
4514	549	CXLV 1	554	200	5 Ptolemy vir.d	24 Antiochus III sir.	42 Attalus	22 Philip	7 Nabis y Tyrant	12 Simon II
4515	550	2	555	199	6 Epiphanes	25 the Great	43	23	8	13
4516	551	3	556	198	7	26	44	24	9	14
4517	552	4	557	197	8	27	1 Eumenes II	25	10	15
4518	553	CXLVI 1	558	196	9	28	2	26	11	16
4519	554	2	559	195	10	29	3	27	12	17
4520	555	3	560	194	11	30	4	28	13	18
4521	556	4	561	193	12	31	5	29	14	19
4522	557	CXLVII 1	562	192	13	32	6	30	Alexamenus y Corinth	20
4523	558	2	563	191	14	33	7	31	Lacedemon becomes	1 Onias III
4524	559	3	564	190	15	34	8	32	a Part of the Achæan	2
4525	560	4	565	189	16	35	9	33	League	3
4526	561	CXLVIII 1	566	188	17	36	10	34		4
4527	562	2	567	187	18	1 Seleucus sir.d	11	35		5
4528	563	3	568	186	19	2 Philopator	12	36		6
4529	564	4	569	185	20	3	13	37		7
4530	565	CXLIX 1	570	184	21	4	14	38		8
4531	566	2	571	183	22	5	15	39		9
4532	567	3	572	182	23	6	16	40		10
4533	568	4	573	181	24	7	17	41		11
4534	569	CL 1	574	180	1 Ptolemy vir.d	8	18	42		12
4535	570	2	575	179	2 Philometor	9	19	1 Perseus		13
4536	571	3	576	178	3	10	20	2		14
4537	572	4	577	177	4	11	21	3		15
4538	573	CLI 1	578	176	5	12	22	4		16
4539	574	2	579	175	6	1 Antiochus IV sir.d	23	5		1 Jesus & Jason
4540	575	3	580	174	7	2 Epiphanes	24	6		2
4541	576	4	581	173	8	3	25	7		3
4542	577	CLII 1	582	172	9	4	26	8		1 Menelaus & Onias
4543	578	2	583	171	10	5	27	9		2
4544	579	3	584	170	11	6	28	10		3
4545	580	4	585	169	12 Ptolemy vir.d	7	29	11		4
4546	581	CLIII 1	586	168	13 Euergetes I & 2	8	30	Perseus defeated and		5
4547	582	2	587	167	14 Physcon 3	9	31	taken Prisoner by y		6
4548	583	3	588	166	15 4	10	32	Romans who shortly		7
4549	584	4	589	165	16 5	11	33	finishes y Kingdom		8
4550	685	CLIV 1	590	164	17 6	1 Antiochus V sir.d	34	of Macedon		9
4551	586	2	591	163	18	2 Eupator	35			10
4552	587	3	592	162	19	1 Demetrius Soter	36			1 Alcimus
4553	588	4	593	161	20	2	37			2
4554	589	CLV 1	594	160	21	3	38			3
4555	590	2	595	159	22	4	1 Alexander Balas			A Vacancy for almost
4556	591	3	596	158	23	5	2			seven Years
4557	592	4	597	157	24	6	3			
4558	693	CLVI 1	598	156	25	7	4			
4559	594	2	599	155	26	8	5			Princes & High Priests
4560	595	3	600	154	27	9	6			of the Jews
4561	596	4	601	153	28	10	7			1 Jonathan
4562	597	CLVII 1	602	152	29	11	8			2 Maccabeus
4563	598	2	603	151	30	12	9			3

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Aristophanes of Byzan.m of Gram.n ob.a 180	the 1st Macedonian War begins & continues near 4 Years.	Scopas Egyptian Gen.l ob.196
Archipindas Myrlanus of Gram.r	The Battle of Panias in Cœlosyria where Antiochus totally defeats Scopas & of Jews besieges & takes Jerusalem	T. Quinctius Flamininus R.a of Lacedæmon
P. Licinius Tegula of Comic Poet	the Battle of Cynoscephalæ in Thessaly where Philip is defeated by Flamininus & begs for Peace s.n of	Ariarathes K.g of Cappadocia ob.162
Cæcilius of Rom.n Orator		Aristarnes of Athens ob.post 186
Aristophanes of 4th Librarian of	Hannibal retires fr.m Carthage to of Court of Antiochus of Great whom he instigates to War w.th of Rom.s	Masinissa K.g of Numidia ob.c.149 æt 97
Alexandria ob.c æt.77		Phriapatius K.g of of Parthians.
Hegesinus of Pergamus of Philos.r		Thoas Æolian Gen.l ob.post 190
of 2d Academy	The War of Antiochus of Great w.th Romans begins & continues 3 Years.	Polyxenidas Syrian Gen.l
	Lacedæmon is joined to of Achæan League by Philopœmen.	Man.s Acilius Glabrio Rom.n Gen.l
	The first Rom.n Army enters Asia under L.s Scipio & totally defeats Antiochus in of Battle of Magnesia in Lydia.	C. Corn.a Scipio s.d Asiaticus
	The Asiatick Luxury first brought to Rome by of Spoils of Antiochus.	Demetrius Maced.n Prince ob.180
	Upon a Quarrel betw.n of Laced.n & Achæans Philopœmen abrogates of Laws of Lycurgus but they are soon restored by of Rom.s	
	Antiochus of Great is defeated & killed in Media after plundering of Temple of Jupiter Belus in Elymais	Sempronius Gracchus com.r of Tribune ob.post 160.
Diogenes of Babylon of Stoic Phil.r ob.post 155		Dinocrates Typ.r of of Messenians.
	Hannibal in Gaul & Prusias w.th continued 1 year till of Death of Hannibal	M. Porcius Cato s.r of Censor ob.148 æt 85
Critolaus Phaselita of Peripat.c Philos.r	Philopœmen defeated & killed by Dinocrates Tyrant of the Messenians.	Lycortas Prator of of Achæans & Father
ob.c 120	The Lacedem.n enter a 2d time into the Achæan League.	to Polybius of Hist.r ob.post 169.
		Pharnaces K.g of Pontus.
Statius Cæcilius of Comic Poet ob.post 166	Demetrius being treacherously seized by his Brother Perseus is put to death by his Father King Ptolemy	Cleopatra Reg.a of Egypt ob.173.
	Some Books of Numa found at Rome in a Stone Coffin & burnt being 402 Years after his Death. Livy	Heliodorus Syrian M.r
Agatharchides of Cnidus of Hist.r		Prusias III.s Venator K.g of Bithynia ob. æt 69
Heraclides of Lembus of Hist.r	Perseus preparing for a Roman War sends to Carthage where his Ambassadors have an Audience of the Senate at Midnight for Secrecy.	Phrahates K.g of of Parthians
		Callicrates of Achæan.
Atticus of Rhodes of Natural Gen.s	Ennius finishes of 12th Book of his Annals being in of 67th Year of his Age	Eulæus of Eunuch. Egyptian M.r
		Apollonius Syr.n Gen.l ob.166.
	Ptolemy Gen.l defeated by Antiochus in a battle betw.t Pelusium & Mount Casius. The II Macedon War	Ptolemy s.r Macron Syr.n M.r ob.164
Metrodorus of Pol.s & Painter of	Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem & of 22 of Sept.r pollutes of Temple w.th Sacrifices of Swine & exercises	
Athens afterwards to Rome by Emil.s		Gentius K.g of of Illyrians
P.s Scipio Nasica of Tribune & first	The Battle of Pydna June 22 in w.h Perseus K.g of Macedon is totally defeated by P.s Æmilius	Paulus Æmilius Rom.n Gen.l ob.160
Roman Astronomer	Libr.y of Library erected at Rome composed of of Books brought fr.m Macedon.	Matathias Fray.r of of Maccabees ob.160
Perseus of Carthage of Comic Poet ob.	Perseus & Gentius carried Captives to Rome & Paulus Æmilius brought by of Nobles. Apollonius	Judas Maccabeus afterwards Prince of of Jews
Cato Major of Orator of Rom.s		Nicanor Syrian Gen.l ob.161
Polybius of Megalopolis of Achaia		Lysias Syrian M.r ob.162
M. Pomponius of Comic Poet ob.c 131 æt	The Government of Judea under of Asmonæan Family or Maccabees begins & continues 126 Years	
Hipparchus of Nice or Rhodes of Astron.r	Hipparchus begins his Astronomical Observ.ns at Rhodes w.ch he continues for 34 Years. Dionysius	Ariarathes of Cappad.a ob.
ob.c 125	The Philosophers & Rhetoricians first banished Rome.	M.s Pomponius Rom.n Prator
Carneades of Cyrene of Phil.r Author	Carneades last Day called Adelphi acted at of Funeral of Paulus Æmilius.	Onopharnes of Cappadocian ob.c 154
of of 3d or New Academy ob.c 128 æt 90	Rhine measured at Rome by Water in vessels by Scipio Nasica 534 Years after of Introduction of Rom.s	
	Hipparchus observed the Autumnal Equinox on Sunday Sept.r 27th 9h Midday.	Athenæus of Pergamus Gram.r
Aristarchus of Alexandria of Gram.r	Perseus K.g of Macedon defeats K.g Attalus & Rhodians & burns 1000 Ships of of Romans at	Mithridates K.g of of Parthians ob.c 134
Gram.n ob. æt 72	Carneades in an Embassy fr.m Athens absents of Roman Senate w.ch Eloquence.	Heraclides of Syrian
	Andronicus pretending to be the Son of Perseus assumes of Tyranny of Macedon.	Andriscus Typ.r in Macedon ob.148
		Apollonius Prof.r of Cœlosyria

N° 18. II.d CENTURY. BEFORE CHRIST. Part 2.d

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads		Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of Pergamus	High Priests & Princes of ye Jews	Men of Learning or Genius
4564	599	CLVII	3	604	150	31 Ptolemy xiid	1 Alexander 2d Balas	10 Attalus 2d Philadel-	1 Jonathan Maccabeus	Aristobulus of Alexandria ye 1st
4565	600		4	605	149	32 Philometor	2	11 -phus	5	Peripatetick Philos: about 124
4566	601	CLVIII	1	606	148	33	3	12	6	Intpres ye Peripat: Philos: & Hist:
4567	602		2	607	147	34	4	13	7	
4568	603		3	608	146	35	1 Demetrius II 1st	14	8	
4569	604		4	609	145	1 Ptolemy xiid	2 Nicator	15	9	
4570	605	CLIX	1	610	144	2 Cucrgetes II or	1 Antiochus VI	16	1 Simon Maccabeus	Antipater of Sidon & Zabdamenus of
4571	606		2	611	143	3 Physcon	1 Diodotus 2d Typhon	17	2	Stoic Philos:
4572	607		3	612	142	4	2	18	3	
4573	608		4	613	141	5	3	19	4	Menecrates Paternais of Ephesus
4574	609	CLX	1	614	140	6	4	20	5	Diodorus of Peripat: Philos:
4575	610		2	615	139	7	1 Antiochus VIII 1st	21	6	Lucius Accius of Tragic Poet
4576	611		3	616	138	8	2 Adetes	1 Attalus 3d Philometor	7	Panætius of Rhodes ye Stoic Phil: ob: ye 136
4577	612		4	617	137	9	3	2	8	Nicander of Colophon ye Phys: & Poet
4578	613	CLXI	1	618	136	10	4	3	9	Aristarchus of Alexandria ye Math: & Inven:
4579	614		2	619	135	11	5	4	1 John Hyrcanus	of ye Hydraulic Instrum:
4580	615		3	620	134	12	6	5	2	
4581	616		4	621	133	13	7	6 Bequeathe his Kingd:	3	
4582	617	CLXII	1	622	132	14	8	to ye Roman People	4	
4583	618		2	623	131	15	9		5	
4584	619		3	624	130	16	1 Demetrius II 1st		6	
4585	620		4	625	129	17	2 Nicator restd		7	
4586	621	CLXIII	1	626	128	18	3		8	Chiomarchus of Carthage Phil: of ye 3d
4587	622		2	627	127	19	4 Alexander Zebina		9	Academy ob: c: 100
4588	623		3	628	126	20	2		10	Cyprianus of Peripat: Philos:
4589	624		4	629	125	21	3		11	
4590	625	CLXIV	1	630	124	22	4		12	Apollonius of Alex: of Stoic Philos:
4591	626		2	631	123	23	5 1 Antiochus VIII 2d		13	Heraclides of Crotona of Epirus
4592	627		3	632	122	24	6 2 Grypus		14	
4593	628		4	633	121	25	3		15	Sirilius Antipater of Rom: Hist:
4594	629	CLXV	1	634	120	26	4		16	Castor of Rhodes of Chron: & Hist:
4595	630		2	635	119	27	5		17	Menecrates of Alex: of Epirus
4596	631		3	636	118	28	6		18	
4597	632		4	637	117	29	7		19	
4598	633	CLXVI	1	638	116	1 Ptolemy Lathurus	8		20	Sirilius of Rom: Historiographus ob: 73 or 76
4599	634		2	639	115	2 & his Mo: Cleopatra	9		21	Apollodorus of Athens of Chron: & Epitm
4600	635		3	640	114	3	10		22	
4601	636		4	641	113	4	11		23	Marcus Antonius Orator ob: 87
4602	637	CLXVII	1	642	112	5	12 Antiochus IX 1st		24	
4603	638		2	643	111	6	13 Cyzicenus 2		25	
4604	639		3	644	110	7	14	3	26	Lucius Crassus of Rom: Orator ob: 91
4605	640		4	645	109	8	15	4	27	
4606	641	CLXVIII	1	646	108	9	16	5	28	Athenion of Peripat: Philos: ob: 85
4607	642		2	647	107	10	17	6	Aristobulus 1st Philad:	
4608	643		3	648	106	1 Alexander King of	18	7	Alexander Lysimachus	
4609	644		4	649	105	2 Cyprus & Cleopatra	19	8	2	
4610	645	CLXIX	1	650	104	3	20	9	3	Artemidorus of Ephesus Geographer
4611	646		2	651	103	4	21	10	4	
4612	647		3	652	102	5	22	11	5	
4613	648		4	653	101	6	23	12	6	

Kingdom of Celesyria

Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Demetrius King of Syria is defeated & killed by Alexander Balas.	P. Licinius Crassus Consul Hob.129 ol.156
The III^d Punick War begins & continues 3 Years. Prusias K^g of Bithynia is put to Death by his Son Nicomedes.	Nicomedes II K^g of Bithynia. P. Philopator
Jonathan Maccabeus defeats Apollonius Pref^t of Celosyria in ye Battle of Azotus after which he took both ye City & Citadel.	2 Cos. Q. Metellus & Macedonicus ol.165
The Rom^n make War ag^t ye Achæans wch is finish'd by Mummius ye following Year	Lucius Mummius ye Rom^n Genl
Carthage destroy'd by L^s Scipio & Corinth by L^s Mummius wch bro^t ye the first fine Paintings to Rome & 2 prominent Cities of Bœotia by Metellus	Viriathus Lusitanian Genl
Cælius defeats Viriathus who had overcome Lusitania the Year before. the War continues afterwards for five Years.	Caius Cælius ye Rom^n Praetor ob. post.149
Jonathan Maccabeus treacherously betrayd & put to Death by Tryphon.	Scipio Æmilianus Syrian Genl
Hipparchus observes ye Vernal Equinox on Wed^y Septr 26th at 1 hour & 5^m ye New Moon of Septr 28 he began his new Cycle of the	Micipsa K^g of Numidia ob.119
Hebrews taken ye Castle of Jerusalem by Famine after a long Blockade.	Hiempsal Egyptian Genl
The War of Numantia begins & continues 8 Years. An Eclipse of ye Moon observ'd at Alexandria on Tuesday Jany 7th 2 hours before Midnight.	

The Roman Army under Mancinus being 30,000 are ignominiously defeated by 4000 Numantines.	Philopœmen Pergamenian Genl ol.138
Ptolemy Physcon began a new Restoration of Learning at Alexandria by drawing thither ye most ingenious Foreigners & all y^e	Condubarius Syrian Genl in Judæa
Scipio Africanus & Sp^s Mummius & L^s Metellus & attended by Panætius ye Stoic Phil^r made ye famous Embassy into Egypt, Syria & Greece	Mithridates Eupator K^g of Pontus ob. 183
The History of ye Iconoclasts ends. The Servile War begins in Sicily & continues 3 y^s. Hipparchus observed ye Vernal Equinox on Wednes	Decimus Junius Brutus Rom^n Genl
Numantia taken & destroy'd by Scipio. The Kingdom of Pergamus annexed to ye Rom^n Empire. Tiberius Gracchus is put to Death	P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica & Scipio ob. post 183
	Cimus ye Syrian Slave in Sicily ob. 132
	Phraates II K^g of ye Parthians ob. 130
	Tiberius Gracchus ye Tribune ob. 133
	P. Rupilius Consul Rom^n Genl.
	Aristonicus ye Tyrant of Pergamus ob. 126

Antiochus Sidetes King of Syria is defeated & killed by Phraates King of Parthia. Aristonicus is defeated by Perperna.	M. Perperna Rom^n Genl ob. 130
Hipparchus observes ye Vernal Equinox to be on Thursday March 23^d at 1 hour & 5^m Eastern^ly of ye Star called Cor Leonis more than 20° from	Artabanus K^g of ye Parthians
The Battle of Damascus in wch Demetrius Nicator is totally defeated by Alexander Zebina & is soon after killed at Tyre.	Hegelochus Egyptian Genl
	Manius Aquilius Rom^n Genl in Asia
The Rom^n make War ag^t the Salassians for ye Passage. Carthage is rebuilt by order of ye Roman Senate.	Dorylaus of Pontus Genl of ye Cimbrians
Caius Gracchus is killed in attempting an Agrarian Law. The Weather of ye Year was so favourable y^t ye Wine of it was kept 200 Years.	In Domitius Ahenobarbus Rom^n Genl
	Mithridates ye Great K^g of Pontus ob. 63
	Caius Gracchus ye Tribune ob. 121

Caius Marius a Tribune of ye People impeaches Metellus ye Consul for opposing a Law wch he purposed about ye Bridges of Rome.	Caius Marius Rom^n Genl ob. 86 at
The Romans settle a Colony at Narbon in Gaul. Dalmatia is conquered by Metellus.	L. Cæcil^s Metellus & Dalmaticus
Cleopatra usurps the Government of Egypt & at first endeavours to exclude her eldest Son Ptolemy Lathurus but is prevented by y^e	Athenion K^g of Numidia ob. 82
	Ptolemy Apion K^g of Cyrene
	Alexander K^g of Cyprus & afterwards of Egypt ob. 88
Antiochus Cyzicenus defeats Gryphus in Battle & takes Possession of Syria, but dividing it next Year wth Gryphus, calls him over	Jugurtha K^g of Numidia ob. 106
The Jugurthine War begins & continues 8 Years.	

The famous Sumptuary Law called Lex Licinia made at Rome by which ye Expence of Eating for each particular day was	Bocchus K^g of Mauritania
The Teutones & Cimbri begin ye Attack of the Rom^n Empire & continues 8 Years. Jugurtha defeated in 2 Battles by Metellus.	Metellus & Numidicus Rom^n Genl ban.
Cicero is born on ye 3^d of the Nones of Jany wch opened ye beginning of Novr to the Julian Year.	Q. Servilius Cæpio Rom^n Genl ob. 103
Ptolemy is artfully delivered by Cleopatra. Jugurtha having taken Refuge with Bocchus is by him delivered up to Marius	Antigonus Jewish Prince about
Cæpio & Manilius ignominiously defeated by ye Teutones & many ye Banks of ye Rhone in wch 80,000 Romans were killed.	
	Athenion Genl of ye Slaves in Sicily ob.
The Teutones defeated by Marius in 2 Battles at Aquæ Sextiæ near Aix in Provence where 200,000 were killed & 70,000	
Marius & Catulus defeat ye Cimbrians as they were endeavouring to enter Italy by Norica near ye Head of the Adriatic Sea where 140,000 were killed &	Q. Lutatius Catulus Rom^n Genl ob. 87

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Kings of Egypt	Kings of Syria	Kings of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius
4614	649	CLXX 1	655	100	37 Alexander & Cleopatra 1	2 Antiochus Antiochus X 13	37 Alexander Janneus	Philo of Philo of the Academy.
4615	650	2	656	99	38	2 Philip Dionysus 14	38	
4616	651	3	657	98	39	15	39	
4617	652	4	658	97	40	1 16	40	
4618	653	CLXXI 1	658	96	41	2 17	41	
4619	654	2	659	95	42	3 18	42	Charmides of Philo of the Academy.
4620	655	3	660	94	43	4 19	43	
4621	656	4	661	93	44	1 Philip Antiochus Eus 1	1 44	Apollonius Mus of Perga in Pamphylia
4622	657	CLXXII 1	662	92	45	2 Demetrius Nicanor 2	1 45	Library at Athens ob. c. 86.
4623	658	2	663	91	46	3	46	L. Cornelius Sulla" Hist"
4624	659	3	664	90	47	4	47	Archimedes of Priene in Phrygia Author
4625	660	4	665	89	48	5	48	of a work on Physick ob. post 63
4626	661	CLXXIII 1	666	88	1 Ptolemy Lathurus Soter 1	6	49	Alexander Polyhistor of Miletus Hist.
4627	662	2	667	87	2	7	50	Platius Gallus of Latin Historian.
4628	663	3	668	86	3	8	51	
4629	664	4	669	85	4	9 Antiochus IX of Cyzicus 1	52	Cornelius Nepos Philos ob. post 83
4630	665	CLXXIV 1	670	84	5	10	53	Q. Valerius Antias of Rome" Hist"
4631	666	2	671	83	6	1 Cyzicenus King of Armenia	54	Rome of Tullus of Jupiter" Philos"
4632	667	3	672	82	7	2	55	M. Terentius of Rome Historick ob. post 63.
4633	668	4	673	81	Cleopatra III. & Alexander II.	3	56	M. Tullius Cicero of Arpinum ob. post 63.
4634	669	CLXXV 1	674	80	1 Ptolemy Alexander III.	4	57	Antipater of Tyre of Rod.
4635	670	2	675	79	2	5	1 Hyrcanus II Aristobulus 1	Posidonius of Apamea of the Philos.
4636	671	3	676	78	3	6	2 & High Priest Sons of the 2	& Historick post 51 ob. 8
4637	672	4	677	77	4	7	3 sons 3	Geminus of Tyre the Astron. Math.
4638	673	CLXXVI 1	678	76	5	8	4 4	Apollonius of Tyre the Stoick Philos.
4639	674	2	679	75	6	9	5 5	Theophanes of Mitylene Historian"
4640	675	3	680	74	7	10	6 6	
4641	676	4	681	73	8	11	7 7	
4642	677	CLXXVII 1	682	72	9	12	8 8	
4643	678	2	683	71	10	13	9 9	Hyrcanus Hyrcanus Priest Hist. post 30
4644	679	3	684	70	11	14	10 Hyrcanus the same King	M. Terentius Varro of Rieti ob. post 27
4645	680	4	685	69	12	1 Antiochus XIII Asiaticus	11	of the Romans ob. 28 or 27.
4646	681	CLXXVIII 1	686	68	13	2	12	Strabo the same of Hyrcania of Greece"
4647	682	2	687	67	14	3	1 Aristobulus	
4648	683	3	688	66	15	4	2	
4649	684	4	689	65	1 Ptolemy Cyzicenus Soter 2	5 he is deposed by Tigranes	3	M. Tullius Cicero of Arpinum ob. 11.
4650	685	CLXXIX 1	690	64	2 Dublin	Cyzicenus & Cleopatra of Syria	4	Cornelius Nepos of Hyrcania of Greece"
4651	686	2	691	63	3		1 Hyrcanus II and	M. Tullius Cicero of Arpinum Hist. post 30
4652	687	3	692	62	4		2	Antonius of Philo" of Academy.
4653	688	4	693	61	5		3	M. Terentius Varro of Rieti ob. post 11
4654	689	CLXXX 1	694	60	6		4	M. Tullius of Arpinum ob. post 30.
4655	690	2	695	59	7		5	Andronicus of Rhodes of Peripat. Philos.
4656	691	3	696	58	8		6	& Rhodes of Aristotle Works.
4657	692	4	697	57	9		7	C. Julius Hyginus of Rome Antiquary
4658	693	CLXXXI 1	698	56	10		8	Rome in 50 Books ob. 51.
4659	694	2	699	55	11		9	
4660	695	3	700	54	12		10	Strimpsus of Alexandria Hist" Rhodes
4661	696	4	701	53	13		11	Andronicus of Peripat. Philos".
4662	697	CLXXXII 1	702	52	14		12	
4663	698	2	703	51	1 Ptolemy Cleopatra & Ptolemy XIII		13	

Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Julius Cæsar is born on y. 12th of y. Octob. or y. 12th of y. South Quintile after 654. call'd July.	Ariovistus K. of Austrians & Parthians.
Lusitania is conquer'd by the Romans under Cornelius Dolabella.	L. Cornelius Dolabella Rom. Gen.
Nicomedes Hyf Bithynia dies & bequeaths his Kingdom to y. Romans. Mesopotamia is alſo y. time conquer'd by y. Parthians.	
Mithridates began to plead when he was but 19 Years of Age.	
Antiochus Pygmæus is depriv'd near Antioch by Tigranes & kills himself in readyness to be taken Prisoner.	P. Servilius Rufus brings in a subsidy.
Tigranes being depriv'd by Antiochus flies retires to Mesopotamia in Tigris where he is buried alive.	Tigranes K. of Armenia depriv'd.
The Social or Marsic War begins & continues 3 Years & is finish'd by Sylla in 88. Antiochus Pius being depriv'd by Philip	Q. Servilius succeeds the Pontifex Maximus. M. Perperna & Cinna ob. 87. Ptolemæus Egyptian Gen.
The Mithridatic War begins & continues 24 Years.	Nicomedes III K. of Bithynia ob. 75.
The Civil War betw. Marius & Sylla begins & continues 6 Years.	L. Cornelius Sylla Gen. Pub. Sulpitius Rufus is beheaded ob. 88.
Sylla takes Athens on March y. 1st year 2do y. 86th Olympiad & sends y. Spoils to Rome in 3 years y. 670th Year of the City.	Athenion & Aristion Tyrs of Athens ob. 87. Archelaus Gen. to Mithridates.
Mithridates begs Peace of Sylla & is granted him.	L. Cornelius Cinna y. 86th Olymp. ob. 84. Carbo Cinna Gen. to Mithridates ob. 71.
Carbo & Marius pers. Cæsar depriv'd at Rome & y. Forty Cohorts of Rome by Sylla, who after prosecuting 4 Emperors Cæsar began to plead & made his first Oration while 12 years, having entered the 26th Year of his Age.	Julius Cæsar Dictator ob. 44. Cinna Orator. Rom. Consul
Sylla resigns y. Dictatorship & dies y. Year after. Mithridates by favouring y. Pharnaces opposes y. Roman Government & Sulla.	Pub. Metellus Rom. Gen. Pub. Servilius Isauricus Gen. in Spain ob. 73. M. Crassus Scipio ob. 77.
Nicomedes King of Bithynia dying bequeaths his Kingdom to y. Romans.	Mithridates Eupator y. Pontus & M. of Mithridates K. of Pontus ob. 72.
Lucullus renews the War ag. Mithridates who had conquer'd Bithynia & made a league with Sertorius.	L. Licinius Lucullus y. Rom. Gen. ob. 56
The 3rd Mithridatic War begins under Pompeius, Varro & Cæsar y. Pirates.	Pompeius y. Pirates ob. 70.
Pharnaces is depriv'd & killed by Caius & Pompey in finishing y. 3rd Mithr. War.	M. M. Cotta & Pontius y. Rom. Gen. M. Licinius Crassus opp. Spartacus ob. 53
Cæsar makes his Oration ag. Cato being 36 Years Old. The Consulship is resign'd at Rome having been alternately for 10 Years. Lucullus depriv'd y. 2 Kings Mithridates & Tigranes in a great Battle in Armenia y. day before y. Nones of Oct. y. 688th City.	M. Licinius Crassus opp. Spartacus ob. 55
The Battle of Zela in Cappadocia is depriv'd & soon after defeated by his Brother Mithridates. Mithridates is depriv'd by Pompey in a Night Battle in y. Upper Armenia. Cato is conquer'd by Metellus after a War of 2 Years & the Reign of Seleucides ends in Syria which is reduced by Pompey to a Roman Province.	Pharnaces K. of y. Bosphorus ob. 50 M. Cicero Orator & Writer ob. June 63 Julius Cæsar ag. Pompey Dictator ob. 44 ætat. 56
The Catalin Conspiracy detected by Cicero in Oct. & depriv'd by Antony ab. y. middle of 2nd Mithridates after y. losing of a battle	Cicero Orator, Rom. Consul
The 2 Triumvirate betw. Pompey, Cæsar & Crassus, married & continued about y. end of Autumn. Cæsar returned from y. Conquest	Cato jun. ob. of Utica ob. 46 ætat. 48.
Cicero is banished Rome ab. y. Calends of April by y. Contrivance of Clodius & retires to Thessalonica. Cæsar begins to subdue y. Helvetians.	Publius Clodius y. Tribune ob. 52.
Cicero is recalled from Banishm. & thanks y. Senate in an Oration upon y. Return of Pompey.	Gabinius Pro-Consul of Syria.
Cæsar passes y. Rhine & depriv. the Germans, & soon after makes his first Expedition into Britain for whose Conquest he returns into Egypt.	Pharnaces K. of y. Bosphorus ob. 37. Gabinius Gen. under Cæsar in Gaul ob. 48.
Crassus is killed & his Head cut off by the Parthians under Surenas who commands in Mesopotamia in y. 700th Year of Rome	Cicero Gen. y. Parthians ob. 52. Ptolemæus K. of Cyprus ob. 58.

Julian Period	Years of Nabonassar	Olympiads	Years of Rome	Years before Christ	Roman Emperors	Kings of Egypt.	Kings of the Jews	Men of Learning or Genius
4664	699	CLXXXIII 3	704	50		2 Ptolemy 3d Dionysius 1st Cleo 2	14 Hyrcanus II	
4665	700	4	705	49		3 Cleopatra III 3	15	Cornelius Nepos ob. B.C. c. 25
4666	701	CLXXXIV 1	706	48	1 Julius Caesar	4 4	16	M.T. Varro 1st Ulmcinus, 1st Poet
4667	702	2	707	47	2	5 5	17	
4668	703	3	708	46	3	1 Cleopatra III 1 Ptolemy jun 6	18	Sosigenes of Alexand. 1st Mathem.
4669	704	4	709	45	4	2 2 7	19	
4670	705	CLXXXV 1	710	44	5	3 3 Ptolemy ob. 8	20	Diodorus Siculus 1st Hist.
4671	706	2	711	43	The 2d Triumvirate	4 9	21	
4672	707	3	712	42		5 10	22	
4673	708	4	713	41		6 11	23	Trogus Pompeius 1st Hist.
4674	709	CLXXXV 1	714	40		7 12	1 Antigonus	Didymus 1st Scholiast 2d Xandicos
4675	710	2	715	39		8 13	2	
4676	711	3	716	38		9 14	3	
4677	712	4	717	37		10 15	1 Herod	
4678	713	CLXXXVI 1	718	36		11 16	2	Virgilius Maro ob. B.C. 19 aet. 51
4679	714	2	719	35		12 17	3	
4680	715	3	720	34		13 18	4	Marcus Manilius 1st Astron. Poet
4681	716	4	721	33		14 19	5	Dioscorides Phys. 1st to Ant. & Cleop.
4682	717	CLXXXVII 1	722	32		15 20	6	
4683	718	2	723	31	1 Augustus	16 21	7	Rhinius Pollio 1st Orator & Hist. ob. A.D. 4 aet.
4684	719	3	724	30	2	17 reduced by Augustus to 22	8	Strabo 1st Geographer ob. A.C. 25
4685	720	4	725	29	3	a Roman Province	9	Horatius Flaccus ob. B.C. 8 aet. 57
4686	721	CLXXXVIII 1	726	28	4		10	Aemilius Macer of Verona 1st Poet ob. B.C. 16
4687	722	2	727	27	5		11	L. Aurelius Propertius of Ely. 1st Poet.
4688	723	3	728	26	6		12	
4689	724	4	729	25	7		13	Titus Livius ob. A.C. 17 aet. 76
4690	725	CLXXXIX 1	730	24	8		14	
4691	726	2	731	23	9		15	Antonius Musa 1st Phys. whose
4692	727	3	732	22	10		16	1st Remedy was 1st Cold Bath
4693	728	4	733	21	11		17	Tibullus 1st Elegiac Poet ob. c. 19 aet 24
4694	729	CXC 1	734	20	12		18	Ovidius Naso born to Rome A.C. 9
4695	730	2	735	19	13		19	& ob. 17 aet. 59
4696	731	3	736	18	14		20	Pylades & Bathyllus 2 joint Rom. Actors
4697	732	4	737	17	15		21	Varius & Cinna critic & Editors of
4698	733	CXCI 1	738	16	16		22	the Aeneid
4699	734	2	739	15	17		23	M. Vitruvius Pollio 1st Architect
4700	735	3	740	14	18		24	
4701	736	4	741	13	19		25	
4702	737	CXCII 1	742	12	20		26	Nicholaus Damascenus 1st Peripat.
4703	738	2	743	11	21		27	Philos. & Hist.
4704	739	3	744	10	22		28	
4705	740	4	745	9	23		29	C. Julius Hyginus 1st Gram. & Poet
4706	741	CXCIII 1	746	8	24		30	Verrius Flaccus 1st Gram. & Author to
4707	742	2	747	7	25		31	1st two Grandsons of Augustus & sup.
4708	743	3	748	6	26		32	Author of 1st Capitoline Marbles.
4709	744	4	749	5	27		33	Dionysius of Halicarnassus 1st Histn.
4710	745	CXCIV 1	750	4	28		34	
4711	746	2	751	3	29		1 Archelaus	
4712	747	3	752	2	30		2	Dionysius 1st Geographer
4713	748	4	753	1	31		3	

Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
The Civil War properly begins on ye 22^d of Octr when ye Senate ordered Cæsar to disband his Army. Cæsar besieges Pompey in Brundusium Decr 26th Pompey sails f^m Brundusium Jany 3^d & Cæsar enters Italy ye 4th comes to Rome 11th & by 19th He besieges Marseilles in ye Spring	C. Scribonius Curio ye Tribune ob. B.C. 48
The Battle of Pharsalia fought about ye 20th of July of ye erroneous Calendar but ab^t May 12th of ye Julian Year.	M^cus Pompeius Magnus ob. B.C. 32 æt. 77
The War of Alexandria, ye City being retaken by Julius Cæsar Jany 1st.	
The War of Africa in wch Cato kills himself at Utica Feby 5th. This is call'd **The Year of Confusion** being Corrected by Cæsars Prudence & Consistency of	Caius Cassius ob. B.C. 42
The Battle of Munda in Spain gained over Pompeys Sons Sept. Lieut^s on March 17th. Cæsar returnd to Rome in Octr. Dict. Dec. 30	Marcus Brutus ob. B.C. 42 æt.
Cæsar killd in ye Senate House March 15th æt. 56.	Octavius afterwards Augustus ob. A.C. 14 æt. 76
The Battle of Mutina April 15th. The II^d Triumvirate betw^n Octavius, Antony & Lepidus began Novr 27th. Cicero put to Death Decr 7th	Marcus Antonius ob. B.C. 30
Cassius & Brutus defeated at Philippi in two Battles having an Interval of 20 days, ye last being fought about ye End of October.	M^cus Æmilius Lepidus banish'd B.C. 36 ob. 43
The short Perusian War in wch Antonys Bro^r Lucius is overpowerd by Octavius.	Lucius Pomponius ob. B.C. 35
Jerusalem is tyrannically occupy'd by Antigonus assisted by ye Parthians.	Pacorus ye Parthian Genl ob. B.C. 39
Pacorus Genl of ye Parthians is defeated & killd by Ventidius 18 Years after ye Defeat of Crassus on ye same day of ye same Month of	Ventidius ye Roman Genl
Jerusalem is taken by Sosius & Herod on Jany 1st Antigonus is soon after put to Death & finishes ye Hasmonean Family 126 y^rs	Demochares Genl to St Pompeius ob. B.C. 36
Sextus Pompeius defeated in Sicily by Octavius & Lepidus, but Lepidus soon aft^r aggrandizing too much is degraded f^m ye Triumvirate &	Messala Corvinus ob. A.C. 9 æt. 77
Octavius goes into Pannonia & Sicily & returns Novr 13th to Rome.	Octavia Sister to Augustus ob. B.C. 10
Antony takes Artabazus K^g of Armenia Pris^r	Phraates K^g of Parthia ob. A.C. 13
	Artaxes K^g of Armenia ob. B.C. 1
Octavius & Antony after along Misunderstanding openly prepare for War.	Cneius Domitius ob. B.C. 31
The Battle of Actium fought Sept. 2^d in wch Antony & Cleopatra are totally defeated f^m The Roman Emperors properly begin.	Mæcenas Roman M^r ob. B.C. 8
Alexandria is taken by Octavius Aug^s 1st upon wch Antony & Cleopatra put themselves to Death, Egypt is then reduced to a Roman Province.	Cornelius Gallus Præfect of Egypt ob. B.C. 26 æt. [illegible]
Octavius deliberating wth Mæcenas & Agrippa about divesting himself of ye Empire is dissuaded by Mæcenas.	M^cus Agrippa Rom^n M^r ob. B.C. 12 æt. 51
Octavius receives Jany 13th by a Decree of ye Senate ye Title of Augustus, ye Power of Emperor for 10 Years, part of Censorship, y^e of Tribune	Manatius Plancus Rom^n Senat^r
	Petronius 2 Præf^t of Egypt ob. [illegible] B.C.
The Egyptians adopt ye Julian Year & for their Oath to begin always on Augt 29th	Marcellus ob. B.C. 23 æt. 29.
Elius Gallus makes an unsuccessful Expedition into Arabia. The Senate by a Decree confirms to Augustus ye Tribunesh^p	Elius Gallus 3^d Præf^t of Egypt
M^cus Agrippa retires to Mitylene from a grudge betw^n him & Marcellus & continues there two Years till Augustus sends for him.	
A Conspiracy of Murena & others ag^t Augustus wch is discovered & suppressed.	Cayus Silius ob. A.C. 24 æt. 86
Augustus goes into Greece & Asia for 2 Years he recalls Agrippa gives him Julia in Marriage & ye Government of ye Empire in his	
The Roman Ensigns recovered from ye Parthians by Tiberius.	Julia Dau^r to Augustus born B.C. 2 & ob. A.C. 14
Augustus reduces ye Senate to 300, but ye being grev^y complained of he binds y^m to time many being degraded. Celibacy is discouraged.	Antistius Labeo Rom^n Senat^r
The Secular Games celebrated.	Marcus Lollius ob. A.C. 1
Agrippa goes into Syria for 3 Years. M. Lollius is defeated by ye Germans in Gaul wch brings Augustus thither for 3 Years & by this he	Scribonia Wife to Mæcenas
The Rhæti & Vindelici defeated by Drusus Aug^s being nearly 3 Lustra or 15 Years to a day f^m ye taking of Alexandria by Augustus.	Livius Præf^t of Italy.
	Drusus ob. B.C. 9 æt. 30
Augustus assumes ye Office of Pontifex Maximus March 6th burns all the Pontifical Books being about 2000 reserving only y^e of	
The Pannonians are conquerd by Tiberius. Agrippa returning f^m Pannonia dies in Campania March 9th æt. 51.	Tiberius Rom^n M^r afterwards Emperor ob. A.C. 37
Drusus conquers ye Cimbri Rhæti & Vindelici other German Nations.	Titus Livius Patavinus Præf^t of Syria
Drusus makes an Expedition into Germany ye 9th y^r Chatti & Cherusci in which he dies in Triulas, July 20th	Lucius Antistius Præf^t of Syria
Augustus corrects ye Calendar by ordering the 12 ensuing Years to pass without Intercalation. The Month Sextilis is named Augustus	
Tiberius retires to Rhodes for seven years from a Jealousy of ye two Young Cæsars by way of imitating ye Retirement of Agrippa	Quintilius Varus Præf^t of Syria ob. A.C. 4
Our Saviour Jesus Christ born on Monday Decr 25th 4 Years before ye common Æra.	
An Eclipse of the Moon observd at Jerusalem March 13th ye Middle 2^h. 45 after Midnight Herod dies Mar^h 25th being ye 3^d of Iulus	Cneius Cæsar ob. A.C. 4 æt. 23
Julia no more seen by Augustus for her Adultery & ye little Dau^r Postumus sent off to Campania. Cæsius Cæsar goes to Syria & Armenia	Cayus Cæsar ob. A.C. 4 æt. 19
An Interview in ye Isle of Planasia betw^n Cayus Cæsar & Tiberius by w^y mutual Reconciliation is neither procured.	Tigranes K^g of Armenia

Julian Period	Years of Rome	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors.	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4714	754	1	32 Augustus			
4715	755	2	33		Liberius returns to Rome soon after Lucius Cæsar dies at Mar-	
4716	756	3	34		Caius Cæsar dies at Limyra in Lycia on his return fr. Syria.	
4717	757	4	35	Phædrus	The Leap Year corrected having been formerly every 3d yr.	
4718	758	5	36			
4719	759	6	37			
4720	760	7	38			
4721	761	8	39	Asinius Gallus imp. A. 33	Jesus being XII years old disputes w. ye Jewish Doctors in the Temple in Oct. 1st Legion first encamped.	Germanicus ob. 19 æt. 34
4722	762	9	40		Ovid is banished to Tomi in ye Reign of Octa.	
4723	763	10	41		Varus with three Legions cut to pieces in Germany by	Arminius the German
4724	764	11	42			General ob. 19. æt. 37
4725	765	12	43			
4726	766	13	44			
4727	767	14	1 Tiberius		Augustus dies at Nola in Campania Aug. 19th æt. 76.	
4728	768	15	2	Velleius Paterculus ob. 31		
4729	769	16	3			
4730	770	17	4	Cornelius Celsus	Twelve Cities in Asia ruined by an Earthquake.	
4731	771	18	5			Drusus son of Tiberius ob.
4732	772	19	6		Germanicus dies at Antioch being poisoned by Piso at the Request of Tiberius	Agrippina with the Ashes of Germa-
4733	773	20	7		Agrippina brought the Ashes of Germanicus to Rome in March a little before the Magdalen is observed. 4th April 4th	nicus ob. 33
4734	774	21	8			
4735	775	22	9			Tiberius R. M. ob. 31
4736	776	23	10	Valerius Maximus		
4737	777	24	11			
4738	778	25	12			
4739	779	26	13		Tiberius goes to the Island Capreæ & never returns to Rome	
4740	780	27	14		Jesus is baptized by John in ye beg. of ye year. John the Baptist began his Ministry at ye 15th of Tib.	
4741	781	28	15	John the Baptist A. 32		Artabanus King of
4742	782	29	16		The Empress Livia dies upon w. Tiberius became more cruel & abandoned	the Parthians
4743	783	30	17			
4744	784	31	18		Tiberius is disgraced & soon after Executed October 17th.	
4745	785	32	19	Columella		Mithridates R. M. ob. 38
4746	786	33	20	Upon of Alexandria ye Gramt.	Our Saviour Jesus Christ Crucified on Friday April 3d at Nisan 14th R. M. Mar Rebora came to Londin April 3d Mar. Ab. en Jesus Thomas May 11th	Pontius Pilate kills himself 39
4747	787	34	21	& the Trumpet of the World		
4748	788	35	22			
4749	789	36	23		St Paul converted.	
4750	790	37	1 Caligula		Tiberius dies at Misenum near Baiæ March 16th æt. 78.	Flaccus Gov. of Egypt ob. 39
4751	791	38	2			Herod Agrippa R. M. ob. 41
4752	792	39	3	Philo Judæus	St Matthew writes his Gospel	
4753	793	40	4		The Name of Christians first given at Antioch to ye followers of Jesus.	
4754	794	41	11 Claudius	St Peter ob. 67	Caligula is put to Death by Chæreas & 4 Conspirators Jan. 24th	
4755	795	42	2			Ruminus Pollio
4756	796	43	3	St Paul ob. 67	Claudius's Expedition into Britain.	Emperor Messalina ob. 48
4757	797	44	4		St Mark wrote his Gospel	Narcissus R. M. ob. 54
4758	798	45	5	Pomponius Mela Geog.		Pallas R. M. ob. 61.
4759	799	46	6			
4760	800	47	7		The Secular Games Celebrated at Rome	Conversion of British
4761	801	48	8		The Emperor Messalina put to Death by Claudius but they are published by marryed Silius	King
4762	802	49	9			Caractacus Gen. in
4763	803	50	10			Britain ob. 53.

Julian Period	Year of Rome	Year of Christ	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4761	804	51	11 Claudius		S.t John ob.y 99 æt. 92	Cimbrians is carried in Chains to Rome.	Empr.s Agrippina ob.t 59
4765	808	55	15		Seneca ob.t 65 æt. 53	The Council of the Apostles at Jerusalem	Tiridat. Gov.r of Armenia ob.t
4766	806	53	13				
4767	807	54	Nero			Claudius dies Octo.r 13.th æt. 63.	Burrhus R.M.r ob.t 62
4768	808	55	2				
4769	809	56	3				Volagases K.g of Parthians
4770	810	57	4		Persius ob.t Decr.r 30		
4771	811	58	5				Burrhus Pref.t ob.t 66
4772	812	59	6			Nero puts his Mother Agrippina to Death & begins his publick	
4773	813	60	7				Lucii Lucullus
4774	814	61	8		Petronius Arbiter ob.t c.a 66	Boudicca the Britush Queen defeats the Romans but is	
4775	815	62	9	Linus put	Seneca ob.t 65 æt. 66	S.t Paul sent in Bonds to Rome by the S.d Festus in y.e Beginning	Sotericus Gov.r of Britain
4776	816	63	10	Anacletus in			
4777	817	64	11	y.e Order of this	Quintus Curtius	The I.st Persecution against the Christians	Tigellinus R.M.r ob.t 68
4778	818	65	12	Clemens succ.r		Seneca Lucan & others put to Death	Gessius Florus Gov.r of Judea
4779	819	66	13	Anacletus	Plinius Secundus ob.t 79	Nero goes into Greece & there publick Tryals of Skill & Tragedians	Sat. Finitus Gov.r of Gaul ob.t
4780	820	67	14	1.st Linus		S.t Peter & S.t Paul put to Death ab.t June 29.th	
4781	821	68	Galba 7.m	2		Nero dies ab.t June 10.th æt. 32.	Rufus by Vitex R.M.r 69
4782	822	69	Otho Vitellius Vespasian	3		Galba put to death Jan.y 16.th Otho being defeated at Bedriacum	Maximus R.M.r
4783	823	70	2	4		Vitex takes Solomons Temple at Jerusalem on Saturday Sept.r 8.th	
4784	824	71	3	5	Dionysius ob.t æt. 76		
4785	825	72	4	6			Lupus Gov.r of Egypt
4786	826	73	5	7	Josephus	The Philosophers expelled Rome	
4787	827	74	6	8	Silius Italicus ob.t æt.		
4788	828	75	7	9			
4789	829	76	8	10	Quintilian ob.t		
4790	830	77	9	11		The Parthians revolt	Julius Agricola Governor
4791	831	78	10	1.st Cletus			of Britain ob.t æt.
4792	832	79	Titus	2		Vespasian dies June 24.th æt. 69 Herculaneum & Pompey	
4793	833	80	2	3 Cletus			
4794	834	81	Domitian	4	Martial ob.t æt. 75	Titus dies Sept.r 13.th æt. 41.	
4795	835	82	2	5			
4796	836	83	3	6	Apollonius Tyaneus ob.t		Lic. Antonius Gen.l in Germ.
4797	837	84	4	7	Valerius Flaccus		
4798	838	85	5	8			
4799	839	86	6	9	Tacitus	The Capitoline Games instituted by Domitian ab.t	
1800	840	87	7	10			Cornelius Tacitus Pref.t
1801	841	88	8	11	Quintilian & Juvenal flor.t c.	The Jewish Games celebrated & the Wars of Titus begin	
4802	842	89	9	12	Quintilian ob.t c. 95		
4803	843	90	10	13	Agrippa of Bithynia famed		
4804	844	91	11	1.st Clemens	Statius & Hyginus flor.t c.		
4805	845	92	12	2	S.t Ignatius ob.t 108	Cornl. Tacitus & Pliny the younger	Plutarch Rom.n Gov.r in Greece
4806	846	93	13	3	Juvenal & Plut.h ob.t æt. 99		
4807	847	94	14	4			Julius Rom.n Gov.r in Rome
4808	848	95	15	5	Juvenal ob.t 128	The II.d Persecution against Christians begins ab.t Dom.n & end	
4809	849	96	Nerva	6		Domitian is put to Death by Stephanus & Joppa Conspirators	Silius Italicus
4810	850	97	2	7			Plutarch's Embassy to Trajan
4811	851	98	3 Trajan	8	Plutarch ob.t æt.	Nerva dies Jan.y 27.th æt. 72 Plutarch observes at Rome	
4812	852	99	2	9			
4813	853	100	3	10 Evaristus			

Julian Period.	Years of Rome	Years of Christ.	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4814	854	101	4 Trajan	2 Evaristus			
4815	855	102	5	3		Pliny jun.r being Proconsul in Bithynia sends to Trajan	Licinius Sura Pr.r Pref.t
4816	856	103	6	4	Pliny junior	Dacia is reduced by Trajan to a Roman Province.	Palma Gov.r of Syria
4817	857	104	7	5			P. Mentius Marcellus R.M.
4818	858	105	8	6	Dion. Prusæus		
4819	859	106	9	7	Philo Byblius ob. 133. æt. 80	Trajan's Expedition into y.e East ag.st the Parthians.	
4820	860	107	10	8		The III.d Persecution ag.st the Christians.	
4821	861	108	11	1 Alexander I			
4822	862	109	12	2	Plutarch ob. 119		Empress Plotina ob. 122
4823	863	110	13	3			
4824	864	111	14	4	Suetonius y.e Hist.r ob. p. 117		
4825	865	112	15	5			
4826	866	113	16	6			Maximus ob. 116
4827	867	114	17	7	Ælian ob. c.r 140. æt. 60	Trajan erects his famous Column at Rome in Autum.	
4828	868	115	18	8		An Insurrection of the Jews of Cyrene.	
4829	869	116	19	1 Sixtus	y.e Nummus Flavius		
4830	870	117	1 Adrian	2	Theon sen. y.e Astron.r flor.	Trajan dies at Selinus in Cilicia. Aug.s 10th æt. 64.	Empress Sabina
4831	871	118	2	3		The II.d Persecution ag.st the Christians.	Marcius Turbo Rom.n
4832	872	119	3	4	Pancratius y.e Phil.r Friend		Gov.r of Judea
4833	873	120	4	5	—— of Adrian ——		
4834	874	121	5	6		Adrian builds a Wall in G.t Britain f. Tine to Solway	
4835	875	122	6	7	Phlegon Trallian		Julius Severus Gov.r of Brit.n
4836	876	123	7	8			
4837	877	124	8	9			Min.s Fundanus Pro-Consul of Asia
4838	878	125	9	10			
4839	879	126	10	1 Telesphorus		Adrian goes into Asia & Egypt for seven Years.	
4840	880	127	11	2	Aristides		Antinous R.M. ob. 131
4841	881	128	12	3	Aquila the Interpreter		
4842	882	129	13	4	Julius Julianus ob. p.s		Vasaces King of Parthia.
4843	883	130	14	5		Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem Rivius y.e Temple to Jupiter.	
4844	884	131	15	6	St. Polycarp ob. 167	The Jews rebell, & begin a second War	Barochebas y.e Jew ob. 132
4845	885	132	16	7		Salvius Julianus compiles y.e perpetual Edict.	
4846	886	133	17	8	Claudius Ptolemy y.e Math.r	An Eclipse of y.e Moon observed by Ptolemy at Alexandr.a	
4847	887	134	18	9	Marcion y.e Heretick		Flav. Arrianus Gov.r of Cappadocia
4848	888	135	19	10		The Jewish War ends in they were all banished	Lucius Commodus ob. 138
4849	889	136	20	11	Arrian y.e Hist.n & Phil.r	The II.d Great Canicular Year of y.e Egypt. begins July 20th	
4850	890	137	21	1 Hyginus			Pharasmanes King of Armenia
4851	891	138	1 Antoninus Pius	2		Adrian dies at Baiæ July 10th æt. 72	
4852	892	139	2	3	Justin Martyr ob. 163	Justin writes his first Apology for y.e Christ.s	
4853	893	140	3	4		Ptolemy observes y.e Vernal Equinox at Alexandria March 27	
4854	894	141	4	1 Pius I		Numbers of Herrys appear about this time.	
4855	895	142	5	2			
4856	896	143	6	3	Appian y.e Hist.n		
4857	897	144	7	4			Emp.r Faustina
4858	898	145	8	5	Polycænus	Antoninus defeats y.e Moors & restores y.e Germans to	
4859	899	146	9	6	Artemidorus	The Worship of Serapis is introduced at Rome by y.e Emperor Antoninus	Claud. Maximus Pro-Consul of Africa.
4860	900	147	10	7	Apuleius		
4861	901	148	11	8	Justin y.e Hister.		
4862	902	149	12	9	Aulus Gellius the Gram.n		
4863	903	150	13	10			

Julian Period	Years of Rome	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4864	904	151	14 Antoninus Pius	11 Pius	Maximus Tyrius ob: c. 180		
4865	905	152	15	12		Antoninus stops the Persecution agst y Christians.	
4866	906	153	16	13	Pausanius ob: p. 173		Gellius Urbicus Gov: of Br.
4867	907	154	17	14			
4868	908	155	18	15			
4869	909	156	19	16	Diophantus ob: æt 84	Atilius Titianus is put to Death by y Senate for usurping y Empire of his Brother	
4870	910	157	20	1 Anicetus			
4871	911	158	21	2	Lucian ob: circ. 180 æt 90		
4872	912	159	22	3			
4873	913	160	23	4			
4874	914	161	1 M. Aurelius Lucius	5	Hermogenes became an	Antoninus Pius dies March 7th æt. 75.	Pacorus II. King of Parthia
4875	915	162	2 M. y Philos. Verus 2	6	Idiot æt: 24	A new War begins w. the Parthians & continues 3 Years	
4876	916	163	3 3	7	Galen ob: 193 æt: 70		
4877	917	164	4 4	8			
4878	918	165	5 5	9			Statius Priscus Rom: Gov
4879	919	166	6 6	10			
4880	920	167	7 7	11			
4881	921	168	8 8	1 Soter	Athenagoras ob: 177		
4882	922	169	9 9	2		The War with the Marcomani begins.	Empress Faustina ob:
4883	923	170	10 Marcus Aurelius	3			
4884	924	171	11 Antoninus alone	4	Tatian		Avid: Cassius y Syrian æt. 175
4885	925	172	12	5	Athenæus Maucr: ob: circ: 194		
4886	926	173	13	6	Montanus y Heretick		
4887	927	174	14	7		The War w. y Marcomani Vandals &c. finished by Antn.	
4888	928	175	15	8		Avidius Cassius rebells & is slain.	
4889	929	176	16	9			Lucilla ob: 185
4890	930	177	17	1 Eleutherus		Another War w. the Marcomani w. lasts 3 Years.	
4891	931	178	18	2	Diogenes Laertius ob: c. 215		
4892	932	179	19	3			
4893	933	180	1 Commodus	4		Marcus Aurelius dies at Sirmium in Pannonia March 17 æt. 59.	
4894	934	181	2	5		Commodus makes Peace w. the Germans & returns to Rome	Perennis R. M. ob: 187
4895	935	182	3	6	S. Irenæus ob: 202		
4896	936	183	4	7	Revelation y Interpreter	A Violent War in Britain ended by Marcellus.	Ulp. Marcellus Gov: of Br.
4897	937	184	5	8			
4898	938	185	6	9		Lucilla conspires agst her Brother Commodus & is put to Death.	
4899	939	186	7	10	Julius Pollux ob: æt 58		Martia Fausta Com. Ag
4900	940	187	8	11			
4901	941	188	9	12		Maternus conspires in Spain & Gaul into Italy.	Clemander R. M. ob: 190
4902	942	189	10	13			
4903	943	190	11	14			Victor Urbis R. M.
4904	944	191	12	15			Pescen Niger Gov: of Syria
4905	945	192	13	1 Victor		Commodus is put to Death by Martia & Laetus Dec: 31	Clodius Albinus Gov: of
4906	946	193	Pertinax & Julianus	2		Pertinax is killed March 28 upon w. Didius Severus usurps	Britain ob: 198
4907	947	194	Pesc. Niger Severus	3		Niger defd. by Severus in y Battle of Issus in Bithynia	
4908	948	195	3 alone	4		Disputes first begin about the time of Easter.	
4909	949	196	4	5	Tertullian ob: semi Hær:		
4910	950	197	5	6			
4911	951	198	6	7		Albinus is defeated in Gaul & killed at Lyons	Clodius Numerianus Gov: of
4912	952	199	7	8			Scapula Tertullus of Illyr:
4913	953	200	8	9		Severus goes into y East & conquers y Parthians	

Julian Period	Years of Rome	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors.	Bishops of Rome.	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4914	954	201	9 Septimius Severus	1 Zephirinus	Papinianus ob: 212		Plautianus R: Mr ob: 204
4915	955	202	10	2		The Vth Persecution agt the Christians begins ab: Upr:	
4916	956	203	11	3			
4917	957	204	12	4		The Secular Games celebrated at Rome in y beg: of	
4918	958	205	13	5			
4919	959	206	14	6	Clemens Alexandrinus		Bulus y famous Jurist ob: 206
4920	960	207	15	7	Minutius Felix	Severus goes into Brit: w: he continues till he dies	
4921	961	208	16	8			
4922	962	209	17	9		Severus builds his Wall across Brit: fr: y Firth of	
4923	963	210	18	10	Philostratus ob: circ: 244		
4924	964	211	1 Antoninus Caracalla. Geta	11		Severus dies at York Feb: 4th ant: 6h	
4925	965	212	2	12		Caracalla kills his Brother Geta in March	Plautianus R: Mr of y Parthians ob: 229
4926	966	213	3	13	Ulpian ob: ant: 30		
4927	967	214	4	14			
4928	968	215	5	15			
4929	969	216	6	16			
4930	970	217	1 Opilius Macrinus	17		The Scripture found in a Cask. Caracalla &	Dindymenianus ob: 218
4931	971	218	2 Heliogabalus or	18		Macrinus is put to Death by y Soldiers June 7th	
4932	972	219	2 Alexander Bassianus	1 Callistus			
4933	973	220	3	2	Julius Africanus y Chron:		Julia Rr Mr ob: 222
4934	974	221	4	3			
4935	975	222	1 Alexander Severus	4		The Goths have an Annual Tribute not to invade y	Ulpian y Jurist R:M: ob: 228
4936	976	223	2 the son of Mammea	5			Mammea Mother to Alex: 235
4937	977	224	3	1 Urban I			
4938	978	225	4	2			
4939	979	226	5	3			
4940	980	227	6	4			
4941	981	228	7	5			
4942	982	229	8	6	Dion Cassius y Hist:	The Kings of y Parthians & Armenia are	Artaxerxes King of Persia
4943	983	230	9	7			ob: 242
4944	984	231	10	1 Pontianus	Origen ob: 254 ant: 69		
4945	985	232	11	2	Mammea y Alex: Hist:	Mammea begins a Schism of y Antiochs Philos: at	Sal: Helius R: Gen: in Maur:
4946	986	233	12	3	ob: post 243		Dr Maximus Gen: in Illyric:
4947	987	234	13	4		Alexander marches into y East & defeats y Persians	Sal: Palmatus Gen: in Arme:
4948	988	235	1 Maximinus	5 Anterus		The VIth Persecution agt the Christians by y Death	Urbanus } R:M: ob: 236
4949	989	236	2 the 2 Gordians	1 Fabianus			Fabianus }
4950	990	237	Mar: Pupienus Balbi:	2		The two Gordians killed in Africk by Pupienus	Capelianus Gen: in Maur:
4951	991	238	1 Gordian Jun:	3	Tertullian	Balbinus & Pupienus put to death by y Soldiers	
4952	992	239	2	4			Maximus R:M: ob: 243
4953	993	240	3	5		Fabianus revolts in Africk but is defeated.	
4954	994	241	4	6	Gregory Thaumaturgus		
4955	995	242	5	7		Gordian makes an Expedition agt the Persians.	Sapor I King of Persia ob: 273
4956	996	243	6	8			Philip R:M: first Emp: ob: 249
4957	997	244	1 Philip I of Arabia	9		Gordian is put to Death by Philip in March	Severianus Gen: of Mysia
4958	998	245	2	10		Philip makes Peace w: Sapor & returns to Rome.	
4959	999	246	3	11			Philip Jun: R:M: ob: 249
1960	1000	247	4	12	Herodian y Hist:		Priscus Gen: of Syria ob: 249
4961	1001	248	5	13			
4962	1002	249	1 Decius	14		The two Philips are killed by Valerian at Verona & the	
1963	1003	250	2	Vac: for 246		The VIIth Persecution agt the Christians by Decius	Decius R:M: Emp: ob:

Julian Period.	Years of Christ.	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
4964	251	1 Gallus Hostilius Volusianus 2	1 Cornelius	S.t Cyprian ob.: 258		
4965	252	2	2		A great Pestilence over the Roman Empire	
4966	253	3	1 Lucius			
4967	254	Æmilianus 3.m Valerianus 1	2	Plotinus ob.: 270. æt.: 66		
4968	255	2 & Gallienus 2	1 Stephen			
4969	256	3 3	2			
4970	257	4 4	1 Sixtus II		The VII.th Persecution against the Christians	Balista R. M.r
4971	258	5 5	2		The Empire is harrassed successively by thirty Tyrants	Cyriades 1.st of 30.s Tyrants ob. 259
4972	259	6 6	1 Dionysius			
4973	260	7 Gallienus alone 7	2		Valerianus is taken Prisr by Sapor K.g of Per.a & flead alive	Hyphumius Tyr.t of Gaul for 7 y. (ob. 267)
4974	261	8	3	Longinus ob: 273		Regillianus Tyr.t of Pan.a ob.: 262
4975	262	9	4	Paulus Samosatenus Bishop of Antioch dep.d in 270		Saturninus Tyr.t of Egypt ob.: 262
4976	263	10	5			Odenatus K.g of Palmyra ob.: 267
4977	264	11	6		Odenatus K.g of Palmyra governs y East.n Empire for y.t	
4978	265	12	7			Aureolus Tyr.t ob.: 268
4979	266	13	8			Claudius Rom.n Gen.l
4980	267	14	9		The Scythians & Goths defeated by Claudius & Athenæus	Athenæus Rom.n Gen.l
4981	268	1 Claudius II	10		Gallienus is killd at Milan 21 of Feb.y & succeeded by Claudius who takes Possession of Egypt	
4982	269	2	11		Claudius gains a great Victory over y Goths in ob.: 300,000 slain	Quintillus R. M.r ob.: 270
4983	270	1 Aurelian	12			
4984	271	2	1 Felix			
4985	272	3	2		The IX.th Persecution against the Christians	
4986	273	4	3		Zenobia Queen of Palmyra defeated by Aurelian at Bithynia	Victorinus Tyr.t in Gaul
4987	274	5	4		Aurelian gives up Dacia to the Barbarians	Maximus
4988	275	Tacitus 6.th	1 Eutychianus		Aurelian is killd near Byzantium Jan.y 9.th	Hermiadas K.g of Persia
4989	276	Florianus 2.m 1 Probus	2	Porphyry ob.: circ.: 304 æt.: 71	Tacitus dies at Tarsus April 13.th	
4990	277	2	3		Probus makes an Expedition into Gaul	
4991	278	3	4			
4992	279	4	5			
4993	280	5	6		Probus goes into Gaul & defeats y Persians	
4994	281	6	7			
4995	282	1 M.r Aurelius Carus	8		Probus is put to Death at Sirmium Nov.r 2.d	
4996	283	2 Carinus & Numerianus	9 Caius			Urbius Apius R. M.r ob.: 283
4997	284	1 Diocletian	2		The Æra of Diocletian begins Aug.t 29.th according to y Jews	
4998	285	2	3	Arnobius		
4999	286	3 Maximianus 1	4		The Empire is attackd by North.n Nations & overpowers	Carausius Tyr.t of Brit.n ob.: 293
5000	287	4 2	5			Achilleus Tyr.t of Egypt ob.: 296
5001	288	5 3	6			
5002	289	6 4	7	Gregory Lawgiver		
5003	290	7 5	8	Hermogenes	The Gregorian & Hermogenian Codices published	
5004	291	8 6	9	Æl.us Spartianus & Hist.r	The two Emp.rs & two Cæsars march to defend y Quarters of the Empire	Hermenerius & Const.e Chlorus Cæsars
5005	292	9 7	10			
5006	293	10 8	11		Carausius is killd by Allectus after 7 Years Usurp.n of Brit.n	Allectus Tyr.t of Brit.n ob.: 296
5007	294	11 9	12			
5008	295	12 10	13			Narses K.g of Persia ob.: 301
5009	296	13 11	1 Marcellinus		Britain recovered to y Emper.r after a 10 Years Usurpation	Eudepindotus R. M.r
5010	297	14 12	2			
5011	298	15 13	3			
5012	299	16 14	4			
5013	300	17 15	5			

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
5014	301	18 Diocletian Maximian 16	6 Marcellinus	Jul.s Capitolinus		Hormisdas II.K. of Persia ob.309
5015	302	19 ——— 17	7	Hierocles		
5016	303	20 ——— 18	8	Flavius Vopiscus	The X.th Persecution ag.st Christ.ns begins at Nicomedia Feb.y 23 (Lact.)	
5017	304	Constantius Chlorus Gal. Max.n	Marcellus		Diocletian & Maximianus resign Empire & live retired	
5018	305	2 ——— imianus 2	2 ———	Sybellius Pollio	———	Severus Cæsar ob.307
5019	306	Constantin Maxentius 3	3		Constantius dies July 25.th	
5020	307	2 the Great 2 4	4	Aelius Lampridius		
5021	308	3 Licinius 1 3 5	5		There were 6 Emperors reigning at this time	
5022	309	4 ——— 2 4 6	1 Eusebius			Sapor II. King of Persia ob.380
5023	310	5 ——— 3 5 ——— 7	2			
5024	311	6 ——— 4 6 ——— 8	31 Melchiades	Lactantius		Valens Cæsar ob.378
5025	312	7 ——— 5 7	2		Maxentius defeated & killed in Battle at Rome by Con.e Augt.s 31.st The Indictions begin	
5026	313	8 ——— 6	3		The X.th Persecution ends June 13.th by an Edict of Constantine & Licinius	
5027	314	9 ——— 7	1 Silvester			
5028	315	10 ——— 8	2			
5029	316	11 ——— 9	3			
5030	317	12 ——— 10	4			Crispus Cæsar ob.326
5031	318	13 ——— 11	5			
5032	319	14 ——— 12	6		Constantin begins to favour the Christians.	
5033	320	15 ——— 13	7			
5034	321	16 ——— 14	8			
5035	322	17 ——— 15	9			
5036	323	18 ——— 16	10		Constantin gives full Liberty to the Christian Religion	
5037	324	19 ——— 17	11 ———		Licinius defeated at Adrianople July 3.d & at Chalcedon Sept.r 18 & executed at Thessalonica	
5038	325	20 ———	12 ———	Arius & Alex.r ob.336	The I.st General Council of Nice began June 19.th & ended Aug.t 25.th	
5039	326	21 ———	13 ———	Jul.s Firmicus Maternus	Crispus being falsely accused is put to Death by Constantine	Ambulianus R.M. ob.337
5040	327	22 ———	14			
5041	328	23 ———	15 ———		The Seat of the Empire remov.d fr.m Rome to Constantinople	
5042	329	24 ———	16 ———			
5043	330	25 ———	17 ———		Constantinople solemnly dedicated by Constantine Augt.s	
5044	331	26 ———	18	S.t Athanasius ob.371	The Emperor orders all the Heathen Temples to be shut	
5045	332	27 ———	19 ———			
5046	333	28 ———	20 ———			
5047	334	29 ———	21		300000 Sarmatians flave revolt fr.m their Masters & are defeated	Dalmatius Cæsar ob.337
5048	335	30 ———	22 ———			Constantia Wife to Licinius Daughter
5049	336	31 ———	Marcus Julius			Gregory R.M. ob.340
5050	337	Constantin Constans Constantius	2 I		Constantin the Great dies on Whitsunday May 22.d	
5051	338	2 junr.s 2 2	3			
5052	339	3 3 3	4			
5053	340	4 4 4	5		Constantin junr.s defeated & killed by Constans at Aquileia	Hermogenianus R.M. ob.340
5054	341	5 ——— 5	6	S.t Hilary ob.367 æt.80		Philagrius Pref.s of Egypt
5055	342	6 ——— 6	7 ———	Iamblichus ob.c.363		
5056	343	7 ——— 7	8 ———		A Persecution of the Christians in Persia by Sapor	
5057	344	8 ——— 8	9			
5058	345	9 ——— 9	10			Gallus Basil.s Pref.s in Gaul
5059	346	10 ——— 10	11			
5060	347	11 ——— 11	12			
5061	348	12 ——— 12	13			
5062	349	13 ——— 13	14			Sirmium Siliquaria ob.c.357
5063	350	14 ——— 14	15		Constans killed in Spain by Magnentius Usurper	Magnentius Usurper ob.353

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Roman Emperors	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
5064	351	15 Constantius alone	16 Julius			Gallus R: M: ob: 354
5065	352	16	17 Liberius			
5066	353	17	2	Ælius Donatus & Gram.		
5067	354	18	3		Gallus is put to Death by Constantius.	Maximinus R: M:
5068	355	19	4			Julian & Cæsar aff.d by Emp.r
5069	356	20	5	Eutropius & Hist: & Sophist.		Lyrianus Gen.l in Gal.
5070	357	21	6		Julian defeats & brings Prisoners Chnodomarius	Chnodomarius a prisoner
5071	358	22	7	Libanius & Sophist.	the Carthaginian cities in Greece & Asia	
5072	359	23	8	Ammianus Marcellinus		
5073	360	24	9	ob: ab.t 380	Constantius & Julian quarrel & prepare for War	
5074	361	25 1 Julian	10	S.t Nazianzen ob: 389	Constantius dies at Tarsus Nov.r 3.d an. 45.	Sallust R: M:
5075	362	2 2.d the Apostate	11	Themistius & Sophist. ob: 390		
5076	363	1 Jovian	12	Aurelius Victor	Julian endeavours in vain to rebuild & Temple of	
5077	364	Eastern 1 Valens	Western 1 Valentinian	13	The Roman Empire divided into Eastern & Western.	
5078	365	2	2	14		Procopius & Syr.a ob: 366
5079	366	3	3	15		Modestus Præt.r M.r
5080	367	4	4 Gratian 1	1 S.t Damasus		
5081	368	5	5 2	2		
5082	369	6	6 3	3		
5083	370	7	7 4	4 S.t Basil ob: 379. ætat 51		Auxonius Probus West.n M:
5084	371	8	8 5	5		Severus Num.n Gen.l
5085	372	9	9 6	6 Themistius		Para K.g of Armenia ob: 373
5086	373	10	10 7	7	Firmus Tyr. out of Africa is defeated & hanged by	Theodosius an Roman Gen.l ob: 376
5087	374	11	11 8	8 S.t Ambrose made Bish.p		
5088	375	12	12 Valens 9	9 of Milan ob: 397		Fritigernus Athanaric } Gothick Princes ob: 382.
5089	376	13	13 sole 11	10	The Goths being expelled by the Huns are allowed to	
5090	377	14	3	11		
5091	378	15	4	12		
5092	379	1 Theodosius	5	13	Alaricus S.t ob: 3..	The Lombards first leave Scandinavia & desert it 384
5093	380	2 a.d of Gratian	6	14		Athanaricus K.g of Persia ob:
5094	381	3	7	15	Maximus & Nect.r	The 1.st General Council of Constantinople by which Maximus Bp.p Constant.l of Illyric
5095	382	4	8	16		Andragathius ob: 388
5096	383	5	9	17	Pappus & Hieronymus Hist.	The Emp.r Gratian is deserted & killed by Andragathius. Maximus & Victor ob: 388
5097	384	6	10	18		Isdiger III K.g of Persia ob: 389
5098	385	7	11	1 Siricius	Theon jun.r of Alexand.a	Hypatius Præt.r M.r ob: 388
5099	386	8	12	2	& Mathem.n	Hymnerius Gen.l of Rome
5100	387	9	13	3	S.t Jerome ob: 420 æt: 73	
5101	388	10	14	4		The 1.st Maximus deposed & killed at Aquileia by Theodosius. Hesperius West.n M: ob: 390
5102	389	11	15	5		Varanes K.g of Persia ob:
5103	390	12	20	6		
5104	391	13	17	7		Isigonus of Syr.a ob: 394
5105	392	14	Eugenius	8 Prudentius		
5106	393	15	the Tyrant	9		
5107	394	16		10 S.t Augustine ob: 430 æt: 76	Theodosius defeats both Eugenius & Arbogastes	Eusignius West.n M: ob: 395
5108	395	1 Arcadius	1 Honorius	11	Theodosius is given the Empire to	Eutropius East.n M: ob: 399
5109	396	2	2	12 S.t Chrysostome ob: 407 æt: 53		Stilicho West.n M: ob: 408
5110	397	3	3	13 Claudian		Gildo Gov.r of Africk ob: 398
5111	398	4	4	1 Anastasius Heliodorus	Gildo defeated by his own Bro.r Mascezel who kills	Gainas Gen.l of the Goths revolts with the Goth
5112	399	5	5	2		Antiochus K.g of Persia ob:
5113	400	6	6	3		

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Emperors of the West	Kings of the Visi-Goths	Kings of the Suevi	Kings of the Vandalls	Kings of the Burgundians	Kings of the French	Kings of South Britain	Kings of Scotland	Bishops of Rome
5114	401	7 Arcadius	7 Honorius								4 Anastasius
5115	402	8	8								1 Innocent I
5116	403	9	9								2
5117	404	10	10							1 Fergus	3
5118	405	11	11	Visi-Goths						2	4
5119	406	12	12	Alarick						3	5
5120	407	13	13							4	6
5121	408	1 Theodosius	14		Suevi in Spain					5	7
5122	409	2 junr or II	15		1 Hermerick					6	8
5123	410	3	16		2	Vandalls in				7	9
5124	411	4	17	Athaulfus	3	Spain	Burgundians			8	10
5125	412	5	18		4	1 Gunderic	in Alsace			9	11
5126	413	6	19		5	2	1 Gundicar			10	12
5127	414	7	20	King. of Toulouse	6	3	2			11	13
5128	415	8	21	1 Wallia	7	4	3			12	14
5129	416	9	22	2	8	5	4			13	15
5130	417	10	23	3 w. part of Spain	9	6	5			14	1 Zosimus
5131	418	11	24	4	10	7	6	French on the		15	1 Boniface I
5132	419	12	25	1 Theodoric I	11	8	7	lower Rhine		16	2
5133	420	13	26	2	12	9	8	1 Pharamund		1 Eugenius	3
5134	421	14	27	3	13	10	9	2		2	4
5135	422	15	28	4	14	11	10	3		3	5
5136	423	16	29	5	15	12	11	4		4	1 Celestinus
5137	424	17	1 Valentinian III	6	16	13	12	5		5	2
5138	425	18	2	7	17	14	13	6	British Kings	6	3
5139	426	19	3	8	18	1 Genseric	14	7	then unite	7	4
5140	427	20	4	9	19	2 goes into Afr.	15	8	reside much	8	5
5141	428	21	5	10	20	3	16	1 Clodion	of many petty	9	6
5142	429	22	6	11	21	4	17	2 the Hairy	Tyrants for	10	7
5143	430	23	7	12	22	5	18	3	Years after the	11	8
5144	431	24	8	13	23	6	19	4	Romans leave	12	9
5145	432	25	9	14	24	7	20	5	Britain.	13	1 Sixtus III
5146	433	26	10	15	25	8	21	6		14	2
5147	434	27	11	16	26	9	22	7		15	3
5148	435	28	12	17	27	10	23	8		16	4
5149	436	29	13	18	28	11	24	9		17	5
5150	437	30	14	19	29	12	25	10		18	6
5151	438	31	15	20	1 Rechila	13	26	11		19	7
5152	439	32	16	21	2	14 King blunted	27	12		20	8
5153	440	33	17	22	3	15 Carthage	28	13		21	1 Leo the Gr.
5154	441	34	18	23	4	16	29	14		22	2 Saint
5155	442	35	19	24	5	17	30	15		23	3
6166	443	36	20	25	6	18	31	16		24	4
5137	444	37	21	26	7	19	32	17		25	5
5158	445	38	22	27	8	20	33	18	1 Martigny	26	6
6159	446	39	23	28	9	21	34	19	2	27	7
6160	447	40	24	29	10	22	35	20	3	28	8
6161	448	41	25	30	1 Rechiarius	23	36	21	4	29	9
6162	449	42	26	31	2	24	37	1 Hermeric	5	30	10
6163	450	1 Marcianus	27	32	3	25	38	2	6	31	11

Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors. &c
Sulpicius Severus Eccl. Hist. ob. 420		Radagaisus the Gothick Gen.l ob 405
Animus of Illyr.m Monk & Chron.r		
Macrobius ob. circ.r 415		
Pomerius of Illyr.m Monk & Chron.r		
John Stobæus	Athaulphus defeats Radagaisus & 200,000 Goths in the Mountains of Fæsulæ.	Heraclianus ob. 413
Pelagius of Britick ob. circ.r 430	The Vandalls Alans & Suevi spread into France & Spain by a Conquest of Gaul.	
Hypatia the Math.n wife of Paul.s of Alexa. ob. 415	Interregnum. King of Persia is appointed by the Mil.y of Arcadius Guardian to Theodosius	Constantin Tyrant of Gaul ob. 411
Servius the Commentator Virgil	Rome taken & plundered by Alaric King of the West-Goths August 24.th	Antiochus of Persian Inter.n Short Dict.r
Synesius B.p of Cyrene ob. 412		Synesii Philosophia Hist.r Rep.r ob. 452
S.t Cyrill Bishop of Alexa. ob. 444	The Vandalls begin their Kingdom in Spain.	Constantius West.n M.r ob. 420
	The Kingdom of the Burgundians begins in Alsace.	
	The West-Goths begin the Kingdom of Toulouse.	
Varius the Writer.		
	The Alans defeated & transported by the Goths w.th extinct.n of Kingd.m of Toulouse in Spain.	Castinus Rom.n Gen.l West.n Illyr.n 424
Socrates the Eccl.s Hist.n & the Scholastic	The Kingdom of the Franks begins upon the lower Rhine.	Graham Regent of Scotland
		Ursacius King of Scythia ob. 441
		Theodosius Gen.l of the Roman Army ob. 425
	The Western Empire usurpd by John sir.named the Notary assisted by Castinus upon the Death of Honorius	John sir.named the Notary ob. 425
		Empress Placidia West.n M.r ob. 449
	Theodosius endeavors to restore Learning at Constant.e by establishing Publick Schools &c.	
	The Romans leave Britain & never return.	
Socrates the Hist.r	The Romans recover Pannonia from the Huns after 50 Years Poss.n the Lands being plunderd & ravaged by them.	Bonifacius Rom.n Gen.l in Africk ob. 423
	The French defeated by Aëtius.	
		Ardaburius Rom.n Gen.l & Cons.r ob. 471
Nestorius of Heretick Mem.y Const.e	The 3.d General Council of Ephesus begun June 22. Continued till the end of July.	Aëtius M. Mil.s sir.named Defender of the Empire ob. 454
		Asper Rom.n Gen.l ob. 471
		Ricimer Roman Gen.l ob. 480
	The Theodosian Codex published Febr.y 15.th	Paulinus East.n Mech. 440
Theodoret B.p of Cyrus ob. circ. 460		Anatolius Roman Gen.l
		Bleda King of the Huns ob. 444
Sozomen of Eccl.s Hist.n ob. 450	Genseric takes Carthage & begins the Kingdom of the Vandals in Africk upon	
		Aëtius Roman Gen.l ob. 445
Olympiodorus of Eccl.s Hist.n		Constantin East.n M.r
	The Britons make grievous Complaint to Aëtius of Roman Aff.s Incursions of Scots & Picts.	Attila sir.named the Scourge of God King of the Huns ob. 453
	Attila with his Huns ravage all Europe.	Chrysaphius Roman Hist.r M. dies 450
	The Saxons first come into Britain being invited by Vortigern.	
	Theodosius II. dies July 29.th ob. 49.	

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Emperors of the West	Kings in Spain (Vis-goths)	Kings in Spain (Suevi)	Kings of the Vandalls in Africk	Kings of the Burgundians	Kings of the French	Kings of South Britain (Britons)	Kings of South Britain (Saxons)	Kings of Scotland
5164	451	2 Marcianus	28 Valentinian	1 Theodorick	Hiarbas	26 Genseric	1 Gundioc	4 Merovæus	7 Vortigern		32 Eugenius
5165	452	3	29	Theodoric	arius	27	2	5	8		1 Dongardus
5166	453	4	30	2	6	28	3	6	9	The Saxon Kingdom	2
5167	454	5	31	3	7	29	4	7	10	Vortimer of Kent	3
5168	455	6	Marinus Arvitus	4	8	30	5	8	11	2 Hengist	1
5169	456	7	Interregofrom	5	Maldras	31	6	1 Childeric	12	3	2 5
5170	457	1 Leo I.	1 Majorianus	6	2	32	7	2	13	4	1 Eugenius
5171	458	2 the Thracian	2	7	3	33	8	3	14	5	4 2
5172	459	3	3	8	4	34	9	4	15	6	5 3
5173	460	4	4	9	1 Frumarius	35	10	5	16	7	6 4
5174	461	5	1 Severus	10	2	36	11	6	17	8 7	5
5175	462	6	2	11	3	37	12	7	18	9 8	6
5176	463	7	3	12 Remismund		38	13	8	19	10 9	7
5177	464	8	4	13 The Kings		39	14	9	20	11 10	8
5178	465	9	Interregnum	14 of Spain are		40	15	10	21	12 Ambrosius 11	9
5179	466	10		Alaric unknown		41	16	11	22	13 2 12	10
5180	467	11	1 Anthemius	2 till 558		42	17	12	23	14 3 13	11
5181	468	12	2	3		43	18	13	24	15 4 14	12
5182	469	13	3	4		44	19	14	25	16 5 15	13
5183	470	14	4	5		45	20	15	26	17 6 16	14
5184	471	15	5	6		46	21	16	27	18 7 17	15
5185	472	16	Olybrius	7		47	22	17	28	19 8 18	16
5186	473	17	Glycerius	8		48	1 Gundebaud	18	29	20 9 19	17
5187	474	Leo jun.r Zeno	Nepos.	9		49	2 his Brothers	19	30	21 10 20	18
5188	475	2	Augustulus.	10		50	3 Chilperick	20	31	22 11 21	19
5189	476	3	Kings of Italy	11		1 Hunneric	4 Gondomar	21	32	12 22	20
5190	477	4	1 Odoacer King	12		2	5 Godegisil	22	33	13 23	21
5191	478	5	20 of the Heruli	13		3	6 two middle ob	23	34	14 24	22
5192	479	6	3	14		4	7 the last in 500	24	35	15 25	1 Ungus Ulus
5193	480	7	4	15		5	8	25	36	16 26	2
5194	481	8	5	16		6	9	1 Clovis	37	17 27	3
5195	482	9	6	17		7	10	2	38	18 28	4
5196	483	10	7	18		8	11	3	39	19 29	5
5197	484	11	8	1 Alaric II		1 Gundebaudor	12	4	40	20 30	6
5198	485	12	9	2		2 Gondemant	13	5	21	31	7
5199	486	13	10	3		3	14	6	22	32	8
5200	487	14	11	4		4	15	7	23	33	9
5201	488	15	12	5		5	16	8	24	Clovis 1	10
5202	489	16	13	6		6	17	9	25 Saxon Kingdom	2	11
5203	490	17	14	7		7	18	10	26 of Sussex	3	12
5204	491	Anastasius	15	8		8	19	11	27 Ella 1	4	13
5205	492	2 d. Silentiary	16	9		9	20	12	28	5	14
5206	493	3	1 Romulus King	10		10	21	13	29	6	15
5207	494	4	20 of the Ostrogoths	11		11	22	14	30	7	16
5208	495	5	3	12		1 Thrasamond	23	15	31	8	17
5209	496	6	4	13		2	24	16	32	9	18
5210	497	7	5	14		3	25	17	33	10	19
5211	498	8	6	15		4	26	18	34	11	20
5212	499	9	7	16		5	27	19	35	12	21
5213	500	10	8	17		6	28	20	36	13	22

	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors, &c.
12	Liberius	Eutyches	The 8th General Council of Chalcedon began Octo. 3d & ended Nov.r 1st 451 Attila defeated by the Romans in the Plains of Chalons.	
13	17 H. & of Great		The City of Venice takes its Rise about this time.	
14				
15				Empress Eudoxia ob. 472
16			Rome taken by Genseric 11th July. The Kingdom of Kent begins.	Franto West.n M.r
17		Prosper ob. 466	The Huns defeated by Theodoric in a great Battle on the River Erau on Friday the 13th of the Kalends of June	
18			Vortimer defeated by Hengist in the Battle of Crayford in Kent. Marcianus	Bourgorkings of the Alans ob. 464
19				Princeship of Persia ob. 382
20				Egidius of Rom.n Gen.l & Gov.r of Soissons
21				ob. 465
1	Hilary			Ricimer West.n M. ob. 472
2				Olybrius made E. M.r
3		Victorius of Aquitain	Victorius of Aquitain invents the Paschal Cycle of 532 Years.	Marcellinus West.n M. ob. 468
4				Leo East.n M.r after the Emp.r
5				Basiliscus bani.d in 468 ob. 476
6			Euric with his Goths defeated in Gaul by Sedicius.	Sedicius Rom.n Gen.l in Gaul
7	Simplicius			
8				Ayar East.n Patricius ob. 471
9		Silvius Apollinaris ob. 482 aet. 52		
10				
11				
12				
13		Gennadius ob. 492		
14			Leo I.us dies in Jan.y & Leo Mor.jan.s being an Infant dies in Nov.r	Orestes West.n M.r ob. 476
15		Celestine of Cyzicum	Hengist conducted by many more Saxons Britain subdues. Ennodius the 8th Bishop writes but recovers	Brachilas of Goth.k Gen.l ob. 477
16			The Western Empire finishes 325 Years after the Battle of Thermodon. by the Defeat of Attila the Kingdom of Italy begins	Prince Arthur made Patricius builds
17				Bresilia after Brit.sh Monarchs ob. 512 aet. 92
18				Singeric of Roman Gent or Governor
19		Felix of Libya Fulgentius ob. 486		of Soissons killed by Clovis in 485
20			Great Part of Constantinople thrown down by an Earthquake & lasted 40 Days	Illus East.n M. ob. 488
21				Leontius Syrian of East ob. 488
22				Usurpation of Persia ob. 486
23				Basilius Pref.s Pref.t at Rome
24	St Felix II			
25			The battle of Soissons gained by Clovis & Singrius of Rom.n Gen.l in Gaul.	
26				Usurpation of Persia deposed in 497
27			Osmund Victory gained by Britons under Ambrosius & Prince Arthur over the Saxons.	
28				Longinus East.n M. ob. 498
29				
30			Thunder in this Year stops the burning Mount on Winter entering Italy & destroys Cities at the Flavius Anastasius Emperor of the East remits the Aurum Coronarium	
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Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Kings of the Vandals in Africk	Kings of the Ostro Goths in Italy	Kings of the Visi Goths in Spain	Kings of the Burgundians	Kings of the French in Gaul	Kings in South Britain: Britons	Sussex	Kent
5214	501	11 Anastasius	7 Thrasa-	9 Theoderic	18 Alaric	29 Gondebaud	21 Clovis	37 Ambrosius	10 Ella	Esca 13
5215	502	12	8 -mond	10	19	30	22	38	11	14
5216	503	13	9	11	20	31	23	39	12	15
5217	504	14	10	12	21	32	24	40	13	16
5218	505	15	11	13	22	33	25	41	14	17
5219	506	16	12	14	23	34	26	42	15	18
5220	507	17	13	15	1 Gesalric	35	27	43	16	19
5221	508	18	14	16	2	36	28	1 Prince Arthur	17	20
5222	509	19	15	17	3	1 Sigismond	29 Kingdoms of-	2	18	21
5223	510	20	16	18	4	2	3 Paris Metz Soilsons Orleans	3	19	22
5224	511	21	17	19	1 Amalaric	3	1 Childb 1 Thier 1 Clotai 1 Clodo-	4	20	Oslac 23
5225	512	22	18	20	2 Gesalric & Amalaric	1	2 bert 2 2 2 mir	5	21	1
5226	513	23	19	21	3 of Theodoric	5	3 3 3 3	6	22	2
5227	514	24	20	22	4	6	1 4 4 4	7	1 Ossa	3
5228	515	25	21	23	5	7	5 5 5 5	8	2	4
5229	516	26	22	24	6	8	6 6 6 6	9	3	5
5230	517	27	23	25	7	9	7 7 7 7	10	4	6
5231	518	1 Justin I.	24	26	8	10	8 8 8 8	11 Wesex	5	7
5232	519	2 of Illyricum	25	27	9	11	9 9 9 9	12 Cerdic 1	6	8
5233	520	3	26	28	10	12	10 10 10 10	13 2	7	9
5234	521	4	27	29	11	13	11 11 11 11	14 3	8	10
5235	522	5	1 Hilderic	30	12	14	12 12 12 12	15 4	9	11
5236	523	6	2	31	13	15	13 13 13 13	16 5	10	12
5237	524	7	3	32	14	1 Sigismond	14 14 14 14	17 6	11	13
5238	525	8	4	33	15	2	15 15 15	18 7	12	14
5239	526	9	5	1 Athalaric	16 Amalaric	3	16 16 16	19 8	13	Elsex 15
5240	527	1 Justinian I.	6	2	17 alone	1	17 17 17	20 9	14	1 Erkenwin 16
5241	528	2	7	3	18	5	18 18 18	21 10	15	2 17
5242	529	3	8	4	19	6	19 19 19	22 11	16	3 18
5243	530	4	1 Gilimer	5	20	7	20 20 20	23 12	17	1 19
5244	531	5	2	6	1 Theudis	8	21 21 21	24 13	18	5 20
5245	532	6	3	7	2	9	22 22 22	25 14	19	6 21
5246	533	7	4	8	3	23	23 23	26 15	20	7 22
5247	534	8	5 usurp by	1 Theudatus	4	24	1 Theodebert 24	27 Ethric 1	21	8 Hermenric 1
5248	535	9 Belisarius Gen.	2	5	25	2	25	28 2	22	9 2
5249	536	10 to Justinian	1 Vitiges	6	26	3	26	29 3	23	10 3
5250	537	11	2	7	27	1	27	30 4	24	11 4
5251	538	12	3	8	28	5	28	31 5	25	12 5
5252	539	13	4	9	29	6	29	32 6	26	13 6
5253	540	14	1 Ricaredebald	10	30	7	30	33 7	27	14 7
5254	541	15	Ataric 17m Child	11	31	8	31	34 8	28	15 8
5255	542	16	2	12	32	9	32	35 9	29	16 9
5256	543	17	3	13	33	10	33	10	30	17 10
5257	544	18	1	14	34	11	34	11	31	18 11
5258	545	19	5	15	35	12	35	Northum 12	32	19 12
5259	546	20	6	16	36	13	36	berland 13	33	20 13
5260	547	21	7	17	37	14	37	1 Ida 14	34	21 14
5261	548	22	8	1 Theudegisillus	38	without child	38	2 15	35	22 15
5262	549	23	9	1 Agila	39	2	39	3 16	36	23 16
5263	550	24	10	2	40	3	40	1 17	37	24 17

Kings of Scotland	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
1 Gunn	4 Symmachus	Merlin Counsellor to Gundebaus	Gundebaud publishes his Laws of ye Burgundians called La Loy Gomb.	Cabades K. of Persia restored ob: 532
2	5			Iumdo E. M.
3	6		Anastasius Army cutt to pieces by Cabades.	
4	7			Celer East. M. Genal. of Pers.
5	8		Celer defeats Cabades & puts an End to ye Persian War.	
6	9	Union Chan. to Alaric	Union Chancellor of Alaric reforms ye Theodosian Codex, and	Sabinianus Rom. Gen.
7	10		The Battle of Vouille near Poitiers wherein Alaric is defeated & killed by Clovis	
8	11			Hilda of Goths Gen.
9	12	Alcimus Avitus ob: 523		
10	13		Paris is made the Capital of the French Dominions.	
11	14	Proclus of Platonic Phil.	Prince Arthur defeats ye Saxons in ye famous Battle of Badon hill or Bath	
12	15			Vitalianus Goth. Gen. ob: 520.
13	16	Boetius the Phil. ob: 524		Hormisdas Pope of Rome ob: 526
14	1 Hormisdas	Cassiodorus Secr. to Theoderic	Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus who Fleet is burnt by ye Speculum of Brass by Proclus	
15	2	ob: 562 aet. c. 100		
16	3	Dionysius of Monk & of little	The computing of Time by ye Christian Æra is introduced by Dionysius.	
17	4	ob: 540		Pufsenus East. M.
18	5			
19	6		Prince Arthur defeated at Charford by Cerdic who begins ye Kingdom of Wessex.	
20	7			
21	8	Hesychius of Miletus		
22	9		Miramumolin King of Granada defeated & killed by ye Moors.	
23	1 John I			
24	2		The Battle of Vouille in wh Clodomir K. of Orleans is killed by Gundemar	
25	3	Priscian of Cæsarea		Ephesus Pope of ye East ob: 560
26	1 Felix III			Boniface Victor Goth. Regent ob: 531
27	2		Erkenwin founds ye E. Saxon Kingdom of Essex.	
28	3			Johannes Cappadocius Patr. M.
29	1	Arbinianus ye famous Lawyer	The Codex of Justinian is published April 16th The Persian War	dies in 542 & recalled 548
30	2 Boniface II			
31	2			
32	1 John II		Kingdom of Burgundy conquered by Childebert & Clotaire. - An Invasion	Narses A. of Great K. of Persia ob: 568
33	2		The Digest of Justinian is published Dec. 30th	
34	3	Procopius of Cæsarea	Kingdom of ye Vandalls ended by Belisarius & Carthage taken	Emperor Theodora ob: 548
Aidanus	1 Agapetus	to Belisarius		
III	1 Silverius		Rome taken by Belisarius Dec. 9th	Belisarius dies in 565 & ob: 565
3	2	Count Marcellinus of Illyr.		Manfred British Usurper ob: 542
4	3			Athanasius Patr. Alex. ob: 540
5	4		Theodebert K. of Metz enters Italy & takes ye Kingdom both of ye Romans	
6	1 Vigilius		Vitiges taken Prisoner by Belisarius in Ravenna.	
7	2	Governor of Goths Hist. ob: 552	Maximus & Basilius bring ye Last at Rome. Prince Arthur and	
8	3		A great Plague in Rome from Æthiopia. Belisarius returns to Italy & Europe.	
9	4			
10	5	Paul or The Silentiary		
11	6			Narses ye Eunuch & Rome spoiled
12	7	Simplicius of Peripatetic Phil.	Rome taken by Totila & pillaged in a barbarous manner.	
13	8		The founds ye W. Saxon Kingdom of Northumberland.	
14	9			
15	10			
16	11			

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Kings of the Ostro-Goths in Italy	Kings in Spain: Visigoths	Kings in Spain: Suevi	Kings in France: Paris	Kings in France: Metz	Kings in France: Soissons	Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in South Brit.: Northumberland	Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in South Brit.: Wessex	Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in South Brit.: Sussex	Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in South Brit.: Essex	Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in South Brit.: Kent
5264	551	25. Justinian	11 Totila	3 Agila		41 Childe-	4 Theode-	41 Clotaire	5 Ida	18 Kenrick	Ceaulin 38	25 Sebanninus	
5265	552	26	12	4		42 -bert	5 -bald	42	6	19	39	26 Hermenric	
5266	553	27	Tota 7 m	5		43	6	43	7	20	40	27	20
5267	554	28	Vacca is Governor for	1 Athanagildus		44	7	44	8	21	41	28	21
5268	555	29	15 Years	2		45	8	45	9	22	42	29	22
5269	556	30		3		46	46		10	23	43	30	23
5270	557	31		4		47	47		11 Bernicia / Deira	24	44	31	24
5271	558	32		5 Theudemirus	1	48	48		12	25	45	32	25
5272	559	33		6	2	49 Clotaire sole King of France			Aldda / Ulla 1	26	46	33	26
5273	560	34		7	3	50			2 2	1 Ceaulin	47	34	27
5274	561	35		8	4	51 Charibert / Chilperic / Sigebert / Sigebert / Chilperic			3 3	2	48	35	28
5275	562	36		9	5	Gontran / Caribert / Sigebert / Chilperic			4 4	3	49	36	29
5276	563	37		10	6	2 Gontran	2	2	5 5	4	50	37	30
5277	564	38		11	7	3 3	3	3	6 6	5	51	38	31
5278	565	1 Justin II		12	8	4 1	4	4	7 7	6	52	39	32
5279	566	2	Kings of the Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	9	5 5	5	5	1 Glappa 8	7	53	40	33
5280	567	3	1 Liuba		10	6	6	6	2 9	8	54	41	34
5281	568	4	1 Alboinus		11	9	7	7	3 10	9	55	42 Ethelbert /	
5282	569	5	2	1 Longinus	3 Mirra 1	10	8	8	4 11	10	56	43	2
5283	570	6	3	2	4	11	9	9	5 12	11	57	44	3
5284	571	7	4	3	5	12	10	10	6 13	12	58	45	4
5285	572	8	1 Cleophis	4	1 Leovigildus	4	13	11	11	1 Ebrulph 14	13	59	46 5
5286	573	9	2	5	2	5	14	12	12	2 15	14	60	47 6
5287	574	10	Anarchy many	6	3	6	15	13	13	3 16	15	61	48 7
5288	575	11	of 12 Years in	7	4	7	16	14	14	4 17	16	62	East Anglia 49 8
5289	576	12	they are ever	8	5	8	17	1 Childe	15	5 18	17	63	2 50 9
5290	577	13	by their Dukes	9	6	9	18	2 bert	16	6 19	18	64	3 51 10
5291	578	1 Tiberius II		10	7	10	19	3	17	7 20	19	65	Tibba 1 52 11
5292	579	2		11	8	11	20	4	18	1 Theodoric 21	20	66	2 53 12
5293	580	3		12	9	12	21	5	19	2 22	21	67	3 54 13
5294	581	4		13	10 Theudis 1		22	6	20	3 23	22	68	Mercia 1 55 14
5295	582	1 Mauricius 5.^d		14	11 2		23	7	21	4 24	23	69	1 Wibba 2 56 15
5296	583	2 Epiphanius		15	12 Undeca 1		24	8	22	5 25	24	70	2 6 57 16
5297	584	3	Their Kings	1 Amalaricus	2 The Suevi conq.^d		25	9	1 Ceolwin	6 26	25	71	3 7 58 17
5298	585	4	are entirely in	2	1 by the Goths		26	10	2 11	7 27	26	72	4 8 59 18
5299	586	5	1 Authuris	3	1 Reccredus		27	11	3	1 Athalaric 28	27	73	5 9 60 19
5300	587	6	2	1 Romanus	2		28	12	1	2 29	28	74	6 10 1 Merlin 20
5301	588	7	3	2	3		29	13	2	3 30	29	75	7 11 2 21
5302	589	8	4	3	4		30	14	3	4	30	76	8 12 3 22
5303	590	9	1 Agilulfus	4	5		31	15	4	5	31	Hamburgh	9 13 4 23
5304	591	10	2	5	6		32	16	5	6	32 Ingilar	10 14	5 24
5305	592	11	3	6	7		33	17	6	7	1 Cedric	11 15	6 25
5306	593	12	4	7	8		34	18	7	1 Athelfrid	2	12 16	7 26
5307	594	13	5	8	9		19		8	2	3	Sweesumus 17	8 27
5308	595	14	6	9	10		20		9	3	4	1 Sibba 18	9 28
5309	596	15	7	10	11		1 Clovis II	1 Theode-	10	4	5	2 19	10 29
5310	597	16	8	11	12		2	-bert II	11	5	6	3 20	11 30
5311	598	17	9	1 Gallinianus	13		3	3	12	6	1 Ceolulph	4 21	1 Sebert 31
5312	599	18	10	2	14		4	4	13	7	2	5 Tatwinus	2 32
5313	600	19	11	3	15		5	5	14	8	3	6 2	3 33

Kings of Scotland	Bishops of Rome	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
17 Eugenius II	12 Vigilius		The Manufacture of Silk introduced into Europe from India by some Monks	
18	13			
19	14		The Vth General Council or IInd of Constantinople began May 4th Three Days Tapers illuminated & Candles burnt all over Italy	
20	15		Totila defeated & killed at Taginæ by Narses in Feb^ry who thus finished the	
21	1 Pelagius I			
22	2	Gildas & his Epistle		Chronicon de Melrose &c.
23	3			
1 Eugenius II	4		A terrible Plague all over Europe, Asia & Africa 50 Months 9 Years	
2	1 John III			
3	2 Catelin		Chronicon relating to this & the Ten Years Interval defended & burnt about	
4	3		the Conspiracy of Catiline Hor. 3^d Od. 8. Catiline mentioned by the	
5	4			
6	5			
7	6			
8	7	Agathias of Ilister	Justinian dies Hor. 13th Od. 8.	
9	8			
10	9			Queen Frodeberte & her Life & Chilperic &c.
11	10		The Lombards invited by Narses enter Italy & found a	
1 Kimbath	11		Kingdom. Gaudiberand le Barre made by Emp^r Emperor of Lombardy.	
1 Aidan	12			
2	13			Theodoric & Queen Brunehaut & her
3		Gregory of Tours & his History of French History &c. 593		Sister Queen Ingoberge
4	1 Benedict I			
5	2			
6	3		Ulfi joined by VI Saxon Kings of East Anglia. The Lombards defeated	Married Genl to Gentran K^g of
7	4		Saxons & great is defeated by the Emperor Justins Army under	Austrasia the Sons & Queen
8	1 Pelagius II			Brother Genl Chilperic
9	2		Justin II dies Oct. 5th	
10	3			
11	4		Saxons & great is again defeated & dies of Grief.	Hermenigild K^g of Seville &c.
12	5		Latin ceased to be spoke about this time in Italy.	
13	6		Under Juncta & Kingdom of Murcia being 7 Saxon Kingdoms	
14	7		The Saxons in Spain conquered by Gothic Goths & Kingdom.	
15	8			Lunden Exeter & Westminster
16	9			
17	10			London Genl to Gentran
18	11			
19	12			
20	13		Philippicus gains a compleat Victory over the Persians.	Philippicus Rom^n Genl defeats the
21	1 Gregory I			
22	2 the Great			Saxons K^g of Persia &c. 597
23	3		Gaudin defeated & dethroned in East of Wales by the	Augustin Lombard Genl
24	4		Saxons being dethroned is retired by Maurice.	
25	5	Empire of Gaul Historic		Rome Rom^n Genl & Land K^g
26	6			
27	7			
28	8	Augustin & Monk &c. 603	Augustin the Monk comes into England with 40 Monks.	
29	9			
30	10			
31	11			

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Kings of the Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of the Goths in Spain	Kings of France: Burgundy	Austrasia	Soissons	Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain: Northumber land	Wessex	Sussex	Mercia	East Anglia	Essex	Kent
5314	601	20 Mauricius 1 Ilyrippadorum	12 Agilulfus	4 Callinicus	1 Liuva II	6 Thierri II	6 Theodebert II	18 Clotaire II	9 Athelfrid	4 Ceolulph	7 Wibbi Re-	3 Ethelbert Ethel-	31
5315	602	1 Phocas	13	5	2	7	7	19 II	10	5	8 -dwald	4	5	bert	35
5316	603	2	14	6 Smaragdus	1 Witteric	8	8	20	11	6	9	5	6	36
5317	604	3	15	2 reat. d	2	9	9	21	12	7	10	6	7	37
5318	605	4	16	3	3	10	10	22	13	8	11	7	8	38
5319	606	5	17	4	4	11	11	23	14	9	12	8	9	39
5320	607	6	18	5	5	12	12	24	15	10	13	9	10	40
5321	608	7	19	6	6	13	13	25	16	11	14	10	11	41
5322	609	8	20	7	7	14	14	26	17	12	15	11	12	42
5323	610	1 Heraclius	21	1 Joannes	1 Gondemar	15	15	27	18	13	16	12	13	43
5324	611	2	22	2 Reuigius	2	16	16	28	19	1 Cinigisil	17	13	14	44
5325	612	3	23	3	1 Sisebut	17	17	29	20	2 Quichelm	18	14	15	45
5326	613	4	24	4	2	18		30	21	3 2	19	15	16	46
5327	614	5	25	5	3	31 Clotaire II alone			22	4 3	20	16	17	47
5328	615	6	26	1 Exarchus	1	32			23	5 1	1 Interreg.m	17	18	48
5329	616	7	1 Adeloaldus	2	2	33			24	6 5	1 Centwin	18	1 Sigeberct Ethel-	1
5330	617	8	2 with	3	3	34			1 Edwin	7 6	2	19	2 Sexuard 8	2
5331	618	9	3 his Mother	4	4	35			2	8 7	3	20	3 Sigebert	3
5332	619	10	4 Theodelinda	1 Isaac	5	36			3	9 8	4	21	1	4
5333	620	11	5	2	6	37			4	10 9	5	22	2	5
5334	621	12	6	3	7 Sisenandus II Su	38			5	11 10	6	23	3	6
5335	622	13	7	4	2 intilla	39			6	12 11	7	24	4	7
5336	623	14	8	5	3	40			7	13 12	8	25	1 Sigebert 8	
5337	624	15	9	6	4	41			8	14 13	9 Oswald	1	2 of Gille	9
5338	625	16	10	7	5	42			9	15 14	1 Penda	2	3	10
5339	626	17	1 Arioaldus	8	6	43			10	16 15	2	3	1	11
5340	627	18	2	9	7	41	Part of Aquitain		11	17 16	3	4	5	12
5341	628	19	3	10	8	Sigebert	1 Charibert		12	18 17	4	5	6	13
5342	629	20	4	11	9	2	2		13	19 18	5	6	7	14
5343	630	21	5	12	10	3	3		14	20 19	6	7	8	15
5344	631	22	6	13	1 Sisenand	1 Sigebert alone			15	21 20	7	8	9	16
5345	632	23	1 Ariovald	1	2	5			16	22 21	8	9	10	17
5346	633	24	2	2	3	6			Ouick Ulfrid	23 22	9 Interregnum		11	18
5347	634	25	1 Omar	3	4	7			1 Oswald	24 23	10 yrs Vacancy		12	19
5348	635	26	2	4	5	8			2	25 24	11		13	20
5349	636	27	3	5	6 Chintilla II	9 Kings of			3	26 Cinigisil	12 Sigebert 1		14	21
5350	637	28	4	6	7	10 Austrasia	Burg.y & Neustria		4	27 alone	13	2	15	22
53.51	638	29	5	1 Rothanis	8	1 Sigebert II	1 Clovis II		5	28	14	3	16	23
5352	639	30	6	2	9	2	2		6	29	15	4	17	24
5353	640	31	7	3	1 Tulga	3	3		7	30	16	5	18 Cenwalch	1
5354	641	Constantin III Contn. Heraclo	8	1	23	2	1	4	8 Jemica	31	17	6	19	2
5355	642	1 Constans II	9	5	24	1 Chindaswint	5	5	9 Ulric Daira	32	18	7	20	3
5356	643	2	10	6	1 Theodorus	2	6	6	1 Ulric	1 Cenwalch	19	8	21	4
5357	644	3	1 Otman	7	2 Callipas	3	7	7	2 Aurin	2	20 Quichelm	1	22	5
5358	645	4	2	8	3	4	8	8	3 2	3	21	ma.2	23	6
5359	646	5	3	9	4	5	9	9	4 3	4	22	3	24	7
5360	647	6	4	10	5	6	10	10	5 4	5	23	4	25	8
5361	648	7	5	11	6	7	11	11	6 5	6 Ceddwalch	24	5	26	9
5362	649	8	6	12	7	Richimund	12	12	7 6	7 2	25	6	27	10
5363	650	9	7	13	1 Chyndasuint	2	13	13	8 7	8 3	26	7	28	11

Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
32 Aidan	12 Gregory 1st			
33	13 the Great		Mauricius is put to Death by Phocas on Friday Nov.r 23.d	Mauricius Rom.n Gen.l ob. 605
34	14			
1 Kenneth	Sabinianus 59.no	Isaac Presbyter Alex.a ob. 635.		
1 Eugenius	Vacancy		Isaac defeats the Roman Army.	
2 II	Boniface III 66.to			Heraclius Rom.n Gen.l Emp.r ob.
3	1 Boniface IV		Here begins the Power of the Popes by the Conversion of Phocas.	
1	2			
5	3	Isidorus Hispalensis ob. 636		
6	4		Phocas is put to Death by Heraclius on Monday Oct.r 5.th	
7	5			
8	6	Theophylactus Simocatta of Byz.m		
9	7		of the Empires be united. The French Mayors du Palais first introduced by Clotaire II regents	Martin 625 Arnoul Mayre du Palais burns
10	1 Deusdedit		The Persians take Jerusalem kill 90000 carry off the Cross of Christ.	
11	2		The Persians overrun Africk & take Alexandria.	
12	3			
13	Boniface V	John of Ant.ch Philoponus the Gram.n & Comment.r on Aristotle	Edwin of Nor. & kills Ethelfrid in the Battle of Retford. and takes the Isle. Isaac rejoins peace to Heraclius and the Barbarous Hostility	
14	2			
15	3			Theodorus Exarch.s of Ravenna Gen.l
16	1			
17	5		Heraclius recovers himself in the Persians defeats them over & over:	Sarbarus Persian Gen.l
1 Ferchard	6	Mahomet the False Prophet dies	The Hegira of Mahomet begins on Friday July 16.th	
2	7	ao. 63.		Sain Persian Gen.l ob. 626
3	8			
1	Vacancy		Sain the Persian General defeated by the Theodorus.	Rudigisil M.r du Palais Pepin. ob. 616.
5	1 Honorius I			
6	2		Isaac put to Death by his own Sons.	Sarbarus King of Persia.
7	3			
8	1			
9	5			Hermindas Rom.n Lieutenant ob. 632
10	6			Barbarus Rom.n Gen.l
11	7		The Battle of Merga in the Province under Mahomet defeat the Persians on Sunday Summer.	
12	8		Edwin King of Northum.a killed in the Battle of Hatfield by Penda King of Mercia.	Coalescation of British King ob. 634
13	9	The Books of Pro. & Eccl.s pub.	Theodorus & Barbarus defeated by the Saracens at the Damascus. Aug. 23.d	Mamuel Rom.n Gov.r of Egypt
14	10			
15 Oswald II	11			
16	12		Jerusalem is taken by the Saracens.	
17	13			Eps. M.ri du Palais of Neust.a ob. 686
1	Severinus John IV			
2	2		Alexandria is taken by the Saracens & ye grand Library of it burnt.	Omarus Saracen Gen.l ob. 663
3	1 Theodorus		Heraclius dies March 11.th Constantin III is poisoned by Martina his Step Mother Aug. 22.d	Maurice Gov.r of Rome ob. 643
4	2			
5	3		Maurice & his Sons overthrow & oppress but is killed by Saracens. Omar Caliph of Ph. is killed in the Temple of Jerusalem by a Servant Mosque.	
6	4		Pendah K.g of Mercia finds Oswi K.g of Northumb.a keeps his Province of Deira	
7	5			Northumbrian M.r du Palais to Oswi
8	6			Grimoald M.r du Palais to Sig.t
9	7		Cyprus taken by the Saracens under Maurias.	Maurias Sar.n Gen.l after wards Caliph ob. 679.
10	8			
11	1 Martin I			
12 Gerchard II	2			

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Kings of the Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of the Goths in Spain	Kings of France: Burgundy	Anstrasia	Soissons	Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain: Northumber land	Wessex	Sussex	Mercia	East Anglia	Essex	Kent
5314	601	20 Mauricius 1 Gregorius	12 Agilulfus	4 Callinicus	1 Liuba II	6 Thierri II	6 Theodebert II	18 Clotaire II	9 Athelfrid	4 Ceolulph	7 Wibba	Re-gned 3	4 Redwald	5 Sibert Ethelbert	31
5315	602	1 Phocas	13	5	2	7	7	19	10	5	8	4	5	6	35
5316	603	2	14	6 Smaragdus	1 Wiliric	8	8	20	11	6	9	5	6	7	36
5317	604	3	15	2 rest.d	2	9	9	21	12	7	10	6	7	8	37
5318	605	4	16	3	3	10	10	22	13	8	11	7	8	9	38
5319	606	5	17	4	4	11	11	23	14	9	12	8	9	10	39
5320	607	6	18	5	5	12	12	24	15	10	13	9	10	11	40
5321	608	7	19	6	6	13	13	25	16	11	14	10	11	12	41
5322	609	8	20	7	7	14	14	26	17	12	15	11	12	13	42
5323	610	1 Heraclius	21	1 Joannes	1 Gondemar	15	15	27	18	13	16	12	13	14	43
5324	611	2	22	2 Romigius	2	16	16	28	19	1 Cinigisil	17	13	14	44	
5325	612	3	23	3	1 Sisebut	17	17	29	20	2 Quichelm	18	14	15	45	
5326	613	4	24	4	2	18		30	21	3 2	19	15	16	46	
5327	614	5	25	5	3	31 Clotaire II alone			22	4 3	20	16	17	47	
5328	615	6	26	1 Eutherius	4	32			23	5 1	Interreg.m 17		18	48	
5329	616	7	1 Adeloaldus	2	5	33			24	6 5	1 Cenbus 18		1 Ceorl Ethelbert		
5330	617	8	2 with	3	6	34			1 Cliberin	7 6	2 19		2 Edwald 2		
5331	618	9	3 his Mother	4	7	35			2	8 7	3 20		3 Sigebert 3		
5332	619	10	4 Theudelinda	1 Isaac	8	36			3	9 8	4 21		1 4		
5333	620	11	Caliphs of	5	2	9	37		4	10 9	5 22		5 5		
5334	621	12	the Saracens	6	3	Sisenandus 7th Su	38		5	11 10	6 23		6 6		
5335	622	13	1 Mahomet	7	4	2 initio	39		6	12 11	7 24		7 7		
5336	623	14	2	8	5	3	40		7	13 12	8 25		1 Sigibert 8		
5337	624	15	3	9	6	4	41		8	14 13	9 Oswald 1		2 if little 9		
5338	625	16	4	10	7	5	42		9	15 14	1 Penda 2		3 10		
5339	626	17	5	1 Arioaldus	8	6	43		10	16 15	2 3		1 11		
5340	627	18	6	2	9	7	44	Part of Aquitain	11	17 16	3 4		5 12		
5341	628	19	7	3	10	8	Sigebert	1 Chunibert	12	18 17	4 5		6 13		
5342	629	20	8	4	11	9	2	2	13	19 18	5 6		7 14		
5343	630	21	9	5	12	10	3	3	14	20 19	6 7		8 15		
5344	631	22	10	6	13	1 Sisenand	1 Sigebert alive		15	21 20	7 8		9 16		
5345	632	23	1 Aribert	7	14	2	5		16	22 21	8 9		10 17		
5346	633	24	2	8	15	3	6		Quick Assist	23 22	9 Interregnum		11 18		
5347	634	25	1 Omar	9	16	4	7		1 Oswald	24 23	10 per Years		12 19		
5348	635	26	2	10	17	5	8		2	25 24	11		13 20		
5349	636	27	3	11	18	1 Suintilla II	9 Kings of		3	26 Cinigisil	12 Sigebert 1		14 21		
5350	637	28	4	12	19	2	10 Anstrasia	Burg & Neustria	4	27 alone	13 2		15 22		
5351	638	29	5	1 Rothuris	20	3	1 Sigebert II	1 Clovis II	5	28	14 3		16 23		
5352	639	30	6	2	21	4	2	2	6	29	15 1		17 24		
5353	640	31	7	3	22	1 Sisenand	3	3	7	30	16 2		18 Grimbert 1		
5354	641	Constantin III 3. Constn Heracleo 4 Heracleon	8	1	23	2	4	4	8 Jernica	31	17 6		19 2		
5355	642	1 Constans II	9	5	24	1 Chindasuint	5	5	9 Deira	32	18 7		20 3		
5356	643	2	10	6	1 Theodorus	2	6	6	1 Oswy	1 Cenewalch	19 8		21 4		
5357	644	3	1 Otman	7	2 Callinicus	3	7	7	2 Oswin	2	20 Grimbert 1		22 5		
5358	645	4	2	8	3	4	8	8	3 2	3	21 mus 2		23 6		
5359	646	5	3	9	4	5	9	9	1 3	4	22 3		24 7		
5360	647	6	4	10	5	6	10	10	5 4	5	23 4		25 8		
5361	648	7	5	11	6	7	11	11	6 5	6 Wilfardach 1	24 5		26 9		
5362	649	8	6	12	7	1 Reccaswind	12	12	7 6	7 2	25 6		27 10		
5363	650	9	7	13	1 Chyndasuint	2	13	13	8 7	8 3	26 7		28 11		

Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
32 Aidan	12 Gregory I.st			
33	13 the Great		Mauricius is put to Death by Phocas on Friday Nov.r 23.rd	Varasthan.n Gen.l ob.r 605
34	14	Isaundus Mil.s of if. Lind.s 605.		
1 Kenneth	Sabinianus 59.m		Cosroe defeats the Roman Army.	
1 Eugenius	Vacancy			Heraclius Rom.n Gen.l of Emp.r ob.
2 II	Boniface III 9.th		Here begins if Power of if Popes by if Concessions of Phocas.	
3	1 Boniface IV			
1	2			
5	3	Cuthbertus Hiberniæ ob.t 636		
6	4		Phocas is put to Death by Heraclius on Monday Oct.r 5.th	
7	5			
8	6	Theophylactus himself if Dr.r		
9	7		of if Kingdom shd united. The French Mayres du Palais first introduced by Clovis on if Ruin of	Martin 625 Arnold Mayre du Palais turns
10	1 Deusdedit		The Persians take Jerusalem kill 90000 carry off if Crop of Christ.	
11	2		The Persians overrun Aprick.a take Alexandria.	
12	3			
13	Boniface V	John of Alex.a Philoponus if.	Edwin deposes Ethelfrid in if Realm of Northd. and takes upon him.	
14	2	Gram.n & Comment.r on Aristotle	Cosroe rejects peace tn Heraclius unless he will abandon Christianity	
15	3			Theodorus East.n M.r if Gen.l
16	1			
17	5		Heraclius recovers himself ing. if Persians defeats them ever after:	Narsetes Persian Gen.l
1 Ecchard	6	Mahomet if false Prophet d. 632	The Hegira of Mahomet begins on Friday July 16.th	
2	7	æt. 63		Sain Persian Gen.l ob. 626
3	8			
4	Vacancy		Sain the Persian General defeated by Theodorus.	Andegisil Pepin. M.r du Palais ob. 646.
5	1 Honorius I			
6	2		Cosroes put to Death by his own Sons.	Sirus King of Persia.
7	3			
8	1			
9	3			Hermindas M.r d Lubyenne ob. 632
10	6			Rahanes Rom.n Gen.l
11	7		The Battle of Merga in if Dr.s Saxons Unbelievers defeat if Persians on Sunday January.	
12	8		Edwin King of Northum.d killed in if Battle of Hatfield by Penda King of Mercia.	Confederation of British King ob. 634
13	9	Geo Pisides if Poet & Hist.n fl. 641	Theodorus & Sahanes defeated by the Saracens at Lake Damascus. June 23.d	Manuel Rom.n Gen.l of Egypt
14	10			
1 Oswald II	11			
2	12		Jerusalem is taken by if Saracens.	
3	13			Eyn M.r du Palais in Neustria ob. 646
1	Severinus 2.m John IV			
2	2		Alexandria is taken by if Saracens & if great Library if burnt.	Amrus Saracen Gen.l ob. 663
6	1 Theodorus		Heraclius dies March 11.th Constantin III is poisoned by Martina his first Mother June 24.th	Manuel Gen.l of Rome ob. 643
7	2			
8	3		Manuel Gen.l of Rome marches against Saracens but is killed by Some Christian.	
9	4		Omar Caliph of if Saracens killed in if Temple of Jerusalem he had made a	
10	5		Friend by of Mercian Christians Conquests by Reflexion of Western	
11	6			Archembald M.r du Palais in Neustria
12	7			Grimoald M.r du Palais in Aug.a Trig.a
13	8		Cyprus taken by the Saracens under Moawias.	Manuel Christian Gen.l afterwards
14	1 Martin I			Caliph ob. 679.
15 Ecchard III	2			

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ỳ Saracens	Kings of ỳ Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of Spain	Kings of France		Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain						
							Austrasia	Burg.& Neustria	Bernicia	Northumberland Deira	Westex	Sussex	Mercia	East Angles	Essex Kent
5364	651	10 Constans II	8 Otman	14 Rotharis	2 Olympius	3 Recharedus	14 Sigebert II	14 Clovis II	9 Osuy Oswine	0 Cenwalch 4		27 Pendathanus 8		29 Sigebert IIs	
5365	652	11	9	15	1 Theodolli=	4	15	15	10 Oddwald 1	10 Oddwalch 5		28	0	30 Sicambert 13	
5366	653	12	10	16	2 opus again	5	16	16	11 2	11 6		29	10	1 Sigebert II 14	
5367	654	13	11	1 Rodoaldus	3	6	1 Childeric II	17	12 3	12 7		30 Ethelric 11		2 Sighert 15	
5368	655	14	12	2	4	7	2	18	13 4	13 8		31 Oddwald 1		3 16	
5369	656	15	1 Ali	3	5	8	3	19	14 5	14 9		Mercia pest.d 2		4 17	
5370	657	16	2	4	6	9	4	20	15 6	15 10		by Osmy half 3		5 18	
5371	658	17	3	5	7	10	5	21	16 7	16 11		Northum.d 4		6 19	
5372	659	18	4	1 Aribert	8	11	6	22	17 8	17 12		1 Wulfer 5		7 20	
5373	660	19	Hasan Illuminis	2	9	12	7	1 Clotaire III	18 Osmy alone	18 13		2 6		8 Swithelm 21	
5374	661	20	2	3	10	13	8	2	19	19 14		3 7		2 22	
5375	662	21	3	1 Gondibert	11	14	9	3	20 Alchfrid 1	20 15		4 8		3 23	
5376	663	22	4	1 Grimoald	12	15	10	4	21 2	21 16		5 9		4 24	
5377	664	23	5	2	13	16	11	5	22 3	22 17		6 Adulph 1		5 Egbert 1	
5378	665	24	6	3	14	17	12	6	23 4	23 18		7 2		1 Sebbi 8 2	
5379	666	25	7	4	15	18	13	7	24 5	24 19		8 3		2 Sighere 3	
5380	667	26	8	5	16	19	14	8	25 6	25 20		9 4		3 4	
5381	668	1 Constantin V.	9	6	17	20	15	9	26 7	26 21		10 5		4 5	
5382	669	2 d.o Pogonatus	10	7	18	21	16 Childeric II alone		27 8	27 22		11 6		5 6	
5383	670	3	11	8	19	22	17		1 Osfrid	28 23		12 7		6 7	
5384	671	4	12	9	20	23	18	Part of Austrasia	2	29 24		13 8		7 8	
5385	672	5	13	Garibald	21	1 Wamba	19	1 Dagobert II	3	1 Alcburga 25		14 9		8 9	
5386	673	6	14	1 Perturithus	22	2	1 Thierri III	2	4	2 26		15 10		9 Lothair 1	
5387	674	7	15	2	23	3	2	3	5	1 Cenfus 27		16 11		10 2	
5388	675	8	16	3	24	4	3	4	6	2 Cenwin 28		1 Ethelred 12		11 3	
5389	676	9	17	4	25	5	4	5	7	3 Centwin 29		2 13		12 4	
5390	677	10	18	5	26	6	5	6	8	4 30		3 14		13 5	
5391	678	11	19	6	27	7	6	7	9	5 31		4 15		14 6	
5392	679	12	1 Yezid	7	28	8	7 Thierri III alone		10	6 32		5 16		15 7	
5393	680	13	2	8 Gumbertus	29	1 Erwigius	8		11	7 33		6 17		16 8	
5394	680	14	3	9 associated by	30	2	9		12	8 34		7 18		17 9	
5395	682	15	4	his Fat. 3	31	3	10		13	9 35		8 19		18 10	
5396	683	16	Muavias	11 4	32	4	11		14	10 36		9 Oswald 1		19 Sebbi 11	
5397	684	17	Abdalla Abdal Malik	12 5	33	5	12		15	11 37		10 2		20 alone 12	
5398	685	1 Justinian II	1 Abdulmelich	13 6	34	6	13		1 Alchfrid	12 38		11 3		21 Ediric 1	
5399	686	2	2 sir.d	14 7	35	7	14		2 recalld	1 Oudwalla		12 4		22 Wihtred 2	
5400	687	3	3 Judo Lapidis	15 8	1 Joannes	1 Egica	15		3	2		13 5		23 2	
5401	688	4	4	16 9	2 Platon	2	16		4	1 Ina		14 6		24 3	
5402	689	5	5	17 10	3	3	17		5	2		15 7		25 4	
5403	690	6	6	18 11	4	4	1 Clovis III		6	3		16 8		26 5	
5404	691	7	7	1 Gumbert	5	5	2		7	4		17 9		27 6	
5405	692	8	8	2 alone	6	6	3		8	5		18 10		28 7	
5406	693	9	9	3	7	7	4		9	6		19 11		29 8	
5407	694	10 1 Leontius	10	4	8	8	5		10	7		20 12		1 Ineffred 9	
5408	695	2	11	5	9	9	1 Childebert III. the Just		11	8		21 13		2 Sighard 10	
5409	696	3	12	6	10	10	2		12	9		22 14		3 11	
5410	697	1 Abimarus	13	7	11	11	3		13	10		23 15		4 12	
5411	698	2 Tiberius	14	8	12	12	4		14	11		24 16		5 13	
5412	699	3	15	9	13	13	5		15	12		25 17		6 14	
5413	700	4	16	10	14	14	6		16	13		26 18		1 Offa 15	

Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
2 Berchard III	3 Martin			
3	4			
4	5		The Saracens take Rhodes & cut to pieces the famous Colossus.	
5	6			Theodosius Br: to Constans ob: 659
6	Eugenius Vitalis		The Battle of Leeds in w: Penda K: of Mercia is def: & killd by Oswy K: of Northumb:	
7	2 Anus			
8	3			
9	4		The Saracens obtain Peace of ye Emp: Constans, agreeing to pay him 100 ans: Gr: yearly	
10	5			
11	6			2 Batilda Reg: of Burg: & Austria
12	7			ob: 685 ætat: 55
13	8			
14	9		Grimoald Duke of Benevent takes Possession of Pavia & of Lombardy	
15	10			Japor Gen: of Armenia ob: 667
16	11			Ebroin M: du Palais of Austria
17	12			ban: in 669 & rest: in 679 ob: 688
18	13			Siberius & Heraclius East M: ob: 666
1 Maldinus	14		Mezius the Armenian usurps the Eastern Empire upon Constantine being murdered in a Bath at Syracuse by ye Means of some of his Guard who kill him	
2	Adeodatus		The Saracens ravage Sicily.	Leger B: of Autun F: M: ob: 685
3	2			
4	3			
5	4			Childeric II. Bodillon Fr: Count & Murderer of
6	5	Callinicus of Mathem:	Constantinople besieged by ye Saracens in vain w: Greek fire by Callinicus a Syrian ye Fleet was destroy:	Leudasile M: du Palais ob: 681
7	6			
8	7		The Saracens attempt to land in Spain but are defeated by Wamba.	
9	1 Domnus			
10	2			Ebroin ob: 687
11	1 Agathon			
12	2			
13	3		The VI: General Council of Constantinople sits: in Trullo began Nov: 7 Excommunicated all Opp: to ye Synod	
14	4			
15	5			
16	1 Leo II			
17	Benedict II 8: m:		Ebrid K: of Northumb: sends an Army into Ireland but is defeated.	
18	1 John V		Constantine Pogonatus in Sept:	
19	Conon n. m		Sussex is subdued by Cadwalla & united to ye Kingdom of Wessex.	
20	1 Sergius I			
1 Eugenius V	2		Kent is so wasted by ye West Saxons yt it remains feeble during ye remainder of the Heptarchy.	Pepin Heristel M: du Palais ob: 714
2	3			
3	4		Pepin Heristel defeats K: Theri & conquers ye Power of ye whole Monarchy of French	
4	5			Leontius East: M:
1 Eugenius VI	6			Ulphis Duke of Trent ob: 694
2	7			
3	8		Justinian II: dethroned & banished by Leontius, who cuts off his Nose.	
4	9			Theganus K: of the Abari
5	10			
6	11	Bede ac: the Venerable ob: 735 ætat:	Leontius is dethroned in Sept: by Tiberius, who cuts off his Nose	
7	12			
8	13			
9	14			

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of y Saracens	Kings of y Lombards	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain. Northumberland	Wessex	Mercia	East Anglia	Essex	Kent
5414	701	5 Abimarus	17 Abdulmelich	Guitpert Ragin	15 Joan. Platyn	Childebert III sur.	1 Witiza	1 Alchfrid	14 Ina	27 Ethelred III	10	2 Offa Wilh	16
5415	702	6 Tiberius	18	1 Aribert II	Theophylact	8 the Just	2	18	15	28	20	3	17
5416	703	7	19	2	2	9	3	19	16	29	21	4	18
5417	704	1 Justinian II	20	3	3	10	4	20	17	1 Conrad	22	5	19
5418	705	2 rest. 2 cur.	1 Walid I	4	4	11	5	1 Osred under	18	2	23	6	20
5419	706	3 Rinotmetus	2	5	5	12	6	2 y Guardf of	19	3	24	7	21
5420	707	4	3	6	6	13	7	3 Brithric	20	4	25	8	22
5421	708	5	4	7	7	14	8	4	21	5	26	9	23
5422	709	6	5	8	8	15	9	5	22	1 Cudred	27	1 Cudred	24
5423	710	7	6	9	1 Joannes	16	10	6	23	2	28	2	25
5424	711	1 Philippicus	7	10	2 Tizocapus	1 Dagobert III	1 Roderic	7	24	3	29	3	26
5425	712	2 Bardanes	8	Anspramd 3	3	2	2	8	25	4	30	4	27
5426	713	1 Anastasius II	9	1 Liutprand	1 Scholasticus	3	3 conq.d by y Saracens	9	26	5	31	5	28
5427	714	2	1 Suleiman	2	2	4		10	27	6	32	6	29
5428	715	1 Theodosius III	2	3	3	5	Kingdom of	11	28	7	33	7	30
5429	716	2	3	4	4	1 Chilperic II	Leon & the Asturias	1 Conred	29	1 Ethelbald	34	8	31
5430	717	1 Leo Isaurius	1 Omar II	5	5	2 Clotaire IV 1	1 Pelagius	2	30	2	35	9	32
5431	718	2 ass.d	2	6	6	3 2	2	1 Osric	31	3	36	10	33
5432	719	3 Tamonmichus	1 Jezid II	7	7	4	3	2	32	4	37	11	34
5433	720	4 & III	2	8	8	1 Thierri IV	4	3	33	5	38	12	35
5434	721	5	3	9	9	2	5	4	34	6	39	13	36
5435	722	6	4	10	10	3	6	5	35	7	40	14	37
5436	723	7	1 Hisjam	11	11	4	7	6	36	8	41	15	38
5437	724	8	2	12	12	5	8	7	37	9	42	16	39
5438	725	9	3	13	1 Paulus	6	9	8	38	10	43	17 Ethelbert	
5439	726	10	4	14	2 Patricius	7	10	9	39	11	44	18 & Ethelred	2
5440	727	11	5	15	3 Eutychius	8	11	10	1 Adelard	12	45	19	3
5441	728	12	6	16	2 y Eunuch	9	12	11	2	13	46	20	4
5442	729	13	7	17	3	10	13	12	3	14	47	21	5
5443	730	14	8	18	4	11	11	1 Ceolulph	4	15	48	22	6
5444	731	15	9	19	5	12	15	2	5	16	49	23	7
5445	732	16	10	20	6	13	16	3	6	17	50	24	8
5446	733	17	11	21	7	14	17	4	7	18	51	25	9
5447	734	18	12	22	8	15	18	5	8	19	52	26	10
5448	735	19	13	23	9	16	19	6	9	20	53	27	11
5449	736	20	14	24	10	Interregnum for	1 Favila	7 turn'd Monk	10	21	54	28	12
5450	737	21	15	25	11	10 Years under	2	1 Eilbert	11	22	55	29	13
5451	738	22	16	26	12	Charles Martel	1 Alfonso succ.d the	2	12	23	56	30	14
5452	739	23	17	27	13		2 Catholic	3	13	24	57	31	15
5453	740	24	18	28	14		3	4	1 Cudred	25	58	32	16
5454	741	1 Constantin VI	19	29	15		4	5	2	26	59	33	17
5455	742	2 Leo Armenus	1 Walid II	30	16	1 Childeric III	5	6	3	27	60	34	18
5456	743	3	1 Jezid III	31 Hildebrand	17	2	6	7	4	28	61	35	19
5457	744	4	1 Ibrahim	1 Rachis	18	3	7	8	5	29	62	36	20
5458	745	5	1 Mervan II	2 Duke of	19	4	8	9	6	30	63	37	21
5459	746	6	2	3 Friuli	20	5	9	10	7	31	64	1 Suithred	22
5460	747	7	3	4	21	6	10	11	8	32	65	2	23
5461	748	8	4	5	22	7	11	12	9	33	66	3 Ethelbert	24
5462	749	9	1 Abdallah y	6	23	8	12	13	10	34 Beornred		1 alone	25
5463	750	10	2 succ.d Abbas	1 Astulphus	24	9	13	14	11	35 Ethelbert	2	5	26

	Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
		1 John VI			
	Universkelethus	2			
	Eugenius VII	3			
	2	4		Justinian is restored by y Assistance of Tervellus K. of y Bulgarians	Gisulfus D. of Beneventum ob. 707
	3	1 John VII			
	4	2		Justinian defeats y Bulgarians.	
	5	3			Rudland D. of Friuland ob. 709
	6	Sisinius Constan			
	7	2 tin		Ina K. of Wessex publishes ab. y time his Laws of y Saxons.	Wilfr. D. of Sundin
	8	3			
	9	4		Justinian II. is put to Death by Philippicus in Dec.	Julian Count of Ceuta ob. 711
	10	5			Artemius Exarc. M. of y Emp. ob. 713
	11	6		The Saracens conquer Spain under Muza being Invited in by Count Julian (Many deputed y Gothic Nobility on and remonstrate Justin y unjust usurpation)	Muza Saracen Gen. ob. 714
	12	1 Gregory II			Ranisfroy M. du Palais died 719
	13	2			
	14	3			
	15	4		The Saracens besiege Constantinople unsuccessfully — Chr. Martel defeats (King Theodoric)	Abder Sar. Gen. of Spain
	16	5			Tiberius Tyrant of Sicily
	17	6			Char. Martel M. du Palais ob. 741
	1 Murdacus	7			
	2	8			
	3	9			Eudo D. of Aquitain ob. 735
	4	10			
	5	11			
	6	12			Childebrand Brop. to Char. Martel & French Gen.
	7	13		The Controversy about Images by y Iconoclasts begins (many Provinces of Eastern Empire revolt from Rome)	
	8	14		Ina K. of Wessex begins y Use of Tithes for y support of Colleges	
	9	15			Abdelasis Sar. Gen. of Spain
	10	16			Agilliamus } Gen. ag. the Saracens
	11 Ogma	17			Stephen }
	2	1 Gregory III			Abderrahman Sar. Gen. of Spain
	3	2		The Saracens defeated by Char. Martel betw. Tours & Poitiers in Oct.	
	4	3			
	5	4			
	6	5			Abdelmelich Sar. Gen. of Spain slain
	7	6		He destroys all the Images in his Empire (many of Monks)	Arabanelus Exarc. M. ob. 743
	8	7	Venerable Bede ob. 735		Herald D. of Aquitain
	9	8			Ocha Sar. Gen. of Spain ob. 740
	10	9			
	11	10		The Dutchy of Spoleto seized by the Lombards (recovered by y Pope)	Sheva Command. Gen. to the Pope
	12	1 Zachary		Ina abd. & Cenwulph dies of a Bullock Stone 18th	Abdelmelich Sar. Gen. of Spain ob. 746
	13	2			Carloman M. of Austrasia ob. 746
	14	3	Bridegroom of French Hist.		Pepin M. du Palais of Austria
	15	4			afterwards K. of France ob. 768
	16	5			Victor Exarc. M. ob. 750
	17	6		A dreadful Pestilence over Europe & Asia for 3 Years.	
	18	7			Ethelbert a Mercian Saxon Lord
	19	8		The computing of Years from y Birth of Christ begins to be used in Hist. (now about this time)	
	20	9		The Line of Athelwerwulfs in the Saxon Heptarchy ceases	
	21	10		The Merovingian Race in France ends.	

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of the Saracens	Kings of France	Exarchs of Ravenna	Kings of the Lombards	Kings in Spain	Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain				
								Northumberland.	Wessex	Mercia	East Anglia	Kent
5464	751	1 Constantin VI.	3 Abdalla II.	1 Pepin sir.	25 Eutychius	2 Rachis	14 Alfonso sir.	15 Eilbert	12 Cuthred	36 Ethelbald	3	6 Ethelbert 28
5465	752	12 Copronym.	4	2 the little	26 Eutychius	3	15 Fruela	16	13	37 Beorna	4	7 Huithred 29
5466	753	13	1 Mugiafar	3	4		16	17	14	38 Ethelbert	5	8 30
5467	754	14	2 Almansor.	4	5		17	18	Sigebert Cenulf	39	6	9 31
5468	755	15	3 Obdarrius	5	6		18	19	2	40	7	10 32
5469	756	16	4	6	7 Desiderius		19 Muuvius	20	3	41	8	11 33
5470	757	17	5	7	2		1 Fruela 2	21	4	1 Offa	9	12 34
5471	758	18	6	8	3		2 3	1 Vualph	5	2 Beorna	10	13 35
5472	759	19	7	9	4		3 Muhamahumm	1 Athelwald sir.	6	3 alone	11	14 36
5473	760	20	8	10	5		4 2	2 Mollon	7	4	12	15 Aldric 1
5474	761	21	9	11	6		5 3	3	8	5 Ethelred	1	16 2
5475	762	22	10	12	7		6 4	4	9	6	2	17 3
5476	763	23	11	13	8		7 5	5	10	7	3	18 4
5477	764	24	12	14	9		8 6	6	11	8	4	19 5
5478	765	25	13	15	10		9 7	1 Alfred	12	9	5	20 6
5479	766	26	14	16	11		10 8	2	13	10	6	21 7
5480	767	27	15	17	12		11 9	3	14	11	7	22 8
5481	768	28	16	1 Charle Carlo.	13		1 Aurelio 10	4	15	12	8	23 9
5482	769	29	17	2 magne mann 2	14		2 11	5	16	13	9	24 10
5483	770	30	18	3 3	15		3 12	6	17	14	10	25 11
5484	771	31	19	4 4	16		4 13	7	18	15	11	26 12
5485	772	32	20	5 Charlemagne	17		5 14	8	19	16	12	27 13
5486	773	33	21	6 alone	18		6 15	9	20	17	13	28 14
5487	774	34	22	7	conquered by Charlemagne		7 16	1 Ethelred	21	18	14	29 15
5488	775	1 Leo IV.	1 Mahomet	8			1 Alfonso 17	2	22	19	15	30 16
5489	776	2	2 Mahadis	9			2 18	3	23	20	16	31 17
5490	777	3	3	10			3 19	4	24	21	17	32 18
5491	778	4	4	11			4 20	5	25	22	18	33 19
5492	779	5	5	12			5 21	1 Alfwald	26	23	19	34 20
5493	780	Constantin VI.	6	13			6 22	2	27	24	20	35 21
5494	781	2 Porphyrog.	7	14			7 24	3	28	25	21	36 22
5495	782	3 nus with his	8	15			8 23	4	29	26	22	37 23
5496	783	4 Mother Irene	9	16			1 Mauregaly 26	5	30	27	23	38 24
5497	784	5	10	17			2 Hauper 27	6	1 Brithric	28	24	39 25
5498	785	6	1 Mam Mhadis	18			3 28	7	2	29	25	40 26
5499	786	7	1 Hyapharhan	19			1 29	8	3	30	26	41 27
5500	787	8	2 Rajidus	20			5 30	9	4	31	27	42 28
5501	788	9	3	21			6 Hajam 1	10	5	32	28	43 29
5502	789	10	4	22			1 Veremund 2	1 Ored II	6	33	29	44 30
5503	790	11	5	23			2 Hauper 3	1 Ethelred sir.	7	34 Ethelred	1	45 31
5504	791	12	6	24			1 Alfonso II. 4	2	8	35	2	32
5505	792	13	7	25			2 the Chaste 5	3	9	36	3	Alfric 33
5506	793	14	8	26			3 6	4	10	37		34
5507	794	15	9	27			4 7	5	11	38		Eldred sir. 1
5508	795	16	10	28			5 8	6	12	39		Pren 2
5509	796	17	11	29			6 Ahaen 1	Abdelmalic	13	Offa sir.		3
5510	797	1 Irene alone	12	30			7 2	2	14	2		4
5511	798	2	13	31			8 3	3	15	3		Eadred 1
5512	799	3	14	32			9 4	4	16	4		Egbert 2
5513	800	4	15	33			10 5	5	16	Egbert	5	2 3

Emperors of the West
1 Charlemagne

Kings of Scotland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
22 Ethus	1 Zacharey		The Second Race of ye French Kings begins. continued 183 years.	Burchard B. of Wurtzburgh
23	2 Stephen II. 2 Stephen III		The Exarchate of Ravenna conquerd by the Lombards after having	
24				
25	3			
26	4			
27	5		The Carmenian Epoch resulting fm ye Flight of Mahomet begins ye 16th of July	
28	1 Paul I			Bernard y Marquis of Mercia
29	2			
30	3			
31	4			
1 Eugenius VIII	5		The City of Bagdad built by Almansor & made ye Capital for ye Caliphs of ye House of Abbas	Fulrad F.M.
2	6			
3	7		A Violent Frost began Dec. 1 & continued ab. 100 Days to ye end of Feb. following	Richard Duke of Aquitain
1 Sergius II	8			
2	9			Walter of Mauce
3	10			
1 Adrianus	Constantin depd.			Berthold D. of Saxony ob. 772
2	1 Stephen IV			
3	2			
1	3		Constantin deposed by Nicephorus Emperor of Greece & Nicephorus	
2	1 Adrian I			Odoacer Sir. de Turin ob. 778
3	2			
4	3		Pavia is taken by Charlemagne & finish'd ye Kingdom of ye Lombards which had subsisted 206 years.	Bishop of Lombard Gen. ob. 776
5	4	Maximus ob. 820		Nicephorus Emp. Melange. 776
6	5		Nicephorus having conspired in May ag. his Brother Michael is banished	Rebellion of Lombard
7	6			Tribute King of ye Bulgarians
8	7		The Battle of Rongevaux.	
9	8			
10	9			
11	10	Paulus Warnefridus ob. Diaconus of Montecassin		Witikind of Saxon Gen. in Germ
12	11			Maxim Rom. Gen. in Sicily.
13	12			
14	13		Charlemagne defeats Witikind & Saxons in a Battle on the Lander	
15	14			Chapitillon Duke of Bavaria
16	15			
Adrianus	16		The VII General Council or II of Nice began Sept. 24 & ended Oct.	
2	17			
3	18			
4	19			
5	20			Nicephorus Chom. Emp. M.
6	21	Georgius ob. Synellus of	Athelbert K. of East Anglia treacherously murdered by Offa K. of Mercia	after the Emperor ob. 811
7	22	Monk of Chron.	who thus takes Possession of East Anglia.	
8	23		Offa by way of Atonement for his Villany begins ye Yearly Peter Pence	
9	24 Leo III			
10	2			
11	3		Constantin is dethroned & put to Death by his Mother Irene.	
12	4			
13	5			
14	6		The Empire of the East or of Greece began Dec. 25th	

IMPERIUM CAROLI MAGNI

OCCIDENTIS IMPERATORIS

ad finem

SÆCULI POST CHRISTUM VIII.

Accurante Jo: Blair LL.D. & R.S.S.

ad Illustrandas Tabulas suas Chronologicas.

Thos. Kitchin Sculpsit

OCEANUS ATLANTICUS qui et OCCIDENTALIS

SCOTIA

OCEANUS GERMANICUS

MARE BALTICUM sive ORIENTALE

MARE HIBERNICUM

BRITANNIA MAJOR

BRITANNICUS OCEANUS

OCEANUS

GALLICUS

OCEANUS

AQUITANICUS

OCEANUS CANTABRICUS

HISPANIA

GALLIA

AUSTRASIA

SAXONIA

WENEDI

WELETABI

BOHEMANI SCLAVI

BAJOARIA

VINDELICIA

NORICUM

PANNONIA

BURGUNDIA

RHÆTIA

WINIDI

DACI

CROATIA

MOESIA

BULGARIA

DALMATIA

THRACIA

MACEDONIA

GRÆCIA

PARS

MARE LIGUSTICUM

SINUS ADRIATICUS ubi HADRIATICUM MARE

MARE IONIUM sive MARE SICULUM

MARE CRETICUM

CRETA INSULA

MARE MEDITERRANEUM

BALEARIDES INSULÆ

AFRICÆ PARS

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Emperors of the West	Kings of France	Kings in Spain (Leon & Alturias)	Kings in Spain (Sar. of Cordoba)	Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy in Britain: Northumberland	Wessex	Mercia	Essex	Kent	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden
5514	801	5. Irene	16 Albuzaphar	2 Charlemagne being both	34	11 Alfonso II	6	6 Athulf	2 Egbert	6 Ceolf	3 Sigered	4	15 Achaius	
5515	802	1 Nicephorus	17 Harmidas	3 Emperor & King of France	35	12 Hakem	7	7	3	7	4 Cudred	5	16	
5516	803	2 Stauracius	18 Jidus	4	36	13	8	8	4	8	5	6	17	
5517	804	3	19	5	37	14	9	9	5	9	6	7	18	
5518	805	4	20	6	38	15	10	10	6	10	7 Baldred	1	19	
5519	806	5	21	7	39	16	11	11	7	11	8	2	20	
5520	807	6	22	8	40	17	12	12	8	12	9	3	21	
5521	808	7	23	9	41	18	13	1 Alfwald II	9	13	10	4	22	
5522	809	8	1 Abu-Abdalla III	10	42	19	14	2	10	14	11	6	23	
5523	810	9	2 Alaminus	11	43	20	15	1 Andred	11	15	12	7	24	
5524	811	1 Michael I	3	12	44	21	16	2	12	16	13	8	25	
5525	812	2	4	13	45	22	17	3	13	17	14	9	26	
5526	813	1 Leo V surn^d	1 Almamun	14	46	23	18	4	14	18	15	10	27	1 Biorno
5527	814	2 Armenian	2	Louis surn^d le debonnaire		24	19	5	15	19	16	11	28	2
5528	815	3	3	2 or the Pious		25	20	6	16	20	17	12	29	3
5529	816	4	4	3		26	21	7	17	21	18	13	30	4
5530	817	5	5	4		27	22	8	18	22	19	14	31	5
5531	818	6	6	5		28	23	9	19	23	20	15	32	6
5532	819	7	7	6		29	24	10	20	Kenulph	21	16	Congallus II	7
5533	820	8	8	7		30	25	11	21	2	22	17	2	8
5534	821	1 Michael II surn^d	9	8		31 Abdurrah-	12	12	22	1 Bernulf	23	18	3	9
5535	822	2 Stammerer	10	9		32 -man II	2	13	23	2	24	19	4	10
5536	823	3	11	10		33	3	14	24	1 Sidroc	25 Baldred	20	5	11
5537	824	4	12	11		1 Ramirus	4	15	25	2	am^d by Egbert		1 Dongallus	1 Brutemen
5538	825	5	13	12		2	5	16	26	1 Wiglaph			2	2 -der
5539	826	6	14	13		3	6	17	27	2			3	3
5540	827	7	15	14		4	7	18	28	3			4	1 Sinuat
5541	828	8	16	15		5	8	1 Egbert unites ye Heptarchy under ye Name of					5	2
5542	829	1 Theophilus	18	16		6	9	2 England.					6	3
5543	830	2	19	17		7	10	3					7	4
5544	831	3	20	18		8	11	4					1 Alpinus	5
5545	832	4	21	19		9	12	5					2	6
5546	833	5	1 Mutasimus	20		10	13	6					3	7
5547	834	6	2 Billa surn^d	21		11	14	7					1 Kenneth II	1 Haco
5548	835	7	3 Octavianus	22		12	15	8					2	2
5549	836	8	4	23		13	16	9					3	3
5550	837	9	5	24		14	17	10					4	4
5551	838	10	6	25		15	18	1 Ethelwolf					5	5
5552	839	11	7	26		16	19	2					6	6
5553	840	12	8	Lotharius	1 Charles surn^d	17	20	3					7	7
5554	841	13	1 Hamon Mamun	2	2 le Chauve	18	21	4					8	8
5555	842	1 Michael III	2	3	3 King of Germany	19	22	5					9	9
5556	843	2 surn^d ye Ivr	3	4	4 Louis I	20	23	6					10	10
5557	844	3 d: his Mon^s	4	5	5 2	21	24	7					11	11
5558	845	4 Theodora	5	6	6 3	22	25	8					12	12
5559	846	5	1 Mutawakelus	7	7 4	23	26	9					13	13
5560	847	6	2	8	8 5	24	27	10					14	14
5561	848	7	3	9	9 6	25	28	11					15	15
5562	849	8	4	10	10 7	26	29	12					16	16
5563	850	9	5	11	11 8	10 Ahmad	30	13					17	17

Kings of Denmark	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
Gotfricus	7 Leo III			
2	8	Joannes Damascenus ob:	The Empress Irene is deposed & banished to Lesbos Octo. 31st	
3	9	Masue of Arabian extract		Popiel Duke of Poland ob: 823.
4	10	& Phys. to the Caliph Rasi-		Staurucius East. M. ob. 811.
5	11	-jidus ob: c. 846		
6	12			
7	13		Jupiter was eclipsed by y Moon Jan. y 31st 3 hours after Midnight being	Crumnus K. of y Bulgarians ob: c. 814
8	14			
Hans	15			
Hemmingus	16		A civil War among y Saracens betn Alaminus & Almamon.	Zaberus Saracen Gen. ob: 822.
1 Sinard &	17	Eginhard y Hist. ob: 842	Nicephorus is defeated & killed by Crumnus K. of y Bulgarians July 6th	Aliseus y Saracen ob: 812
2 Ringo	18			
1 Harold V	19		Michael is dep. d by Crumnus May 23d & retires into a Monastry July 11th	Thrudmirus East. M.
2 & Regner	20			
3	21			
4	1 Stephen V		Learning is greatly encouraged among y Saracens by Almamon	
5	1 Pascal I			Hilduin F. M.
6	2	Almoin y Hist. d. post 836		
7	3		Almamon ordered his Astron. to measure a Degree of Latitude on the Plains	
8	4		Leo 5th is killed in y Temple at Constantinople by Michael on Dec. 25th	Thomas Sir. & the Slave ob: 822
9	5			
10	6		Constantinople besieged by y Saracens under Thomas y Slave but raised	
11	7		The Saracens of Spain take Possession of Crete & give it y Name of Candia	
12	1 Eugenius II			Piast de Crusewitz D. of Poland
13	2			
14 Regnerus	3		Harold K. of Denmark dethroned by his Subjects for being a Christ.	Wulfhard English Gen. ob: 838
15	Valentin & Gregory		The Almagest of Ptolemy translated into Arabick by order of Almamon.	Bernard Comte de Barcelone
16	2 IV	Rabanus Maurus ob: 856	The Kingdom of England begins under Egbert	Empress Judith ob: 843.
17	3		Michael III. d. y Stammerer dies Octo. 1st	
18	4		The Sons of Louis shut him up in a Monast. at Soissons but he is soon	Gunbaud y Monk F. M.
19	5			
20	6		Theophilus punishes the Ruin extent of y Eastern Empire from his	
21	7		The 3 Eldest Sons of Louis again rebelling y Father	Aspin E. King of Aquitain ob: 838
22	8			Theopholus East. M. ob: 841.
23	9			
24	10			
25	11			
26	12		The Picts defeated & their Nation extirpated by Kenneth K. of Scotland	Ulsin B. of Sherborn Eng. M. ob: 868
27	13			Aspin E. K. of Aquitain ob. 864
28	14		Louis le debonnaire dies at Ingelheim June 20th æt. 64.	
29	15	Almamon y Arab. Astron.	The Battle of Fontenai where Sethurinus is defeated by his 2 Bros.	
30	16		Theophilus dies Jan. y 30th	
31	17	Gulamshus y Hist. ob: 870	The French Bps assembled at Thion-ville make an Act of Abdication of y Emp.	ob: 85.
32	1 Sergius II		Ramirus K. of Leon defeats Abdurrah-main K. of Cordova & kills	Swithin B. of Winchester Eng. M.
33	2	Hincmarus A. B. of Rheims ob: 882		
34	3			
35	Leo IV			
36	2		The Saracens fleet is totally defeated by y Greeks in y Bay of Crotona	
37	3			
Eric I	1			

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of the Saracens	Emperors of the West	Kings of France.	Kings of Germany	Kings in Spain	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden
5564	851	10 Michael III	6 Mutawekkel	12 Lotharius	12 Charles sirn.d	9 Lewis	2 Ordonno Abdur 31	14 Ethelwolf	18 Kenneth II	18 Olav
5565	852	11 Basil I.	7	13	13 le Chauve	10	3 Mahomet 1	15	19	19
5566	853	12	8	14	14	11	4 2	16	20	20
5567	854	13	9	15	15	12	5 3	17	1 Donald V	21
5568	855	14	10	1 Lewis II	16	13	6 4	18	2	22
5569	856	15	11	2	17	14	7 5	19	3	1 Charles IV
5570	857	16	12	3	18	15	8 6	1 Ethelbald	4	2
5571	858	17	13	4	19	16	9 7	2	1 Constantin II	3
5572	859	18	14	5	20	17	10 8	3	2	4
5573	860	19	15	6	21	18	11 9	1 Ethelbert	3	5
5574	861	20	1 Mutamin	7	22	19	12 10	2	4	6
5575	862	21	1 Mustamin	8	23	20	1 Alfonso III	3	5	7
5576	863	22	2	9	24	21	2 11 Great	4	6	8
5577	864	23	3	10	25	22	3 13	5	7	9
5578	865	24	1 Mutazzim	11	26	23	4 14	6	8	10
5579	866	25	2	12	27	24	5 15	1 Ethelred I.	9	11
5580	867	1 Basilius I.	3	13	28	25	6 16	2	10	12
5581	868	2 Mauronian	4	14	29	26	7 17	3	11	1 Biorno II
5582	869	3	1 Mutaz Billah	15	30	27	8 18	4	12	2
5583	870	4	1 Muhammed	16	31	28	9 19	5	13	3
5584	871	5	2 Mutadi	17	32	29	10 20	6	14	4
5585	872	6	3 Jemadelph 2	18	33	30	11 21	1 Alfred the	15	5
5586	873	7	4 3	19	34	31	12 22	2 the Great	16	6
5587	874	8	5 4	20	35	32	13 23	3	1 Athus	7
5588	875	9	6 5	1 Charles le Chauve both Emperor &		33	14 24	4	1 Gregory the	8
5589	876	10	7 6	2 King of France		1 Lewis II	15 25	5	2 the Great	9
5590	877	11	8 7		1 Lewis II le begue	2 Kingdom	16 26	6	3	10
5591	878	12	9 8		2	3 of Arles	17 27	7	4	11
5592	879	13	10 9		1 Lewis III & Carloman	4 Boson 1	18 28	8	5	12
5593	880	14	11 10	1 Charles le Gros	2 2	5 2	19 29	9	6	13
5594	881	15	12 11	2	3 3	6 3	20 30	10	7	14
5595	882	16	13 12	3	4 4	4	21 31	11	8	15
5596	883	17	14 13	4	5	5	22 32	12	9	16
5597	884	18	15 14	5 Charles le Gros poſſeſſes all the Dominions of		6	23 33	13	10	17
5598	885	19	16 15	6 Charlemagne		7	24 34	14	11	1 Ingelda
5599	886	1 Leo VI. the	17 16	7		Transjuran 8	25 Mundirus 1	15	12	2
5600	887	2 Philosopher	18 17	8 Germany	Italy	France Burgundy 9	26 2	16	13	3
5601	888	3	19 18	1 Arnolph	1 Guido & Ber	1 Eudes 1 Rudolph Lewis	27 3	17	14	4
5602	889	4	20 19	2	2 enger	2 2 the blind 2	28 4	18	15	5
5603	890	5	21 20	3	3	3 3	29 5	19	16	6
5604	891	6	22	4	4	4 4	30 6	20	17	1 Hun
5605	892	7	1 Muktadir	5	5	5 5	31 7	21	1 Donald VI	2
5606	893	8	2	6	6	6 6	32 8	22	2	3
5607	894	9	3	7	7	7 7	33 9	23	3	4
5608	895	10	4	8	8	8 8	34 10	24	4	5
5609	896	11	5	9	1 Lambert	9 9	35 11	25	5	6
5610	897	12	6	10	2	10 10	36 12	26	6	7
5611	898	13	7	11	3	1 Charles III.e	11 11	27	7	8
5612	899	14	8	12	1 Lewis	2 y.e simple	12 12	28	8	9
5613	900	15	9	1 Lewis IV.	2	3	13 1 Hugh	1 Edward	9	1 Inge II

	Kings of Denmark	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
	2 Eric I	5 Leo IV			
	3	6			
	4	7		The Normans get possession of some Citys in France.	
	5	8 Pope Joan			
	6	1 Benedict III		The Emperor Lotharius being sick of the World retires to a Monastery & dies	
	7	2	Alfred of Hist. ob. 874		
	8	3			
	Eric II. Baum	1 Nicholas I			Michael Lords Fast 13 Feb. 866
	2 or 3 Child.	2	Photius Patriarch of Constantinople deposed in 886	A remarkably violent Frost when they sold Herrings on the Ice	
	3	3			
	4	4			
	5	5	John Scotus Erigena obt. 883		
	6	6			Robert D. of Fort F. M. ob. 861
	7	7			Thiery 1st Earl of Holland
	8	8		A Civil War among the Saracens	Robert E. of Northumb. ob. 867
	9	9	Annotations of Librarius ob. circ. 886		Earl Bruern of Northumb.
	10	1 Adrian II		The Danes under Hasting being brought into England by Earl Hasting conquer	Sons of Danish Gen. in England
	11	2		The Governors of Egypt become independent of the Caliphs of Kingshead under	Humeud Ibn Tulun of Egypt ob. 883
	12	3			Lambert Duke of Spoleto.
	13	4			
	14	5			
	15	1 John VIII		Charles first brother to Lewis made Emperor. The Battle of Milton on the Ufford in	Hubba the Dane ob. 878
	16	2			
	17	3			
	18	4			
	19	5			
	20	6		Charles le Chauve dies at Brive passing the Alps on the 5th of Oct. ob. 840 being	
	21	7		Alfred amuses himself in the Isle of Athelney in Somersetshire but soon after	Guthrum the Dane
	22	8	Ethelwerd of Chron. Saxon.	The Kingdom of Mercia begins.	Baldwin 1st of Flanders ob. 879
	23	9	S. Egbert.		
	24	10	Albategni of Mathematicians		
	25	1 Martin II	Mahomet of Bactria ob. 888	Albategni of Arabian Mathematician observes of Autumnal Equinox at Bagdat	Sigebert of Norman
	26	2		Albategni observes the time of the first star of Aries was 23° of Equinoctial	Himyar Caliph of Egypt ob. 905
	27	1 Adrian III	Regimon of History ob. 915		
	28	2 Stephen VI			
	29	2		The University of Oxford founded by Alfred about this time Barcelona	
	30	3		Paris besieged by the Normans but bravely defended by Gozlin Bp. of	Gozlin Bp. of Paris
	31	4		The Dominions of Charles le grosse are divided into five kingdoms	
	32	5			Lambebold Duke of Mercia
	33	6		Alfred composes his famous Body of Laws about this time.	Adalbert Marquis of Tuscany
	Hamelaires	1 Normans		Arnolph defeats 90,000 Normans between the Rhine & the Meuse	
	2 Lotharemund	2			
	3	3			
	4	4			Algitrudis Queen of Italy
	5	5			Ajerius Caliph of Egypt ob. 908
	6	6		Arnolph besieges & takes Rome from Guido who had made himself Emperor	
	7	Boniface VI. 896 Stephen VII 897	John Ascer of Malmesbury		
	8	2			Hiarem Caliph of Egypt ob. 913
	9	3			
	10	1			Hubert III Bp of Mans ob. 925

N.° 39. X.th CENTURY. Part 1.st

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of y.e Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of Italy	Kings of France	Kings of Transjuran Burgundy Arles	Kings of Leon & y.e Asturias Kings in Spain Sarof Cordoba	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden
5614	901	16 Leo VI. sirn.d y.e	1 Mutassis	2 Lewis III	3 Lewis	4 Charles the	1 Rudolph Burg.d 2	4 Alfonso III 16	2 Edward I.	10 Donald VI	2 Ingo II
5615	902	17 Philosophus	2	3	4	5 the Simple	15 3	41 Mundimir 17	3 the Elder	11	3
5616	903	18	3	4	5	6	16 4	42 18	4	Constantin	4
5617	904	19	4	5	1 Berenger	7	17 5	43 19	5	2 III	5
5618	905	20	5	6	2 restored	8	18 6	44 20	6	3	6
5619	906	21	6	7	3	9	19 7	45 21	7	4	7
5620	907	22	Muctadirus	8	4	10	20 8	46 22	8	5	1 Eric VII. sirn.d
5621	908	23	2	9	5	11	21 9	47 Abdulla I	9	6	2 Balethal
5622	909	24	3	10	6	12	22 10	48 2	10	7	3
5623	910	25	4	11	7	13	23 11	1 Garcias 3	11	8	4
5624	911	Alexander	5	12	8	14	1 Rodolph II 12	2 4	12	9	5
5625	912	1 Constantin XI sirn.d	6	1 Conrad	9	15	2 13	3 Abderrahman III sirn.d	13	10	6
5626	913	2 Porphyrogenit.	7	2	10	16	3 14	4 Exalter of Islam 2	14	11	7
5627	914	3	8	3	11	17	4 15	1 Ordonno II 3	15	12	8
5628	915	4	9	4	12	18	5 16	2 4	16	13	9
5629	916	5	10	5	13	19	6 17	3 5	17	14	10
5630	917	6	11	6	14	20	7 18	4 6	18	15	1 Eric VIII
5631	918	7	12	7	15	21	8 19	3 7	19	16	2
5632	919	8 Romanus I	13	8	16	22	9 20	6 8	20	17	3
5633	920	9 2	14	Henry I. sirn.d	17	23	10 21	7 9	21	18	4
5634	921	10 3	15	2 Binlatcher	18	24	11 22	8 10	22	19	5
5635	922	11 4	16	3	1 Rudolph K.	25	12 23	9 11	23	20	6
5636	923	12 5	17	4	2 of Burgundy	1 Rodolph	13 24	1 Froila II 12	24	21	7
5637	924	13 6	18	5	3	2	14 25	1 Alfonso IV 13	25	22	8
5638	925	14 7	19	6	4	3	15 26	2 14	1 Athelstan	23	9
5639	926	15 8	20	7	1 Hugh K.	4	16 Arles united	3 15	2	24	10
5640	927	16 9	21	8	2 of Arles	5	17 to Burgundy	4 16	3	25	11
5641	928	17 10	22	9	3	6	18	5 17	4	26	12
5642	929	18 11	23	10	4	7	19	6 18	5	27	13
5643	930	19 12	24	11	5	8	20	7 19	6	28	14
5644	931	20 13	25	12	6	9	21	1 Ramirus II 20	7	29	15
5645	932	21 14	1 Cahirus	13	7	10	22	2 21	8	30	16
5646	933	22 15	1 Armadis	14	8	11	23	3 22	9	31	17
5647	934	23 16	2	15	9	12	24	4 23	10	32	18
5648	935	24 17	3	16	10	13	25	5 24	11	33	19
5649	936	25 18	4	1 Otho I sirn.d	11	1 Lewis IV. sirn.d	26	6 25	12	34	20
5650	937	26 19	5	2 the Great	12	2 Outremer	1 Lotharius sirn.d	7 26	13	35	21
5651	938	27 20	6	3	13	3	2 Pacifick	8 27	14	36	22
5652	939	28 21	7	4	14	4	3	9 28	15	37	23
5653	940	29 22	1 Mortasis	5	15	5	4	10 29	16	38	1 Eric VIII
5654	941	30 23	2	6	16	6	5	11 30	1 Edmund I	39	2
5655	942	31 24	3	7	17	7	6	12 31	2	40	3
5656	943	32 25	4	8	18	8	7	13 32	3	1 Makolm I	4
5657	944	33 26	1 Mostasis	9	19	9	8	14 33	4	2	5
5658	945	34	1 Mutinalikh	10	20	10	9	15 34	5	3	6
5659	946	35	2	11	21	11	10	16 35	6	4	7
5660	947	36	3	12	1 Lothario	12	11	17 36	7	5	8
5661	948	37	4	13	2	13	12	18 37	1 Edred	6	9
5662	949	38	3	14	3	14	13	19 38	2	7	10
5663	950	39	6	15	1 Berengar II	15	14	1 Ordonno 39	3	8	11

	Kings of Denmark	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
1	1 Canute	Boniface VII. and John		The Saracens defeated by Nicephorus at Sea Octo.r 6.th	Prince Edelward ob: 905
2	2 Frotho	LX			Nicephorus Emp.r Gen.l
3	3				
4		Benedict IV		The Hungarians ravage Italy. A Truce of 120 Days begun in the end of y.e Year	Princes of Sclavonia ob: 918
5		Leo V. and Christopher 7.m		Haron Caliph of Egypt & y.e last of y.e Race of Tulun conquered & killed by	Mahomet Ben Gen.l to Mustafa
6		1 Sergius III			Theodora y.e Roman Courtezan
7		2			Robert Comte de Paris Grand-
8		3			Father to Hugh Capet E. Modig. 923
9		1 Anastasius III		A War begins in England on y.e Danes who continues for 12 Years.	
10		2		Leo VI dies June 11.th he wrote several learned Treatises in y.e Age of Ignorance	Empress Zoe East.n Mdieg.d 919
11		Lando 8.m		The Normans establish themselves in France under Rollo	Rollo 1.st y.e Great Duke of
12		1 John X			Normandy ob: 917
13		2			
14		3			
15		4		Ordonno 2.d defeats y.e Saracens in Spain & kills 70.000 of them a	Thorus East.n Gen.l ob: 919
16		5			William Longsword Duke of
17		6			Normandy ob: 933
18		7		Hocen having raised a Sedition against Him is killed by Romanus who is	
19		8			
1	Gormo 1.st y.e	9			
2	Englishman	10		The Battle of Placentia in w.ch Berenger is defeated by Rodolph K.g of	
3		11		Burgundy begin to be established in France in they chose Rodolph	Hugh 1.st y.e Great y.e White Speilte
4		12			K.g of Ob: 936.
5		13			Sigifrid Ct.e de Ringelheim y.e first
6		14		Hugh being made K.g of Italy gives y.e Ct.d of Arles to Rodolph K.g of	Marquis of Brandenburgh.
7		15			Marozia late Concubine to Pope
8		Leo VI 6.m			Sergius 3.d Sirnam of Rome 931
9		1 Stephen VIII	Eudes de Clugni ob: 942		Herbert Comte de Vermandois ob: 943
10		2			
1	Harold VI.d	1 John XI			
2	Blaatand	2		Arnulph D.k of Bavaria defeated at Verona by Hugh K.g of Italy.	
3		3		A Truce of 120 Days began in y.e end of y.e Year.	Alberic Gov.r of Rome ob: 931
4		4	Azophi y.e Arab.n Astron.r		Abdalidus Caliph of Eg.t ob: 945 Syria
5		5			Berthold D.k of Bavaria ob: 947
6		1 Leo VII		The Roman Empire is divided by Usurpation into 7 Kingdoms.	
7		2	Luitprand y.e Hist.r ob: 970		
8		3			
9		1 Stephen IX		Ramirus defeats y.e Saracens in Spain soon after y.e Eclipse of y.e Sun	
10		2			
11		3			Turkutul Chan 3.d Emp.r of
12		1		The Eastern Empire take Possession of y.e Kingdom of Lapidea	Buzun y.e Turk. Gov.r of Ob: 995
13		1 Martin III			Richard 1.st Duke of Normandy
14		2			
15		3		Berengar pretends a Right for y.e Invasion of y.e Kingdom of Italy.	Cafurus Egypt. Master Caliph
16		1 Agapetus II			of Egypt & Syria ob: 968
17		2	Alfarabius y.e Arab.n Astron.r		
18		3			
19		1			
20		2			

Julian Period	Year of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of ỹ Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of Italy	Kings of France	Kings of Arles or Burgundy	Kings in Spain (Leon & Asturias)	Kings in Spain (Sar.ª & Navarre)	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark
5664	951	40 Constantin	7 Muticus Billu	16 Otho I.us	2 Berenger	16 Louis IV.s	15 Conrad.us	2 Ordonno III	40	4 Edred	9 Malcolm I	12 Eric VIII	21 Harold VI.s
5665	952	41 IX	8	17 ỹ Great	3 II	17 Outremer	16 Pacifick	3 Mahumahomat	41	5	10	13	22 Lihulund
5666	953	42	9	18	4	18	17	4	42	6	11	14	23
5667	954	43	10	19	5	1 Lothaire	18	5	43	7	12	15	24
5668	955	44	11	20	6	2	19	1 Ordonno IV	44	1 Edwy	13	16	25
5669	956	45	12	21	7	3	20	1 Sancho .s	45	2	14	17	26
5670	957	46	13	22	8	4	21	2 ỹ Fatt	46	3	15	18	27
5671	958	47	14	23	9	5	22	3	47	4	1 Indulfus	19	28
5672	959	1 Romanus II	15	24	10	6	23	4	48	1 Edgar .us	2	20	29
5673	960	2	16	25	11	7	24	5	49	2 ỹ Peaceable	3	21	30
5674	961	3	17	26	12	8	25	6 Ilham	1	3	4	22	31
5675	962	4	18	27	13	9	26	7	2	4	5	23	32
5676	963	1 Nicephorus	19	28	14	10	27	8	3	5	6	24	33
5677	964	2 Il.s Phocas	20	29	15 conquer.d	11	28	9	4	6	7	25	34
5678	965	3	21	30	by Otho	12	29	10	5	7	8	26	35
5679	966	4	22	31		13	30	11	6	8	9	27	36
5680	967	5	23	32		14	31	1 Ramiro III	7	9	10	28	37
5681	968	6	24	33		15	32	2	8	10	1 Duffus	29	38
5682	969	1 John Zemisc	25	34		16	33	3	9	11	2	30	39
5683	970	2	26	35		17	34	4	10	12	3	31	40
5684	971	3	27	36		18	35	5	11	13	4	32	41
5685	972	4	28	37		19	36	6	12	14	1 Cullen	33	42
5686	973	5	29	1 Otho II.s the Bloody		20	37	7	13	15	2	34	43
5687	974	6	1 Hisham Billu	2		21	38	8	14	16	3	35	44
5688	975	1 Basilius & 1	2	3		22	39	9	15	1 Edward II.s	4	36	45
5689	976	2 Constantine	2 3	4		23	40	10 Ilhumenor	1	2 ỹ Martyr	5	37	46
5690	977	3 X	3 4	5		24	41	11	2	3	1 Kenneth III	38	47
5691	978	4	4 5	6		25	42	12	3	1 Ethelred II	2	39	48
5692	979	5	5 6	7		26	43	13	4	2 ỹ Unready	3	40	49
5693	980	6	6 7	8		27	44	14	5	3	4	1 Otho II.s	1 Sueno II
5694	981	7	7 8	9		28	45	15	6	1	5	2 Methamund	2
5695	982	8	8 9	10		29	46	1 Veremund III	7	2	6	3	3
5696	983	9	9 10	1 Otho III.d the Red		30	47	2	8	6	7	4	1
5697	984	10	10 11	2		31	48	3	9	7	8	5	5
5698	985	11	11 12	3		32	49	1	10	8	9	6	6
5699	986	12	12 13	1		1 Louis V.s	50	5	11	9	10	7	7
5700	987	13	13 14	5		1 Hugh Capet	51	6	12	10	11	8	8
5701	988	14	14 15	6		2	52	7	13	11	12	9	9
5702	989	15	15 16	7		3	53	8	14	12	13	10	10
5703	990	16	16 17	8		4	54	9	15	13	14	11	11 Kings of Norway
5704	991	17	17 Hisham Billu	9		5	55	10	16	14	15	12	12 Olaus I.s
5705	992	18	18 2	10		6	56	11	17	15	16	13	13 of Norway
5706	993	19	19 3	11		7	57	12	18	16	17 vacant	14	14
5707	994	20	20 4	12		8	1 Rodolph III	13	19	17	1 Constantine	15	15
5708	995	21	21 5	13		9	2 d.s Petronilla	14	20	18	1 Grimo	16	16
5709	996	22	22 6	14		1 Robert II.s	3	15	21	19	2	17	17
5710	997	23	23 7	15		2 the Wise	4	16	22	20	3	18	18
5711	998	24	24 8	16		3	5	17	23	21	4	19	19 Sueno I
5712	999	25	25 9	17		4	6	1 Alfonso V	24	22	5	20	20 2
5713	1000	26	26 10	18		5	7	2	25	23	6	21	21 3

Kings of Poland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
	Agapetus II			Vndaff Danish K. of Northumb
	8			
	9			
	John XII		Hugh the White gets the Dutchy of Burgs. Aquitain &c. Neustria	
	2			
	3			Empress Matilda ob: 973
	4			
	5	Abbey of Fleury Rheims	the Power of the Monks in England is very high.	Abp. Dunstan Engl. Mk. ob: 988
	6			
	7		Nicephorus Phocas recovers Candia from the Saracens.	Nicephorus apt. Emp. East. Mk. ob: 969
	8			
	9 John VIII			Earl Athelwold Engl. Mk.
	Benedict V		the Kingdom of Italy conquered by Otho Emp. and added to ye German Empire	
	John XIII	Cyber of Abp. Rheims		Hugh Capet D. of Paris F.M. afte
	2			K. of France ob: 996
	3		Antioch is recovered by Nicephorus from the Saracens.	Arnolph Earl of Flanders ob: 989
	4		An Eclipse of ye Sun Dec. 22 observed at Constantinople 6 Clock AM (mid ground calcu	
	5		the Siege of Athens by Egypt abandoned being seized by ye Fatimites	Elfric Duke of Mercia ob: 983
	6			Hhaz Caliph of Egypt ob: 975
	7		30000 Bulgarians defeated & their Empire abolished by him reduc	Bardas & Sclerus East. M. ob: 986
	Dominus III Benedict			Empress Theophane ob: 991
	2 IX		Otho the Great dies at Magdeburgh May 7th	
	Benedict VII			
	Benedict VII		Pope Benedict VIII is deposed & banished for his Crimes	Hazizus Caliph of Egypt ob: 996
	2		Bardas & Sclerus usurps ye Eastern Empire for ten Years.	
	3		Otho III. defeats & subdues the Bohemians.	
	4	Abbey of Monk & Astrologers		
	5			
	6		the two Emperors of Constantinople recover Apulia & Calabria.	
	7			
	8			
	9			Crescentius Nomentanus Tyr. of Rome ob: 998
	John XVII			
	John XVI			Hugo East. Gen.
	2	Simon of Rheims ob: 998		Godfrey Gr. Lorraine F.M. ob: 987
	3		the III Race of the French Kings begins July 3d	Charles D. of Lorraine ob: 994
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7	Robert of St. Pope Silvester II ob: 1003	the figures in Arithmetick are brought into Europe by ye Moors	
	8			
	9			
	10		the K. of Denmark & Norway invade England with great Army	Blanchard D. de Melun F.M. Eccl:
	11			
	Gregory V		Otho III. makes the Empire of Germany elective	Hakem Caliph of Egypt ob: 1020
Kings of Poland	2			
	3			Richard I. duke pour D. of Normandy
Lisdaimus	Silvester II			ob: 1026
2	2			

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of the Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of Burgundy	Kings of France	Kings in Spain	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway
5714	1001	27 Basilius 27	11 Hadrian Billa	29 Otho III	8 Rodolph III.	6 Robert I.st	3 Ilfonsus Munnir 26	24 Ethelred II	7 Grimus	22 Olaus II.us	22 Sueno II. Sueno	1
5715	1002	28 Constantin 28	12	1 Henry II.st	9 le Pieux and	7 the Wise	4 Mahomet ben 1	25	8	23 Anathamus	23	5
5716	1003	29 X 29	13	2 the Lame	10	8	5 2	26	9	24	24	6
5717	1004	30 30	14	3	11	9	6 3	27	1 Malcolm II	25	25	7
5718	1005	31 31	15	4	12	10	7 — 4	28	2	26	26	8
5719	1006	32 32	16	5	13	11	8 — 5	29	3	27	27	9
5720	1007	33 33	17	6	14	12	9 6	30	4	28	28	10
5721	1008	34 34	18	7	15	13	10 Mahumud IV	31	5	29	29	11
5722	1009	35 35	19	8	16	14	11 Mahumud Ummahadi	22	6	30	30	12
5723	1010	36 36	20	9	17	15	12	33	7	31	31	13
5724	1011	37 37	21	10	18	16	13 the Invincible	34	8	32	32 Olaus II	
5725	1012	38 38	22	11	19	17	14 decline in Spain	35	9	33	33	2
5726	1013	39 39	23	12	20	18	15	Ummeh ben Deu	10	34	34	3
5727	1014	40 40	24	13	21	19	16	1 Ethelred II. read	11	35	1 Canute II.st	1
5728	1015	41 41	25	14	22	20	17	2	12	36	2 of Great	2
5729	1016	42 42	26	15	23	21	18	1 Edmund II.nd	13	37	3	6
5730	1017	43 43	27	16	24	22	19	Hunteshifford	14	38	4	7
5731	1018	44 44	28	17	25	23	20	2 by Denmar	15	39	5	8
5732	1019	45 45	29	18	26	24	21	3	16	1 Olaus II	6	9
5733	1020	46 46	30	19	27	25	22	4	17	2	7	10
5734	1021	47 47	31	20	28	26	23	5	18	3	8	11
5735	1022	48 48	32	21	29	27	24	6	19	4	9	12
5736	1023	49 49	33	22	30	28	25	7	20	5	10	13
5737	1024	50 50	34	1 Conrad II.st	31	29	26	8	21	6	11	14
5738	1025	51 Constantin	35	2 of Salique	32	30	27	9	22	7	12	15
5739	1026	52 alone	36	3	33	31	28	10	23	8	13	16
5740	1027	53	37	4	34	32	29	11	24	9	14	17
5741	1028	1 Romanus III	38	5	35	33	1 Veremund III	12	25	10	15	18
5742	1029	2 Argyropulus	39	6	36	34	2	13	26	11	16 Canute hus.pus.st	
5743	1030	3	40	7	37	35	3	14	27	12	17 of Norway	
5744	1031	4	1 Cajinus	8	38	1 Henry I	4	15	28	13	18	
5745	1032	5	2 Hamarillu	9	39 bequeath	2	5 The Kingdoms of	16	29	14	19	
5746	1033	6	3	10 his kingd to Henry	3	6 Castile	Arragon	17	30	15	20 Sueno Regent of	
5747	1034	1 Michael IV.th	4	11	1	7		18	1 Duncan	16	21 Norway	
5748	1035	2 of Paphlagon	5	12	5	8 Ferdinand	Ramir	19	2	1 Olaus III	22	
5749	1036	3	6	13	6	9 2.d of great	vus 2	1 Harold.ist	3	2	1 Canute Magnus	
5750	1037	4	7	14	7	3	3	2 Harefoot	4	3	2 III	2
5751	1038	5	8	15	8	1	1	3	5	4	3	3
5752	1039	6	9	1 Henry III.d the Black	9	5	5	1 Hunte II or	6	5	4	4
5753	1040	7	10	2	10	6	6	2 Hardiknute	1 Macbeth	6	5	5
5754	1041	Michael V. Kalo	11	3	11	7	7	1 Edward III.rd	2	1 Magnus III	1 Magnus bar.f	6
5755	1042	Constantin XI.s	12	4	12	8	8	2 of confessor	3	2 of Red	2 Norway	7
5756	1043	2 Mammachus	13	5	13	9	9	3	4	3	3	8
5757	1044	3	14	6	14	10	10	4	5	4	4	9
5758	1045	4	15	7	15	11	11	5	6	5	5	10
5759	1046	5	16	8	16	12	12	6	7	6	6	11
5760	1047	6	17	9	17	13	13	7	8	7	7	12
5761	1048	7	18	10	18	14	14	8	9	8	1 Sueno II.d Ulmalli	
5762	1049	8	19	11	19	15	15	9	10	9	2	2
5763	1050	9	20	12	20	16	16	10	11	10	3	3

Kings of Poland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
3 Ladislaus	3 Honorius III			Melendulfus 2d Abbot of Whitby
4	4	Invention of Rockets & Gunpowder about 1250	Universal Massacre of the Danes in England on St Brice's	Regent of Scots
5	John XXI 5th John			
6	2 XXII		All the Old Churches are rebuilt after the Norman manner	
7	3			
8	4		Plague all over Europe 3 years	
9	5	Manuscripts of Aristotle & Averrhoes		
10	6	Hospitals for Sick & Lepers Caliph of Egypt		Boleslaus 2d Duke of Bohemia
11	Celestine IV		Arrival of Ambassadors in Spain from Solyman the Magnificent Emperor of the Turks	Death of Thane of Lochaber
12	2			
13	3			Edric Duke of Mercia put to Death
14	Innocent VIII			Birth of the English Admiral
15	2		The Danes under Sweyn get possession of England.	
16	3		Ethelred returns Sept. 28th is brought an Invitation over Flanders.	Uthred Earl of Northumberland
17	4			
18	5		Edmund Ironside fought 21 Battles in England with Canute the King of Denmark who at last is Killed by the Treachery of Edric	
19	6			
20	7		The Normans first enter Italy in a Ship	
21	8			
22	9			Alexius Caliph of Egypt deposed
23	10	Guy d'Arezzo Inventor of the Art of Music		
24	11		Many Species of Plants unknown to the Ancients introduced by the Arabs of Mount	Edward Confessor Thurstan Thane
25	12		Rudolph Bp of Liege being expelled by his Subjects is reestablished by the	Edward 37
26	John XXIII			
Wladislaus	2			
2	3			Richd III D. of Normandy obit 933
3	1			
4	2		Constantine the Great proclaiming Christianity compelled Romanus to observe his	Richd 2d Duke of Normandy
5	3			
6	4	Compasses of Mariners first used		
7	5		The Emp. Romanus driven off his Throne by his Sons Christopher Stephen & Constantine	
8	6		The Kingdom of Arles or Burgundy is bequeathed to the Emp. Conrad by	Emp. Conrad Wife & Emperor
9	10		Regent Eclipse of the Sun June 29th observed at Winchester in France.	
Casimir	Benedict IX	Globes of Matt. Geog. post 1445.		Richd D. of Burgundy obit 976
2	2		The beginning of Castile & Arragon begin	William Bastard D. of Normandy
3	3			afterwards K. of England obit 1087
4	1		The battle of Bourbon Duc in Bourbonnois & the Champagne both fought by	who conquered the Emp. Michael,
5	5			Earl Algar Slain in 1061
6	6		The Emp. Conrad dies at Utrecht June 4th	Mushamirus Caliph of Egypt
7	7			
8	8	Normans & Germans of Monk & Mathem.	The Emp. Henry the 4th & Rodolph Duke of Suabia fight for the Empire	Gerbert Abp of Rheims Richd Mich.
9	9		The Duke of Lorrain Bp of Verdun	Gerard Count of Alsace Ancestor of
10	10			Gerard Abp of Mentz Bp of Verdun
11	Gregory VII			Simon Earl of Northumberland
12	2			Leon. Semitius Bp of Rheims
13	Clement		The Emp. Henry IV comes to Canossa and submits himself to Pope Gregory	
14	2	Germans of Mathem.		Siward D. of Mercia obit 1057
15	Damasus II 23d			
16	Leo IX			
17	2			

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of y Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings in Spain: Castile	Kings in Spain: Arragon	Earls of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway
5764	1051	10 Constantine XI	21 Cayem	13 Henry III	21 Henry I	17 Ferdinand I	Ramiro I		11 Edward III	12 Macbeth	11 Haquin III	4 Sueno	Harold 4
5765	1052	11 Romanus	22 Bianrilla	14 y Black	22	18 d y Great	nus 18		12 y Confessor	13	12 d y Red	5 II	5
5766	1053	12	23	15	23	19	19		13	14	13	6	6
5767	1054	1 Theodora	24	16	24	20	20		14	15	14	7	7
5768	1055	2	25	17	25	21	21		15	16	15	8	8
5769	1056	1 Michael VI sir	26	1 Henry IV	26	22	22		16	17	16	9	9
5770	1057	1 Isaac Comnenus	27	2	27	23	23		17	1 Malcolm III	17	10	10
5771	1058	2	28	3	28	24	24		18	2 d Ianmor	18	11	11
5772	1059	Constantine X	29	4	29	25	25		19	3	Venchillaqu	12	12
5773	1060	2 Ducas	30	5	1 Philip I sir	26	26		20	4	2 III	13	13
5774	1061	3	31	6	2 Ulmarus	27	27		21	5	3	14	14
5775	1062	4	32	7	3	28	28		22	6	4	15	15
5776	1063	5	33	8	4	29	29		23	7	5	16	16
5777	1064	6	34	9	5	30	30		24	8	1 Halstan	17	17
5778	1065	7	35	10	6	1 Sancho	31		25	9	2	18	18
5779	1066	8	36	11	7	2	32		2m Harold III	10	3	19	Olaus I
5780	1067	9	37	12	8	3 Sancho I			2 d Longuerre	11	4	20	2
5781	1068	1 Romanus	38	13	9	4	2		3	12	5	21	3
5782	1069	2 Diogenes	39	14	10	5	3		4	13	6	22	4
5783	1070	3	40	15	11	6	4		5	14	7	23	Haquin III
5784	1071	1 Michael VII	41	16	12	7	5		6	15	8	24	2
5785	1072	2 Ducas sir d	42	17	13	Alfonso VI sir d	6		7	16	9	25	3
5783	1073	3 Parapinacius	43	18	14	2 y Valiant	7		8	17	10	26	4
5787	1074	4	1 Muctadi	19	15	3	8		9	18	11	1 Harold	5
5788	1075	5	2 Billa	20	16	4	9		10	19	12	2	6
5789	1076	6	3	21	17	5	10		11	20	13	1 Canute IV sir d	7
5790	1077	7	4	22	18	6	11		12	21	14	2 y Saint	8
5791	1078	Diaphenus	5	23	19	7	12		13	22	15	3	9
5792	1079	2 Bolomatus	6	24	20	8	13		14	23	16	4	10
5793	1080	3	7	25	21	9	14		15	24	1 Philip	5	11
5794	1081	Alexius	8	26	22	10	15		16	25	2	6	12
5795	1082	2 Comnenus	9	27	23	11	16		17	26	3	7	13
5796	1083	3	10	28	24	12	17		18	27	4	8	14
5797	1084	4	11	29	25	13	18		19	28	5	9	15
5798	1085	5	12	30	26	14	19		20	29	6	10	16
5799	1086	6	13	31	27	15	20		21	30	7	1 Olaus sir d	17
5800	1087	7	14	32	28	16	21		William II sir d	31	8	2 Haquin	18
5801	1088	8	15	33	29	17	22	1 Henry fort	2 Rufus	32	9	3	19
5802	1089	9	16	34	30	18	23	2 of Portugal	3	33	10	4	20
5803	1090	10	17	35	31	19	24	3	4	34	11	5	21
5804	1091	11	18	36	32	20	25	4	5	35	12	6	22
5805	1092	12	19	37	33	21	26	5	6	36	13	7	23
5806	1093	13	20	38	34	22	27	6	7	Donald VII sir d	14	8	24
5807	1094	14	Mathelina	39	35	23	Peter I	7	8	1 Duncan II	15	9	25
5808	1095	15	2 Billa	40	36	24	2	8	9	2 Donald Bane	16	10	26
5809	1096	16	3	41	37	25	3	9	10		17	1 Eric III sir d	27
5810	1097	17	4	42	38	26	4	10	11	1 Edgar	18	2 y Good	28
5811	1098	18	5	43	39	27	5	11	12	2	19	3	29
5812	1099	19	6	44	40	28	6	12	13	3	20	4	30
5813	1100	20	7	45	41	29	7	13	1 Henry I	4	21	5	31

Kings of Poland	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Casimir	Leo IX			
		Peter Damiani ob: 1072		
		Michael Cerularius ob: 1058	Pope Leo IX taken Prisn of Kingd. of Naples by Normans	
	Victor II			
				Theodosius Emp. of Const. Monom
	Stephen X	Gen. Calixtus of Hist.		
			Robert Guiscard drives the Saracens out of Sicily	Rob. Guiscard of Normandy ob: 108
Boleslaus II	Nicholas II	Berenger ob: 1088 æt: 90		
Ladislaus				Baldwin Earl of Flanders Em. Ro
	Alexander II			
		Michael Psellus		
			The Conquest of England by Will. D. of Normandy Battle	Earl of Edwin & Morcar
				Emp. of Lidusia put into a Mon
				Rhan Germ. Bp of Rhein
				Earl Waltheff ob: 1075
				Ozman the Turkish Gen!
			The Emp. Romanus defeated & taken Pris. by Ozman of Turkish Gen.	
	Gregory VII	Marianus Scotus ob: 1086		
	Hildebrand			Cencius Governor of Rome
			Henry IV defeats Saxons at Homburg in Thuringia Emp. Bishops	
			The Emp. Hen. IV. & Pope quarrel ab. Nomination of Germ.	
			The Emp. goes barefooted to Pope at Canossa ab. End of Jan.	Rudolph D. of Suabia ob: 1080
		Abstract of Sp. Mathem.		Theodoric Empress ob: 1089
			Domesday Book began to be compiled Summary finished in one	
		William of Spain of Math.		
Ladislaus				Roger Duke of Apulia & Calabria
Herman			The Emp. Henry IV besieges & takes Rome on Friday June 21	
				Roger Guiscard D. of Calabria
			Toledo taken from Sar. by Alfonso VI & made Capital of Castile	Joseph Ben Abenaxa ob: 1095
	Victor III			Rodolph Abenbeny ob: 1095
		Arabian Author of Hist. of Universal		
	Urban II	Greek Version	The Northern Division of Portugal conq. from Sar. by Alfonso VI	Egbert Marq. of Saxony
				Everhard Turkish Gen!
			The Kingdom of Spain call'd in Joseph Ben Abenaxa ob: 1095	Randolph Chamberl. King of W.
		Peter Hermit of Hermit		Hugh de Montfort E. Milan
			Command. to of Emperor Henry rebells ag. his Father	Godfrey of Bouillon ob: 1100
				Baldwin Earl of Edessa
		Sigebert of Gemblours		Hugh Count de Vermandois
			The first Crusade to Holy Land under these Commanders	Robert D. of Normandy ob: 1
				Robert Earl of Flanders ob: 1
			Godfrey with his Crusaders takes Antioch in Lycaonia Kingd.	Raimond Earl of Thoulouse ob: 1
	Pascal II		They take Jerusalem July 15. The Kingdom of Judea in	Bohemund Prince of Tarentum
				Mustali Caliph of Egypt ob: 1

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Caliphs of y Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Castille	Kings of Aragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland
5814	1101	21 Alexius	8 Mustadinus	46 Henry IV	42 Philip I.	30 Alfonso VI	8	14 Henry	2 Henry I.	5 Edgar	22 Philip	6 Eric	Magnus	20 Ladislaus
5815	1102	22 Comnenus	9 Billa	47	43 Ulmarus	31	9	15	3 Saundere	6	23	7 III	II 33	1 Boleslaus III.
5816	1103	23	10	48	44	32	10	16	4	7	24	8	34	2 d'Crimea
5817	1104	24	11	49	45	33 Alfonso I		17	5	8	25	9	35	3 or Wrislippi
5818	1105	25	12	50	46	34	2	18	6	9	26	10	36	4
5819	1106	26	13	1 Henry V.	47	35	3	19	7	10	27	11	37	5
5820	1107	27	14	2	48	36	4	20	8	1 Alexander	28	1 Nicholas	38	6
5821	1108	28	15	3	1 Lewis Gr.	37	5	21	9	2	29	2	39	7
5822	1109	29	16	4	2 le gros	1 Urraca	6	22	10	3	30	3	40	8
5823	1110	30	17	5	3	2 Alfonso VII	7	23	11	4	1 Hugo K.	4 Magnus III	1	9
5824	1111	31	18	6	4	3 d'Aragon	8	24	12	5	2	5	2	10
5825	1112	32	19	7	5	1	9	1 Alfonso	13	6	3	6	3	11
5826	1113	33	20	8	6	5	10	2	14	7	1	7	4	12
5827	1114	34	21	9	7	6	11	3	15	8	5	8	5	13
5828	1115	35	22	10	8	7	12	4	16	9	6	9	6	14
5829	1116	36	23	11	9	8	13	5	17	10	7	10	7	15
5830	1117	37	24	12	10	9	14	6	18	11	8	11	8	16
5831	1118	Johannes	Mustarshed	13	11	10	15	7	19	12	9	12	9	17
5832	1119	2 d'Kalos	2	14	12	11	16	8	20	13	10	13	10	18
5833	1120	3	3	15	13	12	17	9	21	14	11	14	11	19
5834	1121	4	4	16	14	13	18	10	22	15	12	15	12	20
5835	1122	5	5	17	15	1 Alfonso VIII.	9	11	23	16	13	16	13	21
5836	1123	6	6	18	16	2	20	12	24	17	14	17	14	22
5837	1124	7	7	19	17	3	21	13	25	1 David	15	18	15	23
5838	1125	8	8	1 Lotharius d.	18	4	22	14	26	2	16	19	16	24
5839	1126	9	9	2 Jelasius	19	5	23	15	27	3	17	20	17	25
5840	1127	10	10	3	20	6	24	16	28	4	18	21	18	26
5841	1128	11	11	4	21	7	25	17	29	5	19	22	19	27
5842	1129	12	12	5	22	8	26	18	30	6	1 Ingerald	23	20	28
5843	1130	13	13	6	23	9	27	19	31	7	2	24	21	29
5844	1131	14	14	7	24	10	28	20	32	8	3	25	22	30
5845	1132	15	15	8	25	11	29	21	33	9	4	26	23	31
5846	1133	16	16	9	26	12	30	22	34	10	5	27	24	32
5847	1134	17	17	10	27	13 Ramirus II.		23	35	11	6	28	25	33
5848	1135	18	1 Rashid II	11	28	14 d'y Monks	2	1 Stephen	12	7	1 Eric IX.	26	34	
5849	1136	19	Mustaphir	12	29	13	3	25	2 d'Blois	13	8	2 Haraldson	27	35
5850	1137	20	2	13	1 Lewis VII.	16	4	26	3	14	9	3	28	36
5851	1138	21	3	1 Conrad III	2 le jeune	17 Petronilla m.	27	4	15	10	1 Harold II		37	
5852	1139	22	4	2	3	18 Ramirus II.	2	28 made K.	5	16	11	1 Eric V.	2	1 Ladislaus II
5853	1140	23	5	3	4	19 de Barcelona	3	29 of Portugal	6	17	1 Swerker	2 of Lund	3	2
5854	1141	24	6	1	5	20	1	30	7	18	2	3	1	3
5855	1142	25	7	5	6	21	5	31	8	19	3	4	5	4
5856	1143	1 Manuel	8	6	7	22	6	32	9	20	1	5	6	5
5857	1144	2 Comnenus	9	7	8	23	7	33	10	21	5	6	7	6
5858	1145	3	10	8	9	24	8	34	11	22	6	7	8	7
5859	1146	4	11	9	10	25	9	35	12	23	7	8	9	1 Boleslaus IV.
5860	1147	5	12	10	11	26	10	36	13	24	8	Olaus d'Ignatius		2 d'Ystrital
5861	1148	6	13	11	12	27	11	37	14	25	9	2 Magnus III	3	
5862	1149	7	14	12	13	28	12	38	15	26	10	3 Waldemar	2	1
5863	1150	8	15	13	14	29	13	39	16	27	11	1	3	2

Earls of Savoy	Kings of Naples	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Humbert II		3 Pascal II		The Normans Family of Quiscard take ye Title of K^gs of Naples & Sicily	York Bishop Anselm obiit 1109
—	1 Roger II.	4			
Amadeus III	2	5			
2	3	6		Baldwin K^g of Jerusalem defeats ye Saracens & takes Ptolemais	
3	4	7			
4	5	8		The Battle of Tinchebray in Normandy wth Robert ye Duke an^d by Henry K^g of England was Prisoner 28 years	
5	6	9			
6	7	10			
7	8	11		Joseph K^g of Morocco defeats ye Spaniards in ye famous Battle of Gundemore Badajoz	
8	9	12		Learning is revived at the University of Cambridge.	
9	10	13			Alexius de Garlande F.M. Cabinet
10	11	14			Baldwin E. of Flanders obiit
11	12	15			
12	13	16	Peter Abelard obiit 1142		Roger Bp of Salisbury F.M. Cabinet
13	14	17			Willm de Garlande F.M. Cabinet
14	15	18			
15	16	19	Hugo Cameracensis Flor:		
16	17	1 Gelasius II		The Order of ye Knights Templars instituted.	
17	18	1 Calixtus II		Louis le gros defeated by Henry I^st at Brenneville.	
18	19	2		Prince William & Number of English Lords drowned in passing the Channel	
19	20	3			Chancellor de Louis F.M. Cabinet
20	21	4		John Cameracensis defeats ye Scythians & Scots who had possessed themselves of Galloway	
21	22	5			Willm de Poitou C. of Aquitain obiit 1137
22	23	1 Honorius II			
23	24	2			
24	25	3			
25	26	4		The Pope declares War agst Roger K^g of Sicily.	Willm Earl of Flanders obiit 1128
26	27	5			
27	1 Roger III	6			
28	2	1 Innocent II	Richard Monk of Malmesbury		
29	3	2			
30	4	3			
31	5	4	St Bernard obiit 1153		
32	6	5			Stephen de Garlande F.M. Cabinet obiit 1150
33	7	6		Roger K^g of Sicily takes Excommunication & Crown from ye Pope.	
34	8	7			
35	9	8	Observations of Verbal error the Commentator obiit 1200		William of Ypres E. of Kent
36	10	9			Alberic Roger F.M. Cabinet 1132
37	11	10		Alfonso defeats five Saracen Kings at Ourique takes Lisbon & assumes the Title of K^g of Portugal	
38	12	11	Willm of Malmesbury obiit	K^g Stephen defeated & taken Prisoner in ye Battle of Lincoln	Empress Matilda obiit 1167
39	13	12	Peter Lombard B^p of Paris & ye Master of ye Sentences	K^g Stephen being excommunicated by Abp of Canterbury begins to resign the Kingdom	Robert Earl of Gloucester obiit 1147
40	14	13			Melisende Q^n of Jerusalem & Regent
41	15	1 Celestine II			Henry B^p of Winchester obiit 1171
42	16	1 Lucius II	Otho Frisingensis obiit 1158	The Scholastic Philosophy introduced by Peter Lombard	
43	17	1 Eugenius III			
44	18	2		The Empress Matilda returns out of England.	Baldwin III K. of Jerusalem obiit 1163
45	19	3		The II Crusade to ye Holy Land by ye Preaching of St Bernard	
46	20	4	Humanus of Egyptians	The Christians besiege Damascus but are obliged to raise it	
1 Humbert III	21	5			
2 & last	22	6	Hermanus obiit 1160	The Civil Law revived at Bologna by Hermanus being ye Pattern	

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East.	Caliphs of the Saracens.	Emperors of Germany.	Kings of France.	Kings of Castile	Kings of Aragon	Kings of Portugal.	Kings of England.	Kings of Scotland.	Kings of Sweden.	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland.
5864	1151	9 Manuel Sr.	16 Mustaphi	14 Conrad	15 Lewis VII	30 Alfonso VIII	14	40 Alfonso	17 Stephen	28 David	12 Sweithen II	5 Sueno	4	6 Boleslaus IV
5865	1152	10 Comnenus	17 —	1 Frederick	16 —	31 Raymond	15	41 —	18 —	29 —	13 —	6 Magnus III.	5	7 s.r of Gurlad
5866	1153	11 —	18 —	2 Barbarossa	17 —	32	16	42	19	1 Malcolm IV	14	7	6	8
5867	1154	12 —	19 —	3 —	18 —	33	17	43	1 Henry II Sr.	2	15	8	7	9
5868	1155	13 —	20 —	4 —	19 —	34	18	44	2 Plantagenet	3	16 —	9	8	10
5869	1156	14 —	21 —	5 —	20 —	35	19	45	3	4	17 —	10	9	11
5870	1157	15 —	22 —	6 —	21	1 Sancho III Ferdinand II	20	46	4	5	18	1 Waldemar	10	12
5871	1158	16 —	23 —	7 —	22	1 Alfonso IX	21	47	5	6	19 —	2 Ingo s.r	1	13
5872	1159	17 —	1 Mustenger	8	23 —	2 d.r the Noble	22	48	6	7	20	3 Gibbon	2	14
5873	1160	18 —	2 —	9	24 —	3 —	23	49	7 —	8 —	1 Eric X sir.	4	3	15
5874	1161	19 —	3 —	10	25	4	24	50	8	9	2 the Saint	5	4	16
5875	1162	20 —	4	11	26 —	5 Alfonso II	1	51	9	10	1 Charles VII	6	5	17
5876	1163	21 —	5	12	27 —	6 d.r of Chaste	2	52	10	11	2	7	6	18
5877	1164	22 —	6	13	28	7	3	53	11	12	3	8	7	19
5878	1165	23 —	7 —	14	29	8	4	54	12	1 William	4	9	8	20
5879	1166	24 —	8 —	15 —	30	9	5	55	13	2	5	10	9	21
5880	1167	25 —	9 —	16 —	31 —	10	6	56 —	14	3	6	11	10	22
5881	1168	26 —	10 —	17 —	32	11	7	57	15	4	1 Canute	12	11	23
5882	1169	27 —	11 —	18 —	33 —	12	8	58	16	5	2 —	13	12	24
5883	1170	28 —	1 Mustelzi	19 —	34	13	9	59 —	17	6	3	14	13	25
5884	1171	29 —	2 —	20 —	35 —	14	10	60	18	7	4	15	14	26
5885	1172	30 —	3 —	21 —	36 —	15	11	61	19	8	5 —	16	15	27
5886	1173	31 —	4 —	22 —	37 —	16	12	62	20	9	6 —	17	16	1 Miciclaus II
5887	1174	32 —	5 —	23 —	38 —	17	13	63 —	21 —	10	7 —	18	17	2
5888	1175	33 —	6 —	24 —	39 —	18	14	64	22	11	8 —	19	18	3
5889	1176	34 —	7 —	25 —	40 —	19	15	65	23	12	9	20 Interregnum		4
5890	1177	35 —	8 —	26	41 —	20	16	66 —	24	13	10	21 in Norway		1 Casimir II
5891	1178	36 —	9 —	27	42	21	17	67 —	25	14	11	22 four Years		2
5892	1179	37	1 Natzyr	28	43	22	18	68	26	15	12 —	23		3
5893	1180	1 Alexius II	2 —	29	1 Philip II.	23	19	69	27	16	13 —	24 Magnus IV		4
5894	1181	2 d Comnenus	3	30	2 Augustus	24	20	70	28	17	14	25	2	5
5895	1182	3 —	4 —	31	3 —	25	21	71	29	18	15 —	1 Canute IV	3	6
5896	1183	1 Andronicus	5 —	32 —	4	26	22	70	30	19	16	2	4	7
5897	1184	2 d Comnenus	6 —	33 —	5	27	23	73	31	20	17 —	3	5	8
5898	1185	1 Isaac Angelus	7	34	6	28	24	1 Sancho	32	21	18 —	4	6	9
5899	1186	2 Comnenus	8	35	7	29	25	2	33	22	19 —	5	7	10
5900	1187	3	9	36 —	8	30	26	3 —	34	23 —	20 —	6 —	8	11
5901	1188	4	10	37	9	31	27	4	35	24	21 —	7	9	12
5902	1189	5 —	11 —	38 —	10	32	28	5	1 Richard I.	25	22	8	10	13
5903	1190	6 —	12	1 Henry VI	11	33	29	6	2 Lionde Lyon	26	23	9	11	14
5904	1191	7 —	13 —	2 d Usper	12	34	30	7	3	27	24	10	12	15
5905	1192	8 —	14 —	3 —	13 —	35	31	8	4	28	1 Sverchir III	11	13	16
5906	1193	9 —	15 —	4 —	14 —	36	32	9	5	29	2 —	12	14	17
5907	1194	10	16 —	5 —	15 —	37	33	10	6	30	3	13	15	1 Lanchus V
5908	1195	1 Alexius III.	17 —	6 —	16 —	38	34	11	7	31	4	14	16	2 d.r of Hilt
5909	1196	2 d Tymnt.	18 —	7 —	17 —	39	Peter II 1	12	8	32	5 —	15	17	3
5910	1197	3 —	19 —	8 —	18 —	40	2	13	9 —	33	6	16	18	4
5911	1198	4 —	20 —	1 Philip	19	41	3	14	10	34	7 —	17	19	5
5912	1199	5 —	21 —	2 —	20	43	4	15	1 Johnsir.	35	8	18	20	6
5913	1200	6 —	22	3	21	44	5	16	2 Lackland	36	9	19	21	7

Earls of Savoy.	Kings of Naples.	Popes.	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
3 Humbert I. dit le Saint	23 Roger III	7 Eugenius III	Gratian	The Canon Law compiled by Gratian after 24 Years Labour.	
4	24	8	Jeffrey of Monmouth		Robert Comte de Dreux ob: 1188
5	1 William I.er	1 Anastasius IV	Manuel Comnenus Emp.r of Constantinople	The Treaty of Winchester by wch Stephen grants the Succession of his Kingdom to Henry at the End of Nov.r	Earl Eustace Prince of Engl.d ob: 1154 et 58
6	2 y Wicked	1 Adrian IV	Al Edrisius the Arabian Geographer	The Party Names of Guelfs & Gibbelines begin.	
7	3	2			
8	4	3			
9	5	4			Robert Earl of Leicester
10	6	5			
11	7	1 Alexander III	John Tzetzes y Critic & Hist.r ob: post 1176		
12	8	2			
13	9	3	Eustathius y Commentator on Homer		Becket Loch B.p of Canterb.y ob: 1171 et 73
14	10	4		Theodinus Emp.r Fred.k destroys Milan & leaves nothing but y Churches	
15	11	5	John of Salisbury ob: 1182		Amaury K.g of Jerusalem ob: 1174
16	12	6		The Council of Clarendon in Engl.d 1164. Becket. The Teutonick Order 1190	
17	13	7	Simeon of Durham		Saladin Sultan of Egypt ob: 1193
18	1 William II	8	Maimonides of Cordoba y most learned of y Jews		
19	25 y Good	9			
20	3	10	Henry of Huntingdon		
21	4	11			Henry K.g of England & joint King
22	5	12			Roderick K.g of Connaught Irish Monar.
23	6	13		Dermot King of Leinster calls in y English to assist him against y Irish Kings	Rich.d Strongbow E.l of Pembroke Lord
24	7	14	Peter de Cimastor ob: 1198	Henry II of England takes Possession of Ireland & receives Homage of Irish Kings	Hilduard C.te de Blois E. M. ob: 1191
25	8	15			Humph.y Bohun High Constable of Engl.d
26	9	16			Baldwin IV K.g of Jerus.m ob: 1185
27	10	17			
28	11	18		The Dispensing of Justice by Circuits first appointed in England.	
29	12	19		Saladin defeated & repulsed before Jerusalem.	
30	13	20			
31	14	21			
32	15	22			
33	16	1 Lucius III	Ranulph de Glanville	The Laws of England are digested ab.t y.e time by Glanville.	
34	17	2			Conrad Marq.s of Montferrat ob: 1191
35	18	3	Peter of Blois y Historian		
36	19	4		Austremius orders all y Latins in Constantinople to be murdered.	
37	20	1 Urban III			Guy de Lusignan K.g of Jerus.m ob: 1194
38	21	2		The great Conjunction of y.e Sun Moon & all y Planets in Libra happ.d the 24.th of Sept.r 1186	
39	22	Gregory VIII		The Kingdom of Jerusalem finished that City being taken by Saladin	
1 Thomas	23	1 Clement III		The third Crusade.	
2	1 Tancred K.g	2		The Kings of England & France go to the Holy Land.	Champ.e Longchamp B.p of Ely F. M. & Regent of Engl.d ob: 1197
3	2 y Bastard	3			
4	3	1 Celestin III			W.m of Blois Card.l of Champagne
5	1 William III	2	Roger de Hoveden y Hist.n	The battle of Alcazon in w.ch K.g of England defeats Saladin.	F. M. & Regent of France ob: 1202
6	2	3			
7	1 Constance	4			
8	m.d her Husb.d	5		The Saracens of Africa enter Spain in a large Army & defeat K.g Alphonso of Castile & Leon	Joseph II. K.g of Morocco
9	y.e Emp.r Henry	6		The Emperor Hen.y VI takes full Possession of Naples & Sicily.	Henry Dandolo Doge of Venice
10	VI	7	W.m of Newburgh y Hist.n		Jeffrey Fitz Peter Justiciary of England & E. M.
11	Naples is	1 Innocent III			
12	subject to y.e Emp.rs	2	Simeon of Trunk y Monk		
13	till 1250	3			

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East		Caliphs of the Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Castille	Kings of Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway
5914	1201	7 Marcius III		23 Nabzar	4 Philip	22 Philip II.	44 Alfonso IX.	6	17 Sancho	3 John usurp.	37 William	10 Sverchor	20 Canute Magnus	22
5915	1202	8 Same reign Marcius & 1st Murzuphle		24	5	23 Augustus	45 Peter II	7	18	4 Lackland	38	11 III	1 Waldemar II	23
5916	1203	French Emper.	Emper. of Nice	25	6	24	46	8	19	5	39	12	2	24
5917	1204	1 Baldwin	1 Theodore	26	7	25	47	9	20	6	40	13	3	25
5918	1205	2	2 Lascaris	27	8	26	48	10	21	7	41	14	4	26
5919	1206	1 Henry	3	28	9	27	49	11	22	8	42	15	5	27
5920	1207	2	4	29	10	28	50	12	23	9	43	16	6	28
5921	1208	3	5	30	1 Otho IV	29	51	13	24	10	44	17	7	29
5922	1209	4	6	31	2	30	52	14	25	11	45	18	8	30
5923	1210	5	7	32	3	31	53	15	26	12	46	1 Eric XI.	9	31
5924	1211	6	8	33	4	32	54	16	27	13	47	2	10	32
5925	1212	7	9	34	5 Frederick II	33	55	17	1 Alfonso II	14	48	3	11	33
5926	1213	8	10	35	6 2	34	56 James I		2. 1 Conquus	15	49	4	12	34
5927	1214	9	11	36	7 3	35	1 Henry I	2	3	16	1 Alexander	5	13	35
5928	1215	10	12	37	8 4	36	2	3	4	17	2 II	6	14	36
5929	1216	11	13	38	9 5	37	3	4	5	1 Henry III.	3	7	15	37
5930	1217	1 Peter de Courtenay	14	39	10 6	38	1 Alfonso X	5	6	2 of Windsor	4	8	16	38
5931	1218		15	40	7	39	2	6	7	3	5	1 John	17	39
5932	1219		16	41	8	40	3	7	8	4	6	2	18	40
5933	1220	1 Robert	17	42	9	41	4	8	9	5	7	3	19	41
5934	1221	2	18	43	10	42	5	9	10	6	8	4	20	42
5935	1222	3	1 John Ducas III	44	11	43	6	10	11	7	9	1 Eric XII.	21	43
5936	1223	4	2	45	12	1 Lewis VIII	7	11	12	8	10	2 Mutteer	22	44
5937	1224	5	3	46	13	2 and 4 Lyon	8	12	13	9	11	3	23	45
5938	1225	6	4	1 Father	14	3	9	13	14	10	12	4	24	46
5939	1226	7	5	1 Mostazen	15	1 Lewis IX.	1 Ferdinand	14	15	11	13	5	25	47
5940	1227	8	6	2	16	2 of Saint	2 III	15	16	12	14	6	26	48
5941	1228	1 Baldwin II	7	3	17	3	3	16	17	13	15	7	27	49
5942	1229	2	8	4	18	4	4	17	18	14	16	8	28	50
5943	1230	3	9	5	19	5	5	18	19	15	17	9	29	51
5944	1231	4	10	6	20	6	6	19	20	16	18	10	30	52
5945	1232	5	11	7	21	7	7	20	21	17	19	11	31	1 Haquin II
5946	1233	6	12	8	22	8	8	21	1 Sancho II	18	20	12	32	2 of Ivrunt 2
5947	1234	7	13	9	23	9	9	22	2 d. Capello	19	21	13	33	3
5948	1235	8	14	10	24	10	10	23	3	20	22	14	34	4
5949	1236	9	15	11	25	11	11	24	4	21	23	15	35	5
5950	1237	10	16	12	26	12	12	25	5	22	24	16	36	6
5951	1238	11	17	13	27	13	13	26	6	23	25	17	37	7
5952	1239	12	18	14	28	14	14	27	7	24	26	18	38	8
5953	1240	13	19	15	29	15	15	28	8	25	27	19	39	9
5954	1241	14	20	16	30	16	16	29	9	26	28	20	40	10
5955	1242	15	21	17	31	17	17	30	10	27	29	21	1 Eric XI. II	
5956	1243	16	22	18	32	18	18	31	11	28	30	22	2 Hag Pan. II	2
5957	1244	17	23	1 Abdala	33	19	19	32	12	29	31	23	3	3
5958	1245	18	24	2	34	20	20	33	13	30	32	24	4	4
5959	1246	19	25	3	35	21	21	34	1 Alfonso III	31	33	25	5	5
5960	1247	20	26	4	36	22	22	35	2	32	34	26	6	6
5961	1248	21	27	5	37	23	23	36	3	33	35	27	7	7
5962	1249	22	28	6	38	24	24	37	4	34	1 Alexander	28	8	8
5963	1250	23	29	7	1 William	25	25	38	5	35	2 III	1 Magnus	1 Abel	10

Kings of Poland	Dukes of Savoy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
8 Leschus V	14 Thomas	4 Innocent III			
1 Ladislaus III	15	5	Jeffrey of Vinsauf Hist:		
2	16	6		The fourth Cruzade sets out from Venice & arrives at Constantinople taken by ye French & Venetians	W. Marshal Earl of Pembroke Eng: M:
3	17	7			
4	18	8		The Emper: Baldwin is defeat: & taken Prisr by ye Scythians	Earl: Lord Protector ob: 1219
1 Leschus V	19	9			
2 rashrid	20	10		The first Towns erected into Corporations in Normandy were those	Raymond VI C: de Toulouse ob: 1224
3	21	11			Simon C: de Monfort ob: 1218
4	22	12	Ralph de Diceto ye Hist:	The Works of Aristotle being just imported fr Constantinople	
5	23	13		The Persecution agt ye Albigenses is very hot being begun the	
6	24	14	Saxo Grammaticus ye Hist:		Arch Bishop Langton ob: 1228
7	25	15		The Victory over the Moors at Navas de Tolose m: 200,000 of ye	
8	26	16	Walter of Coventry		Ferdinand Earl of Flanders ob: 1233
9	27	17		The Battle of Bouvines gain'd by ye French over Otho IV	Matt: de Montmorency Con: of France
10	28	18		Magna Charta signed by King John & the Barons at	Gilbert Earl of Glocester ob: 1229
11	29	Honorius III	Alexius ye famous Lawyer &	Pet: de Courtenay Emp: of Constantinople imprisoned for 3 Years in	Theodore Comnenus Pr: of Epirus
12	30	2	Author of ye Glosses ob: 1229	The Battle of Lincoln May 19th wn ye French are defeated by ye	Empress Yoland Eng: Reg:
13	31	3			Peter de Rochas B: of Winch: Reg: of Eng:
14	32	1			Hugh IV Duke of Burgundy ob: 1272
15	33	5			Hubt de Burgh Fug: 3 Edinr in 1232
16	34	6	Anthony of Padua ob: 1231		
17	35	7			Rich: Marshal Earl of Pembroke ob: 1231
18	36	8		Lewis VIII: conchild all ye Barons in France.	Chan: Guerin B: of Senlis L: M: ob: 1227
19	37	9			Raymond VII C: de Toulouse ob: 1250
20	38	10	John de Sacro-bosco of Hal-		Ginghis Kan Emp: of Tartars ob: 1227
Baldwin II	39	11	-ifax in Yorkshire & Matthew	Great Persons & Bodies perpetuated by Ecclesiastics for 3 or 4 Years.	Queen Blanche French Reg: ob: 1252
2 ye of Thrace	40	Gregory IX	ob: at Paris 1244	The Barons under Ginghis-kan overrun all ye Chinese Emp:	
3	41	2			
4	42	3	Alexander Halensis ob: 1245		
5	43	4		Lectures & Disputes carried on in ye University of Paris in ye Disputes about	Peter de Nemus Eng: Franciscan
6	44	5		The Almagest of Ptolemy was translated fr ye Arabick into Latin by ye Order of Frederick II.	
7	45	6	Will: B: of Paris ob: 1248		Ecelinus ye Gibelline Genius of Italy ob: 1260
8	Amadeus IV	7		The Inquisition begun in 1204 is now trusted to ye Dominic	Segnus Eng: M: diagr: in 1234
9	2	8	Peter de Vinea Chancr		John de Brienne Eng: M:
10	3	9	Fred: II: ob: 1249		
11	4	10			Wm de Provence B: of Valentia Eng: M: diagr: in 1252
12	5	11			
13	6	12			
14	7	13			Thibaud B: of Vaivere ob: 1253
15	8	14			
16	9	Celestin IV: 18 d	Matthew Paris ye Hist: ob: 1250		Enguerrand de Coucy ob: 1253
17	10			The Battle of Taillebourg.	
18	11	Innocent IV	Grosteat B: of Lincoln ob: 1253		
19	12	2			Montfort Earl of Leicester Eng: M: diagr: 1263
20	13	3		The General Council of Lyons for renewing ye Cruzades.	Roger Bigod E: Marshal ob: 1269
21	14	4			
22	15	5			
23	16	6		The 7th Cruzade under Lewis IX: who set out on Pilgrimage.	
24	17	7		Damietta in Egypt taken by Lewis IX: since S:	
25	18	8		Lewis IX: defeated in Egypt & taken Prisoner April S:	Melec Sala Sultan of Egypt ob: 1250

Julian Period	Years of Christ	French Emperors	Emperors of Nice	Caliphs of ye Saracens	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Castile	Kings of Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland
5964	1251	24 Baldwin	30 John Ducas Junr	8 Abdulla	2 William	26 Lewis IX	26 Ferdinand III	40	6 Alfonso III	35 Henry III	3 Alexander	2 Waldemar	21 Abel Kingwinter		26 Boleslaus
5965	1252	25 II	34 Ducas	9	3	27 ye saint	1 Alfonso XI	40	7	37 of Winchester	4 III	3	1 Christopher		27 Duke of Cuia
5966	1253	26	32	10	4	28	2 ye Wise	41	8	38	5	4	2	22	28
5967	1254	27	34	11	5	29	3	42	9	39	6	5	3	23	29
5968	1255	28	1 Theodorus	12	6	30	4	43	10	40	7	6	4	24	30
5969	1256	29	2	13	Interregnum	31	5	44	11	41	8	7	5	25	31
5970	1257	30	3	14	for 17 Years	32	6	45	12	42	9	8	6	26	32
5971	1258	31	1 John III Comn: d by the			33	7	46	13	43	10	9	7	27	33
5972	1259	32	1 Michael Tartari			34	8	47	14	44	11	10	1 Eric VII	28	34
5973	1260	33	2 Palaologus			35	9	48	15	45	12	11	2	29	35
5974	1261	34	3			36	10	49	16	46	13	12	3	30	36
5975	1262	4				37	11	50	17	47	14	13	4	31	37
5976	1263	5				38	12	51	18	48	15	14	5	Hanno IV	38
5977	1264	6				39	13	52	19	49	16	15	6	2	39
5978	1265	7				40	14	53	20	50	17	16	7	3	10
5979	1266	8				41	15	54	21	51	18	17	8	4	11
5980	1267	9				42	16	55	22	52	19	18	9	5	12
5981	1268	10				43	17	56	23	53	20	19	10	6	43
5982	1269	11				44	18	57	24	54	21	20	11	7	14
5983	1270	12				1 Philip III^d	19	58	25	55	22	21	12	8	45
5984	1271	13				2 Hardi	20	59	26	56	23	22	13	9	46
5985	1272	14				3	21	60	27	1 Edward I^s	24	23	14	10	47
5986	1273	15			1 Rodolph of	4	22	61	28	2 Longshanks	25	24	15	11	48
5987	1274	16			2 Hildburgh	5	23	62	29	3	26	25	16	12	49
5988	1275	17			3 ye first of y^e	6	24	63	30	4	27	26	17	13	50
5989	1276	18			4 Austrian	7	25	Peter III	31	5	28	1 Magnus II	18	14	51
5990	1277	19			5 Family	8	26	2	32	6	29	2	19	15	52
5991	1278	20			6	9	27	3	33	7	30	3	20	16	53
5992	1279	21			7	10	28	4	1 Dionysius	8	31	4	21	17	1 Lewis VI
5993	1280	22			8	11	29	5	2 del Rayo	9	32	5	22 Eric	1	2 Lyshluck
5994	1281	23			9	12	30	6	3 Sanctio	10	33	6	23	2	3
5995	1282	24			10	13	31	7	4 quin	11	34	1 Birger II	24	3	4
5996	1283	1 Andronicus II			11	14	32	8	5	12	35	2	25	4	5
5997	1284	2 d Palaologus			12	15	1 James II^d	9	6	13	36	3	26	5	6
5998	1285	3			13	1 Philip IV^s	2 Alfonso III^d		7	14	37	4	27	6	7
5999	1286	4			14	2 le bel	3 ye Infant	2	8	15	Interregnum	5	1 Eric VIII	7	8
6000	1287	5			15	3	4	3	9	16	of six Years	6	2	8	9
6001	1288	6			16	4	5	4	10	17		7	3	9	10
6002	1289	7			17	5	6	5	11	18		8	4	10	Ziegenhirt
6003	1290	8			18	6	7	6	12	19		9	5	11	Lancelaus
6004	1291	9			1 Adolphus	7	8	James II^d	13	20		10	6	12	
6005	1292	10			2 of Nassau	8	9	ye 2^d	14	21	John Baliol	11	7	13	
6006	1293	11			3	9	10	3	15	22		12	8	14	
6007	1294	12			4	10	11	4	16	23		13	9	15	
6008	1295	13			5	11	1 Ferdinand IV	5	17	24		14	10	16	1 Premislaus
6009	1296	14		Ottoman Emperors	6	12	2	6	18	25		15	11	17	1 Ladislaus
6010	1297	15			7	13	3	7	19	26		16	12	18	2 Wenceslaus
6011	1298	16		1 Ottoman	1 Albert I	14	4	8	20	27		17	13	19	3
6012	1299	17		2 or Osman	2 of Austria	15	5	9	21	28		18	14	20	4
6013	1300	18		3	3	16	6	10	22	29		19	15	Magnus II	Wenceslaus

Earls of Savoy	Kings of Naples	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Amadeus IV	Conrad	Innocent IV			
			Albertus Magnus ob: 1280 aet 75		Peter de Villebon E. M. ob: 1270
Boniface	Interregnum			The famous Astronomical tables are compos'd by Alfonso XI K. of Castile about this time	
	Manfred	Alexander IV	Thomas Aquinas ob: 1274		
					Rich.d Earl of Gloucester ob: 1262
			Bonaventura ob: 1274 aet 58		Richd E. of Cornwall K. of the Romans ob: 1272
			John de Joinville	The Empire of the Greeks finish'd by the Tartars taking Baghdat	
			Nassar Eddin of Tusa the Persian Astron.r & Geogr.r		
		Urban IV	Roger Bacon ob: 1284 aet 78	The Great Emp.r recover'd Constantinople from the French in July	
					Henry de Segusa Card.l Ostiensis
Peter de la Tarentaise				The E. of Leicester at the Head of the Barons make War on K. Henry III	
Little Charles				The Battle of Lewes in which K. Henry is taken Prisoner. The Commons of England first summoned to Parliament	
Marquis	Conrad II Charles I of Anjou	Clement IV		The Battle of Evesham gain'd by Prince Edward over the E. of Leicester Aug.t 4.th	Gilbert E. of Gloucester ob: 1295
				The Battle of Benevento Feb.y 26.th	Conradin Prince of Naples ob: 1268
			Cimabue the first of the Modern Painters at Florence	The Police of the City of Paris is established about this time by	Stephen Boileau
Philip				The Battle of Tagliacozzo in Italy fatal to Conradin Aug.t 23.d	
				Prince Edward return'd from the Holy Land in May & was absent 2 years & 6 months	Ottogar King of Bohemia ob: 1278
		Gregory X			
					Peter de la Brosse E. M. hanged in 1276
				The Empire of the present Austrian Family begins	Walter Giffard Ld. Bishop of York & Regent of England ob: 1279
			Durandus ob: 1296		Robert II Duke of Burgundy ob: 1306
					Matthew de Vendome E. M. ob: 1286
	Kingdom of Sicily	Nicholas III		Usurpation first avowed at Rome by Pope Nicholas III.d	
				Ottogar K. of Bohemia defeated & killed in Battle by the Emp.r Rodolph	
			Henry of Ghent ob: 1293 aet 70	The famous Mortmain Act passed in England in Nov.r	
					Llewellyn Prince of Wales ob: 1282
		Martin IV		Llewellyn Prince of Wales defeated & kill'd in a Battle near Builth Dec.r 11.th	Roger de Lauria famous Admiral
Amadeus V the Great	Peter I.st of Arragon			Michitius Vespers when 3000 French were Massacred at Palermo	John de Procida Vicerey of Sicily
	Charles II.d		Raymund Lully ob: 1315 aet 80	Naples conquer'd by K. Edward & united to England	Angel. Inveruchi M.r & Regr
				Charles II.d of Naples defeated by Peter King of Arragon's Fleet near Roger de Lauria near Naples	
	John I	Nicholas IV	Arnold de Villanova ob: 1313		Aldomar of Valentia E. of Pembroke & English Regent ob: 1323
			Albertus Magnus & Raymund Lull		
			Thomas de Bungay ob: 1310 aet 45		Roger de Brabazon Justiciary of England
			John Duns Scotus & Britius ob:	Palermo is taken by Ojeuda May.r & by Sultan Melec when	Guy E. of Flanders ob: 1304
					Humph. Bohun Const.le of Engl. ob: 1300
				There is a Regular Succession of English Parliam.ts from this Year	
				The Party of the Ulfi & the Bianchi begin in Florence	
		Celestine V Boniface VIII		The Visconti Family created Dukes of Milan	
			Habit of Grand Master &c.		Roger Bigod E. of Norfolk & C.l Marshall of Eng. ob: 1306
			Discovery of Motion of Trepidation	The Empire of the Saracens destroyed & killed in Battle by Albert of Austria	
				The present Turkish Empire begins in Bithynia. Battle of Lapid Lugo	Sir W.m Wallace Regent of Scotland ob: 1304

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Otoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain Castille	Kings of Spain Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland
6014	1301	19 Andronicus I	4 Otman	4 Albert I of	17 Philip IV	7 Ferd IV.	7 James II.	23 Dionysius	30 Edward I.	Interregnum	20 Birger	16 Erick VIII	2	2 Wenceslaus
6015	1302	20 Nicolaus	5 or Ourman	5 Austria	18 with the Fair	8	the Just 12	24 Ranquis	31 Longshanks		21	17 Haquin V.	3	3
6016	1303	21	6	6	19	9	13	25	32		22	18	4	4
6017	1304	22	7	7	20	10	14	26	33		23	19	5	5
6018	1305	23	8	8	21	11	15	27	34		24	20	6	Wladislaus
6019	1306	24	9	9	22	12	16	28	35	Robert I.	25	21	7	Lecticus
6020	1307	25	10	10	23	13	17	29	Edward II.	2	26	22	8	3
6021	1308	26	11	Interregnum	24	14	18	30	Normandy	3	27	23	9	4
6022	1309	27	12	Henry VII of	25	15	19	31	3	4	28	24	10	5
6023	1310	28	13	Luxemburgh	26	16	20	32	4	5	29	25	11	6
6024	1311	29	14	2	27	17	21	33	5	6	30	26	12	7
6025	1312	30	15	1	28	Alfonso XI.	22	34	6	7	31	27	13	8
6026	1313	31	16	Lewis V. of Bavaria	29	2	23	35	7	8	32	28	14	9
6027	1314	32	17	Lewis V. of	Lewis X. Hutin	3	24	36	8	9	33	29	15	10
6028	1315	33	18	Bavaria	2 John I.	4	25	37	9	10	34	Magnus VI		11
6029	1316	34	19	3 Frederick	Philip V.	5	26	38	10	11	35	31	2	12
6030	1317	35	20	of Austria	the Long	6	27	39	11	12	36	32	3	13
6031	1318	36	21	5	3	7	28	40	12	13	37	33	4	14
6032	1319	37	22	6	4	8	29	41	13	14	38	34	5	15
6033	1320	Andronicus	23	7	5	9	30	42	14	15	39	35	6	16
6034	1321	2 Nicolaus	24	8	Charles IV	10	31	43	15	16	40	Christopher	7	17
6035	1322	3	25	9	2 the Fair	11	32	44	16	17	41	2	8	18
6036	1323	4	26	10	3	12	33	45	17	18	42	3	9	19
6037	1324	5	27	11	4	13	34	46	18	19	43	4	10	20
6038	1325	6	Orhan	12	5	14	35	Alfonso IV.	19	20	44	5	11	21
6039	1326	7	2	13	6	15	36	2	20	21	Magnus VII	6 Haquin VI.		22
6040	1327	8	3	14	7	Alfonso XI.		3	Edward III.	22	2	7	2	23
6041	1328	9	4	15	Philip VI. of	17	2	4	2 of Windsor	23	3	8 Magnus VI.		24
6042	1329	10	5	16	2 Valois the	18	3	5	3	1 David II.	4	9	2	25
6043	1330	11	6	17	3 Fortunate	19	4	6	4	2	5	10	3	26
6044	1331	12	7	18	4	20	5	7	5	3	6	11	4	27
6045	1332	13	8	19	5	21	6	8	6	4	7	12	5	28
6046	1333	14	9	20	6	22	7	9	7	5	8	Waldemar	6	Casimir
6047	1334	15	10	21	7	23	8	10	8	6	9	2	7	2 the Just
6048	1335	16	11	22	8	24	9	11	9	7	10	3	8	3
6049	1336	17	12	23	9	Peter I. of		12	10	8	11	4	9	4
6050	1337	18	13	24	10	2 Alphonsus		13	11	9	12	5	10	5
6051	1338	19	14	25	11	27	3	14	12	10	13	6	11	6
6052	1339	20	15	26	12	28	4	15	13	11	14	7	12	7
6053	1340	21	16	27	13	29	5	16	14	12	15	8	13	8
6054	1341	1 John V	17	28	14	30	6	17	15	13	16	9	14	9
6055	1342	2 Palaeologus	18	29	15	31	7	18	16	14	17	10	15	10
6056	1343	3	19	30	16	32	8	19	17	15	18	11	16	11
6057	1344	4	20	31	17	33	9	20	18	16	19	12	17	12
6058	1345	5	21	32	18	34	10	21	19	17	20	13	18	13
6059	1346	6	22	33	19	35	11	22	20	18	21	14	19	14
6060	1347	7	23	1 Charles IV of	20	36	12	23	21	19	22	15	20	15
6061	1348	8	24	2 Luxemburgh	21	37	13	24	22	20	23	16	21	16
6062	1349	9	25	3	22	38	14	25	23	21	24	17	22	17
6063	1350	10	26	4	23	Peter I.	15	26	24	22	25	18	23	18

Dukes of Savoy	Kings of Naples Sicily	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Amadeus V	18 Charles II	Clement VI	Peter de Apono ob: 1316 æt 86	Dante with the White Faction banished Florence: by Charles of Valois & Boniface VIII	
the Great	19 January	9	Flavio	Without Sword beat Philip the Fair and the Pope.	1322 Simon B. of Litchfield E.M.
	20 18	Benedict X		The Mariners Compass invented or improved by Flavio.	
	21 19	Innocent VI	Paulo ob: 1321 æt 56		Sir Nicholas Segrave ob: 1321
	22 20	Urban V			
	23 21	2	Landolphe Villanovo ob: 1330		Engelram de Marigni E.M. hanged in 1315
	24 22	3		The Beginning of the Swiss Cantons.	Peter Gerard E.M. ob: 1311
	25 23	Gregory XI		The Popes remove to Avignon for 70 Years.	H. Earl of Lincoln ob: 1312
	Robert 24	5			Guis. E. of Warwick ob: 1315
	25 Sicily 25	6		The Knights of St. John take Rhodes & settle there.	Odon D. Duke of Burgundy ob 1346
	3 26	7			Edm. E. of Lancaster ob: 1321
	4 27	8	Dunnulus B. of Amiens ob:	The Order of the Knights Templars condemned & extinguished	
	5 28	9	Porter modestissimus ob: 1333	Molay Grand Master & a Number of the Templars were burned	Sir James Douglas ob: 1330
	6 29	Vacancy for		The Land before Stirling & Bannock- The Battle of Bannock-	Walter Stewart E. of Murray ob: 1331
	7 30	two Years			Thurlock Valois E.M. ob: 1325
	8 31	1 John XX		The D. of Brabant E. of Flanders & divers other Princes by his single	Hugh de Spenser E.M. ob: 1326
	9 32	2	Nicholas de Lyra ob: 1340		
	10 33	3		Never Famine in Great Britain.	Gerard la Guette E.M. ob: 1321
	11 34	4	William Ockam ob: 1343		Hugh de Spenser jun. E.M. ob: 1326
	12 35	5			
	13 36	6	Abulfeda the famous Prince	Abulfeda finished his Arabian Geography	Peter Remi E. Flanders 1328
	14 37	7	of Hamah in Syria & great	Battle of Hulderff. Sept. 28. where Frederick of Austria was taken Prisoner by Lewis of Bavaria	Castruccio Castracane ob: 1328
Edward	15 38	8	Arabian Geographer ob: 1383		
	16 39	9			Simon de Exeter E.M. ob: 1327
	17 40	10			
	18 41	11		Queen Isabella brings an Army into England where Edw. E. of Kent	Mortimer E. of March E.M. ob:
	Philippa 1	12		Edward II is deposed by Parliament in Sept. of Jan.	Sir W.m Trusbel ob: 1318
	20 Peter II 1	13			Sir Gaucher de Chatillon ob: 1329
Amadeus VI	21 2	14		The Battle of Mount Cassel Aug. 23. gained by K. Philip over the Flemings.	
the Conqueror	22 3	15			
	23 4	16		The Knights of St. Teutonic Order first enter Prussia & settle.	
	24 5	17	Nicephorus Gregoras the		Edward Baliol ob: 1363
	25 6	18	Astron.r & Histor.r ob: 1350		
	26 7	Benedict XI			Robert d'Artois ob: 1342
	27 8	2			
	28 9	3			
	29 10	1		The first Comet whose Course is described began to appear in beginning of June.	Sir Walter de Manny Baron of
	30 11	5		K. Edward III. begins his Wars on the Prince having gone on board the Army in Flanders July 15.	Estwell ob: 1346
	31 12	6			
	32 13	7		The French defeated by Edward III. on his first landing in Normandy.	
	33 14	8	Barlaam the Calabrian	John Cantacuzenus usurps the Empire for 9 Years.	John Cantacuzenus ob: 1375
	34 Lewis I	Clement VI		The Knights & Burgesses first sit together in the same house of Parliament in England	Constance wife of Manuel
Amadeus VI.	Simon I 2	2	Livius Philatus of Thessalo-		M. E. of Derby 1st D. of Lancaster
the Conqueror	2 3	3	nica Restorer of Greek Learning	Edward III. recovers Normandy & the Prince loses it.	ob: 1360
	3 4	4	in Italy	Hungary & Naples the Pope by a Conspiracy of his Wife	Charles de Blois
	4 5	5		The Battle of Crecy Aug. 26.	
	5 6	6		Kingdom of Naples taken by Lewis Brother of the King of Hungary	M. Adrian Kiriel ob: 1351
	6 7	7		M. Servitk Prague in Europe 1st married & first Part of the	Chiuk Montanari ob: 1351
	7 8	8		The Order of the Garter instituted in England April 23.	Philip 1. de Rouvre D. of Burgundy
	8 9	9			

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Castille Spain	Kings of Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland
6064	1351	11 John V	27 Orchan	5 Charles IV	1 John II	2 Peter	3 Peter	6 27 Alfonso IV	25 Edward III	23 David II	26 Magnus III	19 Waldemar	19 Haquin	19 Casimir III
6065	1352	12 Palæologus	28	6 of Luxemb.	2	3 of Granada	IV	17 28	26 of Windsor	24	27	20	Magn. V.	20 of Gnesna
6066	1353	13	29	7	3	4		18 29	27	25	28	21		21
6067	1354	14	30	8	4	5		19 30	28	26	29	22		22
6068	1353	15	31	9	5	6		20 31	29	27	30	23		23
6069	1356	16	32	10	6	7		21 32	30	28	31	24		24
6070	1357	17	33	11	7	8		22 Peter of	31	29	32	25		25
6071	1358	18	1 Amurath I	12	8	9		23 2 Carl	32	30	33	26		26
6072	1359	19	2	13	9	10		24 3	33	31	34	27	Haquin VI	27
6073	1360	20	3	14	10	11		25 4	34	32	35	28	2	28
6074	1361	21	4	15	11	12		26 5	35	33	36	29	3	29
6075	1362	22	5	16	12	13		27 6	36	34	37 deposed	30	4	30
6076	1363	23	6	17	13	14		28 7	37	35	1 Albert	31	5	31
6077	1364	24	7	18	1 Charles V.	15		29 8	38	36	2	32	6	32
6078	1365	25	8	19	2 the Wise	16		30 9	39	37	3	33	7	33
6079	1366	26	9	20	3	17		31 10	40	38	4	34	8	34
6080	1367	27	10	21	4	18		32 1 Ferdinand	41	39	5	35	9	35
6081	1368	28	11	22	5	19		33 2	42	40	6	36	10	36
6082	1369	29	12	23	6	Henry II. of		34 3	43	41	7	37	11	37
6083	1370	30	13	24	7	2 y Bastard		35 4	44	1 Robert II	8	38	12	1 Lewis King
6084	1371	31	14	25	8	3		36 5	45	2	9	39	13	2 of Hungary
6085	1372	32	15	26	9	4		37 6	46	3	10	40	14	3
6086	1373	33	16	27	10	5		38 7	47	4	11	41	15	4
6087	1374	34	17	28	11	6		39 8	48	5	12	42	16	5
6088	1375	35	18	29	12	7		40 9	49	6	13	Margaret		6
6089	1376	36	19	30	13	8		41 10	50	7	14	2 of Norway	2	7
6090	1377	37	20	31	14	9		42 11	1 Richard II.	8	15	3	3	8
6091	1378	38	21	Wenceslaus	15	10		43 12	2 Bourdeaux	9	16	4	4	9
6092	1379	39	22	2	16	1 John I		44 13	3	10	17	5	5	10
6093	1380	40	23	3	1 Charles VI	2		45 14	4	11	18	6	6	11
6094	1381	41	24	4	2 y Beloved	3		46 15	5	12	19	7	7	12
6095	1382	42	25	5	3	4		47 16	6	13	20	8	8	13
6096	1383	43	26	6	4	5		48 17 Interregnum	7	14	21	9	9	Interregnum
6097	1384	44	27	7	5	6		49 for 8 Months	8	15	22	10	10	of 3 Years
6098	1385	45	28	8	6	7		50 1 John I.	9	16	23	11	11	
6099	1386	46	29	9	7	8		51 2 y Bastard	10	17	24	12	12	1 Jagello
6100	1387	47	30	10	8	9	John I	2	11	18	25	13	13	2 Wladislaus V.
6101	1388	48	31	11	9	10		3	12	19	Margaret	14	14	3 Duke of
6102	1389	49	1 Bajazet I	12	10	11	3	4	13	20	2 of Denm.	15	Margaret	1 Lithuania
6103	1390	50	2	13	11	1 Henry III.	4	5	14	1 Robert III.	3	16	of Norw.	2
6104	1391	1 Manuel II.	3	14	12	2	5	6	15	2	4	17	Den. Nor.	3
6105	1392	2 Palæologus	4	15	13	3	6	7	16	3	5	18	1	4
6106	1393	3	5	16	14	4	7	8	17	4	6	19	2	5
6107	1394	4	6	17	15	5	8	9	18	5	7	20	3	6
6108	1395	5	7	18	16	6 Martin	1	10	19	6	8	21	4	7
6109	1396	6	8	19	17	7	2	11	20	7	1 Erick XIII	22	5	8
6110	1397	7	9	20	18	8	3	12	21	8	2	23	6	9
6111	1398	8	10	21	19	9	4	13	22	9	3	24	7	10
6112	1399	9	11	22	20	10	5	14	1 Henry V.	10	4	25	8	11
6113	1400	10	12	1 Rupert	21	11	6	15	2 Bolingbroke	11	5	26	9	12

Dukes of Savoy	Kings of Naples / Sicily	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
9 Amadeus	9 Joan Ire	10 Clement VI			
10 V.^t the	10 Lewis	1 Innocent VI		The Turks first enter Europe	
11 Grandson	11 12	2			Pierre de la Croix F.M. ob.1380.
12	12 13	3	Dante Petrarch ob.1374		
13	13 Frederick I	4	Giovanni Boccaccio ob.1376		
14	14 Sp.^h Simple 2	5		The Battle of Poitiers Septr 19.th in wch John K.^g of France was taken Prisoner	Edward ye Black Prince ob.1376
15	15 3	6			Sir John Chandos ob.1370
16	16 4	7			
17	17 5	8			
18	18 6	9		The Treaty of Bretigni May 8.th	Sir Bert.^d Knolles ob.1407
19	19 7	10	Matth.^w of Westminster ob.^t		Charles Wicked.^d K.^g Navarre ob.1387
20	20 8	Urban V	Chaucer ob.^t 1380	The Peace of Calais ratified by the three Estates of the Realm in England changed fr.^m French to English in favour	
21	21 9	2			Philip II.^d ye Bold D.^k of Burgundy ob.1404
22	22 10	3		The Battle of Cocherel May 6.th The Battle of Auray Septr 29.th	fr.^k de Montfort D.^k de Bretagne ob.1399
23	23 11	4			
24	24 12	5			
25	25 13	6		The Battle of Najara in Castile April 3.^d	H.^y Duke of Lancaster ye K.^g of Castile ob.1378
26	26 Mary I	7			
27	27 2	8	John Wickliff the Head of the Lollards ob.1385.		Hastings E.^l of Pembroke ob.1375
28	28 3	Gregory XI			Bertrand de Guesclin ob.a Constable
29	29 4	2			Sir Hugh Calverley F.M.^r
30	30 5	3		Earl of Pembroke defeated at Sea by Bocanegra June 23.^d	Bocanegra ye 1.st Adm.^l of Spain
31	31 6	4	John Gower of Stimham Yorkshire the 1.st English Poet ob.1402.		Sir John Hawkwood ob.1394
32	32 7	5			John de Vienne 1.st Adm.^l
33	33 8	6			John of Ghent D.^k of Lancas.^r E.M.^r
34	34 9	7	John Froissart ob.^t 1400		Lewis D.^k of Anjou ob.1383
35	35 10	8		The Popes return from Avignon to Rome Jany 17.th	
36	36 11	Urban VI		The Schism of double Popes commences 38 Willm ye Conq.^r lived	Sir Thom.^s Percy Earl of Worcester ob.1403
37	37 12	2			Sir Thom.^s Swinford E.M.^r
38	38 13	3			
39	39 14	4		Wall.^r Tylers Insurrection in ye beg.^g of July	
40	Charles III 15	5		The Battle of Roosbeck in Flanders betw.^n ye French & Flemish	Peter van Artevelle Flemish Governor ob.1345
Amadeus VII	2 16	6			Richd de la Pole D.^k of Suffolk ob.1389
2 Ld. Red	3 17	7		Philip ye bold D.^k of Burgundy succeeds to ye Earldom of Flanders	Michel de la Pole D.^k of Suffolk ob.1389
3	1 18	8	Nicholas Flamel ob.^t 1400		John de Montague E.M. ob.1400
1	1 Ladislaus 19	9			H.^y Percy D.^k of Northumberland
2	2 20	10			
3	3 21	11		The Battle of Otterburn July 31.st betw.^n Hotspur & ye E.^l of Douglas	H.^y Richard D.^k of Glocester ob.1426
4	4 22	Boniface IX			
5	5 23	2			
Amadeus VIII	6 24	3			
2	7 25	4	Emanuel Chrysoloras ob.^t 1415 of Const.^le Preceptor in Greek to Leonard Aretin. Secretary of Florence		H.^y Percy E.^l of Northumberland ob.1407
3	8 26	5			Edwd Mortimer D.^k of Clarence E.M.^r ob.1421
4	9 27	6			H.^y Percy E.^l of Worcester E.M.^r ob.1403
5	10 28	7		Sigismund K.^g of Hungary ob.^t first married Maryadis by Pope got D.	
6	11 29	8	Geoffrey Chaucer of Woodstock the English Poet ob.^t 1440.		
7	12 30	9			Owen Glendower ob.^t p.^r 1408
8	13 31	10			
9	14 32	11			
10	15 33	12			

A MAP OF GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND

from the latest Authorities and Observations

By

John Blair L.L.D & F.R.S.

as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

The ORKNEY and SHETLAND ISLES

BRITISH OCEAN

WESTERN OCEAN

ST GEORGES CHANNEL

ENGLISH CHANNEL

PART OF FRANCE

UNITED PROVINCES

DUTCH BRABANT

FLANDERS

SEA

CARDIGAN BAY

British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Longitude West from London

Longitude East from London

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Emperors of the East	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Castille	Kings of Spain	Kings of Arragon	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Norway	Kings of Poland
6114	1401	1Manuel II	13Bajazet I	2Rupert Palat.	22Charles VI	12.Henry III	7		17.John I.st	2.Henry IV.th	12Robert III	6Erick XIII	27Margaret	13	16Wladislaus
6115	1402	12Palæologus	14	3sine of Rhine	23.Wenceslaus	13 Martin	8		18Edward	4 of	13	7	28Queen of	14	17 IV
6116	1403	13	1.Soliman	4	24	14	9		19	5Bullingbroke	14	8	29	15	18
6117	1404	14	2	5	25	15	10		20	6	15	9	30Denmark		19
6118	1405	15	3	6	26	16	11		21	7	16	10	31	17	20
6119	1406	16	4	7	27	1.John II	12		22	8	1.James I	11	32	18	21
6120	1407	17	5	8	28	2	13		23	9	2	12	33	19	22
6121	1408	18	6	9	29	3	14		24	10	3	13	34	20	23
6122	1409	19	7	10	30	4	15		25	11	4	14	35	21	24
6123	1410	20	1. Musa	Josua Marg.	31	5.Ferdinand I			26	12	5	15	36	22	25
6124	1411	21	2	2 mund. King	32	6	2		27	13	6	16	37	23	26
6125	1412	22	3	3 of Hung.	33	7	3		28	14	7	17	1.Erick IX	24	27
6126	1413	23	1Mahomet	4	34	8	4		29	1Henry VI.th	8	18	2	25	28
6127	1414	24	2	5	35	9	5		30	2Monmouth	9	19	3	26	29
6128	1415	25	3	6	36	10	6		31	3	10	20	4	27	30
6129	1416	26	4	7	37	11Alfonso V	1		32	4	11	21	5	28	31
6130	1417	27	5	8	38	12	2		33	5	12	22	6.Ric.d King		32
6131	1418	28	6	9	39	13	3		34	6	13	23	7.dom.United		33
6132	1419	29	7	10	40	14	4		35	7	14	24	8		34
6133	1420	30	8	11	41	15	5		36	8	15	25	9		35
6134	1421	31	1Amurat II	12	42	16	6		37	9	16	26	10		36
6135	1422	32	2	13	1Charles VII	17	7		38	1.Henry VI.th	17	27	11		37
6136	1423	33	3	14	2 nd the	18	8		39	2 of Windsor	18	28	12		38
6137	1424	1.John VI	4	15	3Victorious	19	9		40	3	19	29	13		39
6138	1425	2Palæologus	5	16	4	20	10		41	4	20	30	14		40
6139	1426	3	6	17	5	21	11		42	5	21	31	15		41
6140	1427	4	7	18	6	22	12		43	6	22	32	16		42
6141	1428	5	8	19	7	23	13		44	7	23	33	17		43
6142	1429	6	9	20	8	24	14		45	8	24	34	18		44
6143	1430	7	10	21	9	25	15		46	9	25	35	19		45
6144	1431	8	11	22	10	26	16		47	10	26	36	20		46
6145	1432	9	12	23	11	27	17		48	11	27	37	21		47
6146	1433	10	13	24	12	28	18		1Edward	12	28	38	22		48
6147	1434	11	14	25	13	29	19		2	13	29	39	23		1Wladislaus
6148	1435	12	15	26	14	30	20		3	14	30	40	24		2 IV
6149	1436	13	16	27	15	31	21		4	15	31	41	25		3
6150	1437	14	17	28	16	32	22		5	16	1.James II	42	26		4
6151	1438	15	18	1Albert II of	17	33	23		1.Alfonso V	17	2	1Christopher	1Christopher		5
6152	1439	16	19	2.Austria	18	34	24		2	18	3	2Stephano	2 III		6
6153	1440	17	20	1.Frederick	19	35	25		3	19	4	3Denis the	3		7
6154	1441	18	21	2 III	20	36	26		4	20	5	4	1		8
6155	1442	19	22	3	21	37	27		5	21	6	5	2		9
6156	1443	20	23	4	22	38	28		6	22	7	6	3		10
6157	1444	21	24	5	23	39	29		7	23	8	7	4		Interregnum
6158	1445	22	25	6	24	40	30		8	24	9	8	5		of three
6159	1446	23	26	7	25	41	31		9	25	10	9	6		
6160	1447	24	27	8	26	42	32		10	26	11	10	7		1Casimir
6161	1448	1Constantin	28	9	27	43	33		11	27	12	1Charles VIII	1Christian I		2 IV
6162	1449	2Palæologus	29	10	28	44	34		12	28	13	2	2		3
6163	1450	3	30	11	29	45	35		13	29	14	3	3		4

Dukes of Savoy	Kings of Naples & Sicily.	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Amadeus	16 Ladislaus	2 Boniface IX			Duke of Orleans E.M'Lel. 407
12 VIII	17	14		The Battle of Agincourt obt. Duke taken Pris.	Lancaster obt. 405
13	18	15		The Battle of Shrewsbury July 22d in w. Hotspur kill.	Constable d'Albret obt. 415
14	19	1 Innocent VII			John duke Bedford E.M'Lel. 419
15	20	2		Usurpation of D. of York &c. K. Henry 6th crowned	Ralph Nevil E. Westm. E.M'Lel. 425
16	21	1 Gregory XII	Leonard Aretin obt. 1443 aet. 74		Rob. D. of Albany Regent Scotl. 420
17	22	2	Erasmus of Rotterdam born		Pierre des Giens E.M'Lel. 413
18	23	3			Sir John Oldcastle obt. 417
19	24	1 Alexander V		The Council of Pisa begins March 25th	M.le Maingre d'Boucicaut obt. 421
20	25	1 John XV			
21	26	2	John Huss obt. 1415		Lieut. Gen. d'Armagnac E.M'Lel. 413
22	27	3	Jerome of Prague obt. 1416		Ed. Mortimer E. of March obt. 424
23	28	4			Chamberlain D. of Exeter d. 426
24	1 John II	Adopt'd Constance		The Council of Constance begins March 1414	Montacute D. of Salisb. obt. 428
25	2	Pannonian		The Battle of Agincourt Oct. 25th	The D. of Clarence obt. 421
26	3	3 Rome			
27	4	1 Martin V			Ar. E. of Douglas obt. 424.
28	5	2	Poggio of Florence obt. 1459 aet. 83		
29	6	3			Th. Chedworth obt. of Lincoln obt. 1467
30	7	4		The Treaty of Troyes signed May 21 the Islands	Murd. D. of Albany Gov. of Scotl. 1425
31	8	5		The Battle of Beaugé April 3 Duke of Clarence kill.	D. of Buchan Constable of Fr. obt. 424
32	9	6			Jacques du Chastel E.M'Lel. 1462
33	10	7		The Battle of Verneuil Aug. 17 D. of Salisbury kill.	Thos. Lionel obt. 425
34	11	8	Flavius Blondus obt. 1463 aet. 75	The Battle of Verneuil Aug. 17 D. of Bedford regent	John D. of Bedford obt. 435
35	12	9			Constable Richemont obt. 458
36	13	10			D. of Norfolk E. Marshal obt. 432
37	14	11	Maphæus Vegius obt. 1458 aet. 72		Humphrey D. of Gloucester obt. 447
38	15	12		The Siege of Orleans raised May 8 by the English	John D. of Bedford Regent of France obt. 435
39	16	13	Enea Sylvius obt. 1464 aet. 59	The Battle of Herrings—Battle of Patay English	Earl of Suffolk obt. 437
40	17	14			Wm. Montacute E. of Salisbury obt. 427
41	18	1 Eugenius IV	Cardinal Julian obt. 1444 aet. 52		Cosmo de Medici obt. 1464 aet. 75
42	19	2			Sir John Fastolf
Savoy	20	3	Poggio Florentine Historian		Gerard la Guienne E.M'Lel. 446
1 Louis	Alfonso V	4		Cosmo de Medici recalled from Banishment	
2	2 of Aragon	5		The Treaty of Arras between D. of Burgundy	Remarks of Mar. Roy. obt. 440
3	3	6	Laurentius Valla obt. 1465 aet. 60	Paris retaken by the French on Friday April 13	Talbot E. of Shrewsb. obt. 453
4	4	7	Alphonsus Empiricus famous		Alex. Livingston Reg. Scotland
5	5	8	Author of the Pragmatic Sanction obt. 1460 aet. 57		Wm. Crichton Chan. of Scotland
6	6	9		The famous Pragmatic Sanction settled in France	La Hire Grimaldi
7	7	10	John Guttemberg obt. 1468	The Art of Printing discovered at Mentz	Wm. Douglas E. Angus obt. 433
8	8	11	John Faustus obt. 1466		Francis Sforza obt. 1466 aet. 66
9	9	12	Peter Schoeffer obt. 1470		Wm. Hepburn Bp. of St. Andrews E.M'Lel. 439
10	10	13			John D. of Touraine obt. 1446
11	11	14	Wesselus obt. 1489 aet. 70	The Battle of Jarnac July 16 Louis Pr. of Conde	
12	12	15			
13	13	16		The Duke of Anjou crowned King of Poland	
1	14	1 Nicholas V		The Turks conquer Constantinople May 29	
2	15	2			
3	16	3	Gerhardus obt. 1504 aet. 87	Hugh Bright Emp. of Germany put to death by him	
4	17	4		The Battle of Montlhery July 16 Duke of Burgundy	D. of Bourb. Constable of Fr. E.M'Lel. 455

A MAP of ENGLAND and WALES

from the latest
Authorities and Obſervations
By
John Blair L.L.D. & F.R.S.
as a Supplement
to His Tables of Chronology.

SCOTLAND
IRELAND
IRISH SEA
ST GEORGES CHANNEL
BRITISH OCEAN
ENGLISH CHANNEL
BRISTOL CHANNEL
CARDIGAN BAY
NORTH SEA
STRAITS OF DOVER
FRANCE
DUTCH BRABANT
PART OF FLANDERS

CUMBERLAND
WESTMORLAND
NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM
YORKSHIRE
LANCASHIRE
LINCOLNSHIRE
NORFOLK
SUFFOLK
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
HUNTINGDONSHIRE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
RUTLANDSHIRE
LEICESTERSHIRE
DERBYSHIRE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
STAFFORDSHIRE
SHROPSHIRE
CHESHIRE
DENBIGHSHIRE
FLINTSHIRE
ANGLESEY I.
CARNARVONSHIRE
MERIONETHSHIRE
MONTGOMERYSHIRE
CARDIGANSHIRE
PEMBROKESHIRE
CARMARTHENSHIRE
GLAMORGANSHIRE
BRECKNOCKSHIRE
RADNORSHIRE
HEREFORDSHIRE
WORCESTERSHIRE
GLOUCESTERSHIRE
MONMOUTHSHIRE
SOMERSETSHIRE
DEVONSHIRE
CORNWALL
ESSEX
HERTFORDSHIRE
BEDFORDSHIRE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
OXFORDSHIRE
BERKSHIRE
WILTSHIRE
DORSETSHIRE
HAMPSHIRE
SURREY
KENT
SUSSEX

Berwick
Farne Ilds
Holy I.
Coquet I.
Tynemouth
Sunderland
Hartlepool
Whitby
Scarborough
Flamborough Hd
Spurn Hd
Lincoln
Boston
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Harwich
Ely
Peterborough
Stamford
Oakham
Leicester
Nottingham
Derby
Lichfield
Stafford
Shrewsbury
Chester
Liverpool
Manchester
Preston
Lancaster
Kendal
Penrith
Carlisle
Appleby
Richmond
Durham
Newcastle
Morpeth
Alnwick
Wakefield
Leeds
Halifax
Bradford
Huddersfield
Sheffield
Doncaster
York
Ripon
Northallerton
Thirsk
Malton
Pickering
Beverley
Hull
Barnsley
Rotherham
Chesterfield
Worksop
Retford
Gainsborough
Grantham
Newark
Southwell
Mansfield
Ashbourne
Uttoxeter
Burton
Tamworth
Coventry
Warwick
Birmingham
Wolverhampton
Walsall
Dudley
Bridgnorth
Wellington
Whitchurch
Nantwich
Northwich
Macclesfield
Stockport
Bolton
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Warrington
Ormskirk
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Clitheroe
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Guisborough
Stockton
Darlington
Durham
Chester le Street
Newcastle
Gateshead
Tynemouth
Morpeth
Alnwick
Berwick

Rachlin I.
C. Cary
Mull of Cantire
Ailsa
Glenluce
Wigtown
New Galloway
Dumfries
Annan
Port Patrick
Mull of Galloway
Berwick Hd
Belfast
Carrickfergus
Donaghadee
Portaferry
Strangford Bay
Dundrum
Newry
Carlingford
Carlingford Bay
Dundalk
Drogheda
Drogheda Bay
Dublin
Dublin Harbour
Wicklow
Arklow
Ballaro
Waterford
Tuskar
Calf of Man
Peel
Castletown
Douglas
Derby Fort
Point of Ayre
St Patrick
Ramsey
Liverpool
Ribble R.
Formby Pt
Hoylake
Rock Ferry
Runcorn
Warrington
Ormskirk
Preston
Blackburn
Burnley
Clitheroe
Skipton
Settle
Kirkby Lonsdale
Lancaster
Ulverston
Whitehaven
Cockermouth
Keswick
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Flamborough Hd
Spurn Hd
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Bridlington
Filey
Scarborough
Whitby
Guisborough
Stockton
Darlington
Durham
Chester le Street
Newcastle
Gateshead
Tynemouth
Morpeth
Alnwick
Berwick

Anglesey I.
Holy Head I.
Holy Head
Cemaes Pt
Carnarvon
Bangor
Beaumaris
Menai Bridge
Abergele
Conway
Llandudno
Penmaenmawr
Aberconway
Bangor
Carnarvon
Nevin
Aberdaron
Bardsey I.
Pwllheli
Criccieth
Portmadoc
Barmouth
Harlech
Tremadoc
Dolgelly
Machynlleth
Aberystwith
Cardigan
Newcastle Emlyn
Llandovery
Llandilo
Carmarthen
Kidwelly
Llanelly
Swansea
Neath
Cowbridge
Cardiff
Newport
Chepstow
Monmouth
Abergavenny
Brecknock
Builth
Rhayader
Presteigne
Knighton
Montgomery
Welshpool
Llanfyllin
Oswestry
Ellesmere
Wrexham
Mold
Holywell
Flint
Rhuddlan
St Asaph
Denbigh
Ruthin
Llangollen
Corwen
Bala
Dolgelly
Machynlleth
Aberystwith
Cardigan
Newcastle Emlyn
Llandovery
Llandilo
Carmarthen
Kidwelly
Llanelly
Swansea
Neath
Cowbridge
Cardiff
Newport
Chepstow
Monmouth
Abergavenny
Brecknock
Builth
Rhayader
Presteigne
Knighton
Montgomery
Welshpool
Llanfyllin
Oswestry
Ellesmere
Wrexham
Mold
Holywell
Flint
Rhuddlan
St Asaph
Denbigh
Ruthin
Llangollen
Corwen
Bala

Land's End
Scilly Is
Lizard Pt
Falmouth
Truro
Penzance
St Ives
Redruth
Camborne
Helston
Falmouth
Truro
St Austell
Fowey
Looe
Liskeard
Launceston
Bodmin
Wadebridge
Padstow
Tintagel
Boscastle
Stratton
Bude
Holsworthy
Hatherleigh
Okehampton
Tavistock
Launceston
Callington
Saltash
Plymouth
Devonport
Dartmouth
Totnes
Kingsbridge
Salcombe
Plymouth
Devonport
Saltash
Callington
Launceston
Tavistock
Okehampton
Hatherleigh
Holsworthy
Bude
Stratton
Boscastle
Tintagel
Padstow
Wadebridge
Bodmin
Liskeard
Looe
Fowey
St Austell
Truro
Falmouth
Helston
Camborne
Redruth
St Ives
Penzance
Lizard Pt
Land's End

Exeter
Topsham
Exmouth
Dawlish
Teignmouth
Newton Abbot
Torbay
Totnes
Dartmouth
Kingsbridge
Salcombe
Plymouth
Devonport
Saltash
Callington
Launceston
Tavistock
Okehampton
Crediton
Tiverton
Bampton
Dulverton
Minehead
Watchet
Bridgwater
Taunton
Wellington
Honiton
Axminster
Lyme Regis
Bridport
Dorchester
Weymouth
Portland I.
Swanage
Poole
Christchurch
Lymington
Southampton
Portsmouth
Chichester
Arundel
Worthing
Brighthelmstone
Lewes
Hastings
Rye
Winchelsea
Romney
Hythe
Folkestone
Dover
Deal
Sandwich
Margate
Ramsgate
Reculver
Whitstable
Faversham
Sittingbourne
Rochester
Chatham
Gravesend
Dartford
Erith
Woolwich
Greenwich
Deptford
Lambeth
Westminster
Chelsea
Kensington
Hammersmith
Brentford
Richmond
Kingston
Epsom
Guildford
Godalming
Farnham
Alton
Petersfield
Midhurst
Horsham
Reigate
Dorking
Leatherhead
Epsom
Kingston
Richmond
Brentford
Hammersmith
Kensington
Chelsea
Westminster
Lambeth
Deptford
Greenwich
Woolwich
Erith
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Gravesend
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Weymouth
Dorchester
Bridport
Lyme Regis
Axminster
Honiton
Wellington
Taunton
Bridgwater
Watchet
Minehead
Dulverton
Bampton
Tiverton
Crediton
Okehampton
Exeter
Topsham
Exmouth
Dawlish
Teignmouth
Newton Abbot
Torbay

Schelling I.
Vlieland I.
Texel I.
Amsterdam
Leyden
Utrecht
Hague
Rotterdam
Woorn
Gorcum
Schonwen I.
Walcheren
Ostend I.
South Beveland
Antwerp
Ostend
Nieuport
Dunkirk
Gravelin
Calais
Boulogne
Flushing
Middleburgh
Ramekins
Rue
Abbeville
Dieppe
W. Foreland
E. Foreland
Thanet I.
Isle of Sheppy
Isle of Grain
Isle of Dogs
Isle of Wight
St Helens Rd
Spithead
Needles
Hurst Castle
Yarmouth
Cowes
Ryde
Portsmouth
Southampton
Lymington
Christchurch
Poole
Swanage
Portland I.
Weymouth
Dorchester
Bridport
Lyme Regis
Axminster
Honiton
Wellington
Taunton
Bridgwater
Watchet
Minehead
Dulverton
Bampton
Tiverton
Crediton
Okehampton
Exeter
Topsham
Exmouth
Dawlish
Teignmouth
Newton Abbot
Torbay

British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree
5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

Longitude West from London
Longitude East from London

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5
55 54 53 52 51 50

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of the East	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain (Castile / Aragon)	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland
6164	1451	1 Mahomet II	1 Constantin	12 Frederick	30 Charles VII	46 John II 36	13 Alfonso V	30 Henry VI	15 James II	4 Charles VIII	4 Christian I	5 Casimer IV
6165	1452	2	2 Palæologus	13 III	31 on the	47 Alfonso V 37	15	31	16	5	5	6
6166	1453	3	3 Constant.e	14	32 Calixtus	48 38	16	32	17	6	6	7
6167	1454	4 taken from Christ		15	33	1 Henry IV 39	17	33	18	7	7	8
6168	1455	5 the Eastern Empire		16	34	2 of Arragon 40	18	34	19	8	8	9
6169	1456	6		17	35	3 41	19	35	20	9	9	10
6170	1457	7		18	36	4 42	20	36	21	10	10	11
6171	1458	8		19	37	5 John II 1	21	37	22	11	11	12
6172	1459	9		20	38	6 2	22	38	23	12	12	13
6173	1460	10		21	39	7 3	23	39	1 James III	13	13	14
6174	1461	11		22	1 Lewis XI	8 4	24	1 Edward IV	2	14	14	15
6175	1462	12		23	2	9 5	25	2	3	15	15	16
6176	1463	13		24	3	10 6	26	3	4	16	16	17
6177	1464	14		25	4	11 7	27	4	5	17	17	18
6178	1465	15		26	5	12 8	28	5	6	18	18	19
6179	1466	16		27	6	13 9	29	6	7	19	19	20
6180	1467	17		28	7	14 10	30	7	8	20	20	21
6181	1468	18		29	8	15 11	31	8	9	21	21	22
6182	1469	19		30	9	16 12	32	9	10	22	22	23
6183	1470	20		31	10	17 13	33	10	11	Interregnum	23	24
6184	1471	21		32	11	18 14	34	11	12	of 18 Years	24	25
6185	1472	22		33	12	19 15	35	12	13	from Sterling	25	26
6186	1473	23		34	13	20 16	36	13	14	Administration	26	27
6187	1474	24		35	14	1 Ferdinand VII	37	14	15		27	28
6188	1475	25		36	15	2 of Castile 18	38	15	16		28	29
6189	1476	26		37	16	3 19	39	16	17		29	30
6190	1477	27		38	17	4 20	40	17	18		30	31
6191	1478	28		39	18	5 21	41	18	19		31	32
6192	1479	29		40	19	6 Both Kingdoms	42	19	20		32	33
6193	1480	30		41	20	7 united in	43	20	21		33	34
6194	1481	1 Bajazet II		42	21	8 Ferdinand	1 John III	21	22		1 John	35
6195	1482	2		43	22	9	2	22 Edward V.	25		2	36
6196	1483	3		44	1 Charles VIII	10	3	1 Richard III	24	1 John II King	3	37
6197	1484	4		45	2	11	4	2 Henry VII	25	2 of Denmark	4	38
6198	1485	5		46	3	12	5	1 Henry VII	26	3	5	39
6199	1486	6		47	4	13	6	2	27	4	6	40
6200	1487	7		48	5	14	7	3	28	5	7	41
6201	1488	8		49	6	15	8	4	1 James IV	6	8	42
6202	1489	9		50	7	16	9	5	2	7	9	43
6203	1490	10		51	8	17	10	6	3	8	10	44
6204	1491	11		52	9	18	11	7	4	9	11	45
6205	1492	12		53	10	19	12	8	5	10	12	1 John Albert
6206	1493	13		1 Maximilian	11	20	13	9	6	11	13	2
6207	1494	14		2 I	12	21	14	10	7	12	14	3
6208	1495	15		3	13	22	1 Emanuel	11	8	13	15	4
6209	1496	16		4	14	23	2	12	9	14	16	5
6210	1497	17		5	15	24	3	13	10	15	17	6
6211	1498	18		6	1 Lewis XII	25	4	14	11	16	18	7
6212	1499	19		7	2	26	5	15	12	17	19	8
6213	1500	20		8	3	27	6	16	13	18	20	9

Dukes of Savoy	Kings of Naples & Sicily	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
18. Louis	18 Alfonso King	5. Nicholas V	Laurus Corsinus Pius II. ob: 1464		Jean Lieut. Gl. Scales ob: 1460
19	19 of Arragon	6	Cardinal Bessarion ob: 1472		Rd. Duke of York ob: 1460
20	20	7		Constantinople taken by the Turks May 29th	
21	21	8	Thos. Tiempo ob: 1471		
22	22	Calixtus III		The Battle of St. Albans May 31st	
23	23	2			Richd. Nevill E. of Warwick ob:
24	24	3	Joan. Argyropulus ob:		the King Maker ob: 1471
25	25	Pius II			
26	26	2			
27	27	3		The Battle of Northampton 10th the Battle of Wakefield 31st	
28	28	4	Regiomontanus ob:	The Battle of Towton Mch 29th	Rob. Lord Boyd Regt. Scot.
29	29	5	Bapt. Platina ob:	The first book printed w. was the Vulgate Bible in 2 Vol.	
30	30	6			
31	31	Paul II	Paul Aginensis ob:	The League agt. Louis XI called La Guerre du Bien public	Ed. Duke of Somerset ob: 1471
Alexander IV	32	2			Leonarde de St. Paul ob: 1475
2	33	3		The second Book printed which was Cicero De Officiis	
3	34	4			Charles Bald. Duke of Burgundy 15th
4	35	5	Ludovicus Pontanus ob:		Earl of Kildare E. M. ob: 1496
5	Ferdinand	6		The Battle of Banbury July 26th	
6	2	7		The Battle of Stamford on Eve of March Henry Bradford 26th	
7	3	Calixtus II	Marsilius Ficinus ob:	The Battle of Barnet on Easter day April 14th the Battle of Tewkesbury May 4th	
Philibert I.	4	2	John Lascaris ob:		
2 the Hunter	5	3	Greg. Tiphernas	The Body of the Greek King brought into France by Philelphus	
3	6	4	Antonius Panormita ob:		Jas. Lord Berkeley Earl of Nottingham Admiral Lord
4	7	5		The Constable de St. Paul beheaded in Greve at Paris	
5	8	6	Geo. Merula ob:	Charles Bald. D. of Burgundy defeated by Swiss at Granson & Morat	
6	9	7		K. Lewis XI. assist of the D. of Burgundy & the Duke killed at Nancy	Jno. Mowbray D. of Norfolk ob:
7	10	8		Guienne & Normandy expelled by Edward IV. & annexed to the Crown	Rd. Neville E. of Kingston ob:
8	11	9			Oliver L. St. John E. M. ob:
9	12	10			Lord Hastings ob:
10	13	11	Ludovicus ob: Angelus ob:		Laurence de Medici ob:
Charles I	14	12	Politian & Hermolaus Barbarus ob:		Philip de Commines E. M. ob:
2	15	13			Hen. Earl of Richmond K.
3	16	Innocent VIII			
4	17	2	Gerard Chalcondyles ob:	The Battle of Bosworth Aug. 22d	the Lord Stanley
5	18	3	Angelus Politian ob: Jo. Picus ob:		
6	19	4	Hermolaus Barbarus ob:		
7	20	5		The Battle of St. Aubin & Defeat of Orleans taken Prisoner	Louis de la Tremouille ob:
Charles II	21	6	William Grocyn ob:		Earl of Bridgewater E. M. ob:
2	22	7			
3	23	8	Lud. Marsilius ob:	K. Wm. Grocyn introduced the study of the Greek Language into	Louis Seyssel Bp. of Moor ob:
4	24	Alexander VI		Bretagne reunited to France	
5	25	2	Rodolph. Agricola ob:	Ligue introduced of Milanese and Genoa against Louis XII.	
6	Alfonso II	3		Genoa conquered by Louis XII. & the Ligue broke	Christopher Columbus discovers
7	Ferdinand II	4		The Battle of Fornovo in Milan Louis XII. the victorious July 6	Louis Borgia ob:
Philip Duke of	Frederick	5	John Colet ob: Erasmus ob:		
Philibert II.		6		The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies	Vasquez de Gama
Charles Duke		7	Mich. Ghiberti Melchior Adam		Americus Vespucius ob:
2		8	Cl. Seyssel Ligurre ob:	Louis XII takes Possession of Milanese by a Conquest of	
3		9		Maximilian Sforza Emperor invades Milanese with a numerous	

A MAP of the EAST INDIES from the latest Authorities and Observations By John Blair LL.D & F.R.S. as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

The PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

PERSIA

INDOSTAN

TIBET or BUDTAN

Kdm of ASAM

Kdm of TEPRA

Kdm of AVA

EMPIRE of CHINA

BENGAL

BAY of BENGAL

GULF of SIAM

GULF of TONKIN

INDIAN OCEAN

Delhi

Agra

Lahore

Tatta

Surat

Bombay

Goa

Madras

Pondicherry

Trincomaley

Colombo

Negapatnam

Calicut

Cochin

Ceylon

Pegu

Ava

Arracan

Siam

Malacca

Singapore

Borneo

Sumatra

Java

Manilla

Canton

Hainan I.

Andaman Isles

Nicobar

Maldivia

Laccadive Islands

Equator

Longitude East from London

THE EAST INDIES

including more particularly

The BRITISH DOMINIONS on the CONTINENT of INDIA

by the Revd. John Blair LL.D & F.R.S.

as a Supplement to his Tables of Chronology.

SCALE.

British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

Marine Leagues 20 to a Degree.

Computed Travelling Leagues about 50 to a Degree.

Jeribi, the Great or Measured Cos's about 33 to a Degree.

Rimi, the Small or Computed Cos's about 57½ to a Degree.

PERSIA

MEKRAN

Desert

BELOCHES

MULTAN

SCINDE

ARABA

SANGANES

TATTA

GULF OF SCIND

Tropic of Cancer

THE MOGUL'S DOMINIONS

BANDO

Hendoun or Wild People

Jesselmir

Desert

SORETTE

RAJAHS

MALWA

RAJAHS AND POLYGARS

little known and almost Independent

MAHRATTAS DOMINIONS

Rajah Rotas

GUZERAT

CAMBAY

GULF OF CAMBAY

KANDEISH

BERAR belonging to Mantajee or Mudhoojee Chief

DOWLETABAD

CANDEISH

AURENGABAD

BIDER

GOLCONDA

CARNATICK

THE CARNATICK

COROMANDEL COAST

MALABAR

GULF OF MANAR

Channel of Manaar

Channel of Sindal

MALDIVAS

SELEN-DIVA

CEYLON

TIBET OR BOUD-TAN

KUMAON

GHORKAS

Independent Chiefs

NEPAUL

BRAHMAPOOTRA

KINGDOM OF ASSAM

KINGDOM OF KASHGAR

KINGDOM OF AVA

INDEPENDENT RAJAHS

MOUTHS OF THE GANGES

BAY OF BENGAL

GREAT ANDAMAN

Little Andaman

Flat I.

Breakers

KINGDOM OF PEGU

INDIAN OCEAN

Long. Meas. from Peru

Anno M.DCC.56

Published according to Act of Parliament, July 1st 1773.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland
6214	1501	21 Bajazet	9 Maximilian	1. Lewis XII	28. Ferd. & Isab.	7 Emmanuel	17. Henry VII	14. James IV	19. John King	21. John	1 Alexander
6215	1502	22	10	2	29 Catholick	8	18	15	20 of Denm.	22	2
6216	1503	23	11	3	30	9	19	16	21	23	3
6217	1504	24	12	4	31 Philip of A	10	20	17	22	24	4
6218	1505	25	13	5	32 Austria 2	11	21	18	23	25	5
6219	1506	26	14	6	33. Ferdinand	12	22	19	24	26	6
6220	1507	27	15	7	34 Mary	2	13	23	20	25	27	1 Sigismund I
6221	1508	28	16	8	35	3	14	21	21	26	28	2
6222	1509	29	17	9	36	4	15	1 Henry VIII	22	27	29	3
6223	1510	30	18	10	37	5	16	2	23	28	30	4
6224	1511	31	19	11	38	6	17	3	24	29	31	5
6225	1512	1 Selim	20	12	39	7	18	4	25	30	32	6
6226	1513	2	21	13	40	8	19	5	1 James V	1 Christian II	1 King both	7
6227	1514	3	22	14	41	9	20	6	2	2 of Sweden	2 Denmark	8
6228	1515	4	23	1 Francis I	42	10	21	7	3	3	3	9
6229	1516	5	24	2	1 Charles V	22	8	4	1	1	10
6230	1517	6	25	3	2	23	9	5	5	5	11
6231	1518	7	26	4	3	24	10	6	6	6	12
6232	1519	8	1 Charles V	5	4	25	11	7	7	7	13
6233	1520	1 Solimon II	2	6	5	26	12	8	8	8	14
6234	1521	2	3	7	6	1 John III	13	9	1 Gustavus	9	15
6235	1522	3	4	8	7	2	14	10	2 Frederick	1 Frederick	16
6236	1523	4	5	9	8	3	15	11	3	2	17
6237	1524	5	6	10	9	4	16	12	4	3	18
6238	1525	6	7	11	10	5	17	13	5	4	19
6239	1526	7	8	12	11	6	18	14	6	5	20
6240	1527	8	9	13	12	7	19	15	7	6	21
6241	1528	9	10	14	13	8	20	16	8	7	22
6242	1529	10	11	15	14	9	21	17	9	8	23
6243	1530	11	12	16	15	10	22	18	10	9	24
6244	1531	12	13	17	16	11	23	19	11	10	25
6245	1532	13	14	18	17	12	24	20	12	11	26
6246	1533	14	15	19	18	13	25	21	13	1 Christian III	27
6247	1534	15	16	20	19	14	26	22	14	2	28
6248	1535	16	17	21	20	15	27	23	15	3	29
6249	1536	17	18	22	21	16	28	24	16	4	30
6250	1537	18	19	23	22	17	29	25	17	5	31
6251	1538	19	20	24	23	18	30	26	18	6	32
6252	1539	20	21	25	24	19	31	27	19	7	33
6253	1540	21	22	26	25	20	32	28	20	8	34
6254	1541	22	23	27	26	21	33	29	21	9	35
6255	1542	23	24	28	27	22	34	1 Mary	22	10	36
6256	1543	24	25	29	28	23	35	2	23	11	37
6257	1544	25	26	30	29	24	36	3	24	12	38
6258	1545	26	27	31	30	25	37	4	25	13	39
6259	1546	27	28	32	31	26	38	5	26	14	40
6260	1547	28	29	1 Henry II	32	27	1 Edward VI	6	27	15	41
6261	1548	29	30	2	33	28	2	7	28	16	1 Sigismund III
6262	1549	30	31	3	34	29	3	8	29	17	2 of Vasa
6263	1550	31	32	4	35	30	4	9	30	18	3

Dukes of Savoy	Czars of Muscovy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors&c
5 Philibert II		10 Alexander VI	Aldus Manutius ob: 1513		Gaston de Foix E.M. ob: 1512
6 d. of Nemours			Jacopo Sannazaro ob: 1530		Gian Giac. Trivulzio ob: 1518
7		Pius III. Julius II	Erasmus ob: 1536	The Battle of Ravenna on Easter day April 11	Card. Ximenes ob: 1517
Charles III. S.t		2	Giovan. Pontano ob: 1503		
2 Philibert II		3	Albert Durer ob: 1528		
3		1	N. Machiavel ob: 1529		
4		5	Ludovico Ariosto ob: 1533		
5		6	Bonaventura ob: 1574	The famous League of Cambray against Venetians	
6	Basilius	7		The Battle of Rignadel May 14.	Gaston de Foix E.M.
7		8			
8		9	Raphael ob: 1520		Marshal Trivulce ob: 1518
9		10	Erasmus ob: 1536		
10		1 Leo X	Thomas Moore ob: 1530	The Parliament Monarchy of Henry VIII. The Battle of Spurs	D. of Albany Reg. of Scotland ob: 1536
11		2	Polydore Virgil ob: 1550		Adm. de Bonnivet ob: 1525
12		3	Cornelius Agrippa ob: 1535	The Battle of Marignan	
13		1	Sir Thomas Moore ob: 1535	The Treaty of Noyon May 10.	Charles Duke of Bourbon E.M. ob: 1535
14		5	Martin Luther ob: 1546	Luther began the Reformation.	Card. Duke de Bourbon ob: 1527
15		6	Zuinglius ob: 1531		Card. Wolsey E.M. ob: 1530
16		7	Card. Bembo ob: 1547		Duke de Bourbon ob: 1531
17		8	Ludovicus Vives ob: 1540		Card. de Gattinara Chan. to Charles V. ob: 1530
18		9	Copernicus ob: 1530		Marshal Lautrec ob: 1528
19		1 Adrian VI	Mich. Angelo Buon. ob: 1560	The Isle of Rhodes taken by the Turks	Anth. de Leva ob: 1536
20		1 Clement VII	Paracelsus ob: 1541		
21		2	Hen. Agrippa ob: 1535		Ch. Duke of Bourbon ob: 1536
22		3	John Fisher ob: 1535	The Battle of Pavia	Abp. Wolsey ob: 1533
23		1	Paul Jovius ob: 1552		
24		2	Fra. Rabelais ob: 1553	Rome taken & plundered by Charles V. the Army	
25		3	Thos. Magnus ob: 1544		Andrew Doria ob: 1560
26		4	John Frith ob: 1533	The name of Protestants begins	
27		5	Martin Bucer ob: 1551	The Union of Smalcald	
28		6	Mich. Vida ob: 1566		Thos. Cromwell ob: 1540
29		10	Ludo. Ariosto ob: 1534	The Treaty of Nuremberg	Abdal. Bonivet E.M. ob: 1540
30	Louis	11	Ignatius Loyola ob: 1556		
31	2 Philibert	1 Paul III	Jul. Cæs. Scaliger ob: 1558	The Reformation takes place in England	Anne Boulen Q.n of Eng. ob: 1536
32	3	2	Ulric Zuinglius ob: 1531	Charles V. Expedition into Africa	Barbarossa Turk. Adm. ob: 1547
33	1	3	John Leland ob: 1552		Jane Seymour Q.n of Eng. ob: 1537
34	5	1	Erasmus Rot. ob: 1537		Hen. Fitzroy D. of Richmond ob: 1536
35	6	5	Peter Martin ob: 1562	The Treaty of Nice between Ch. V. Fr. I. & Pope	Adm. d'Annebaut ob: 1552
36	7	6	John Sleidan ob: 1556	Rebellion of Ghent quelled by Ch. V.	Anne of Cleves Q.n of Eng. ob: 1557
37	8	7	Rob. Stephens ob: 1559		Kath. Howard Q.n of Eng. ob: 1542
38	9	8	Melanchthon ob: 1560		Jane Seymour Q.n of Eng. ob: 1537
39	10	9	Julius Scaliger ob: 1558		
40	11	10	John Calvin ob: 1564		Katherine Parr Q.n of Eng. ob: 1548
41	12	11	Adrian Junius ob: 1575	The Battle of Cerisoles. The Treaty of Crespi	Claude d'Annebaut ob: 1552
42	13	12	Conrad Gesner ob: 1565	The Council of Trent begins	D. of Brittany ob: 1550
43	14	13	Cornarius ob: 1558		
44	15	14	Hieron. Cardan ob: 1576	Religious Diet in Spires	Edw. D. of Somerset E. of Hertford
45	16	15	Jo. Genuinus de Lipsius the principal Restorer of Learning	The Interim granted by Ch. V. to the Protes.	Maurice D. of Saxony ob: 1553
46	17	16			Duke de Guise ob: 1563
47	18	1 Julius III			

A MAP of GERMANY divided into its CIRCLES

by John Blair LL.D. & F.R.S. as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

THE GERMAN or NORTH SEA

THE BALTIC SEA

German Miles 15 to a Degree.

British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree.

Degrees of Longitude East from the Isle of Ferro.

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England	Kings of Scotland	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland
6264	1551	32 Soliman	33 Charles V	3 Henry II	36 Charles I &	31 John III	5 Edward VI	10 Mary	31 Gustavus I.	19 Christian	4 Sigismund II
6265	1552	33	34	6	37 V. as Emp.	32	6	11	32 Erick xiv	20 III	5 Augustus
6266	1553	34	35	7	38	33	1 Mary	12	33	21	6
6267	1554	35	36	8	39	34	2	13	34	22	7
6268	1555	36	37	9	1. Philip II	35	3	14	35	23	8
6269	1556	37	38	10	2	36	4	15	36	24	9
6270	1557	38	39	11	3	1 Sebastian	5	16	37	25	10
6271	1558	39	1 Ferdinand I	12	4	2	6 Elizabeth	17	38	26	11
6272	1559	40	2	1 Francis II	5	3	2	18	39	1 Frederick II	12
6273	1560	41	3	1 Charles IX	6	4	3	19	1 Erick XIV	2	13
6274	1561	42	4	2	7	5	4	20	2	3	14
6275	1562	43	5	3	8	6	5	21	3	4	15
6276	1563	44	6	4	9	7	6	22	4	5	16
6277	1564	45	1 Maximilian	5	10	8	7	23	5	6	17
6278	1565	46	2 II	6	11	9	8	24	6	7	18
6279	1566	1 Selim II	3	7	12	10	9	25	7	8	19
6280	1567	2	4	8	13	11	10	1 James VI	8 deposed	9	20
6281	1568	3	5	9	14	12	11	2	1 John III	10	21
6282	1569	4	6	10	15	13	12	3	2	11	22
6283	1570	5	7	11	16	14	13	4	3	12	23
6284	1571	6	8	12	17	15	14	5	4	13	24
6285	1572	7	9	13	18	16	15	6	5	14	25
6286	1573	8	10	14	19	17	16	7	6	15	1 Henry of Anjou
6287	1574	1 Amurat III	11	1 Henry III	20	18	17	8	7	16	2 with Anne
6288	1575	2	12	2	21	19	18	9	8	17	
6289	1576	3	1 Rodolph II	3	22	20	19	10	9	18	1 Stephen Batori
6290	1577	4	2	4	23	21	20	11	10	19	2 Anne
6291	1578	5	3	5	24	1 Henry the	21	12	11	20	3
6292	1579	6	4	6	25	2 Cardinal	22	13	12	21	4
6293	1580	7	5	7	26	Philip II taken	23	14	13	22	5
6294	1581	8	6	8	27	Popish Party	24	15	14	23	6
6295	1582	9	7	9	28		25	16	15	24	7
6296	1583	10	8	10	29		26	17	16	25	8
6297	1584	11	9	11	30		27	18	17	26	9
6298	1585	12	10	12	31		28	19	18	27	10
6299	1586	13	11	13	32		29	20	19	28	11
6300	1587	14	12	14	33		30	21	20	29	1 Sigismund III
6301	1588	15	13	15	34		31	22	21	1 Christian IV	2
6302	1589	16	14	1 Henry IV. of	35		32	23	22	2	3
6303	1590	17	15	2 the first	36		33	24	23	3	4
6304	1591	18	16	3	37		34	25	24	4	5
6305	1592	19	17	4	38		35	26	1 Sigismund	5	6
6306	1593	20	18	5	39		36	27	2 King of Poland	6	7
6307	1594	21	19	6	40		37	28	3	7	8
6308	1595	1 Mahomet III	20	7	41		38	29	4	8	9
6309	1596	2	21	8	42		39	30	5	9	10
6310	1597	3	22	9	43		40	31	6	10	11
6311	1598	4	23	10	1 Philip III		41	32	7	11	12
6312	1599	5	24	11	2		42	33	1 Charles IX	12	13
6313	1600	6	25	12	3		43	34	2	13	14

Dukes of Savoy	Czars of Muscovy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
1 Charles III	19 John	2 Julius III	Annibal Caro ob. 1566		Duchy of Northumb. E. Marches
2 Unfortunate	20 Basilowitz	3	Paul. Manutius ob. 1574 æt. 62	The Treaty of Passau July 31st	
3 Emanuel P.	21	4		Edward VIth dies July 6th æt. 16.	Cardinal Pool E. M. ob. 1558
4 Ironhead	22	5	Castelvetro ob. 1571 æt. 66		Ja. Hamilton E. of Arran ob. 1575
5	23	Marcell II Paul IV	Fred. Commandin ob. 1575 æt. 66		
6	24	2	Jac. Pelletius ob. 1580 æt. 64		
7	25	3	Ruph. Zamrinius ob. 1593 æt. 89	The Battle of St. Quintin May 10th	Cons. de Montmorency ob. 1567
8	26	4	Ronsard ob. 1585 æt. 61	Calais taken by the French Jan. 8th in Mary	Fr. D. of Guise F. M. ob. 1563
9	27	5	Geo. Buchanan ob. 1582 æt. 76	The Peace of Chateau Cambresis ob. of Eliz. of Fr.	Card. de Lorraine ob. 1574
10	28	1 Pius IV		The Duke of Guise & Montmorency begin Civil War in France	Prince of Condé ob. 1569
11	29	2	Camerarius ob. 1574 æt. 50		Sr. Nich. Bacon L. Keep. ob. 1578
12	30	3	Peter Ramus ob. 1572	The Battle of Dreux Dec. 19th	Admiral Coligny ob. 1572 æt. 56
13	31	4	Osorius ob. 1580	The Council of Trent finishes Dec. 4th	E. of Horn & Egmont ob. 1568
14	32	5			Mary D. of Parma Gov. of Flanders
15	33	6	Amyot ob. 1593 æt. 82.		Card. Granvelle S. M. ob. 1586 æt. 70
16	34	1 Pius V	Theodore Beza ob. 1605 æt. 86	The first Commotions in ye Netherlands begin in	W. Prince of Orange ob. 1584
17	35	2	James Cujas ob. 1590 æt. 68	The Battle of St. Denis Nov. 10th	Fred. D. of Alva ob. 1583 æt. 73
18	36	3	Cinthius ob. 1581 æt. 56	Queen Mary is deserted in ye Battle of Glasgow	Hen. Stuart L. of Murray R. of Sc.
19	37	4	Pamelius ob. 1587	The Battle of Jarnac. The Battle of Moncontour	W. Earl of Pembroke ob. 1570
20	38	5	Carolus Sigonius ob. 1585 æt. 60		W. Lord B. Burleigh E. M. ob. 1598
21	39	6	Henry Stephanus ob. 1598 æt. 70	The famous Victory over ye Turks at Lepanto Oct. 7th	Don John of Austria ob. 1578
22	40	1 Gregory XIII	Baronius ob. 1585	The Massacre of Paris on Sunday August 24th	Catharine of Medici ob. 1589 æt. 70
23	41	2	Paul Veronese ob. 1588 æt. 56		Abp. Morton R. of Bef. ob. 1581
24	42	3	Montagne ob. 1592 æt. 59		D. of Guise Murdered ob. 1588
25	43	4	Fran. Hotomanus ob. 1590 æt. 68		Duke of Alençon ob. 1584
26	44	5	Palladio	The League begins in France upon the Edict of	D. de Bouillon F. M. ob. 1587
27	45	6	Thuan. Buxus ob. 1600 æt. 50		
28	46	7	Card. Baronius ob. 1607 æt. 80	The Battle of Alcazar Aug. 4th in which Sebastian	Abdelmelech R. of Fez & Morocco
29	47	8	Ripa Alta ob. 1600 æt. 58	The Republick of Holland begins by the Union	
30	48	9	Peter Pithou ob. 1596		
1 Emanuel	49	10	Joseph Scaliger ob. 1609 æt. 69		Ab. Turner D. of Perron ob. 1602
2	50	11	Christopher Clavius ob. 1612 æt. 75	Pope Gregory introduces ye New Stile ye 5th of Octr.	
3	51	12	Torquato Tasso ob. 1595 æt. 51		Rich. Bulkley E. of Lincoln ob. 1588
4	52	13	Edmund Spencer ob. 1598	William Prince of Orange murdered at Delft June 10th	Sr. Wm. Wakeringham ob. 1590
5	1 Theodor	14	Sr. Philip Sidney ob. 1586 æt.		Duke de Mayenne ob. 1611
6	2 Emanuel P.	1 Sixtus V	Sr. Tycho Brahe ob. 1601 æt. 55	The Earl of Leicester is sent to assist the Dutch.	Sr. Ric. Grenham ob. 1579
7	3	2	Sr. Thomas Melvill	Queen Mary beheaded. The Battle of Coutras	
8	4	3	Henrico Catharino Davila	The famous Armada sails July 12th. The Duke of Guise killed	Sr. Wm. Drake ob. 1596
9	5	4	Justus Lipsius ob. 1606 æt. 58	Henry III murdered by Clement July 22d	Sr. Walter Raleigh ob. 1617 æt. 77
10	6	5	Hugo Grotius ob. 1645 æt. 62	The Battle of Ivry which ended the League March 14th	Marshal Biron ob. 1602
11	7	Urban VII Greg. XIV	Hen. IV. Bourbon ob. 1610 æt. 57		
12	8	Innocent IX	Mariana ob. 1624 æt. 87		Maximr. D. de Bouillon ob. 1623
13	9	Clement VIII	Scaliger de St. Marthe ob. 1623		Card. d'Ossat ob. 1604
14	10	2	Card. Perron ob. 1618 æt. 63		Duke de Sully F. M. ob. 1641
15	11	3	Thuanus Cinnabon ob. 1617 æt. 55	The Treaty of Vervins. Peace continued for 9 Years	Card. of Pavia ob. 1600
16	12	4	Shakespear ob. 1616 æt. 53		Card. de Lenoncourt ob. 1626 æt.
17	13	5	Arnaud d'Ossat ob. 1600 æt. 10	Calais taken by the English June 21st	Count Maurice of Nassau ob. 1625
18	14	6	Cervantes ob. 1620 æt. 69		Archduke Albert ob. 1621 æt. 62
19	15	7	Franc. de Sales ob. 1617 æt. 64	The Edict of Nantes. The Peace of Vervins. June 2d	Mr. D. of Savoy E. M. ob. 1608
20	16	8	Sr. Hen. Saville ob. 1622 æt. 72		Duke d'Ossuna S. M. ob. 1624
21	17	9	Will. Camden ob. 1623 æt. 72	The Battle of Newport July 2d	

THE KINGDOM OF FRANCE

Divided according to its 38 Military Governments

By John Blair LL.D. & F.R.S.

as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

Longitude West from Paris

Thos. Ellerton Sculpsit

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of England, Scotland, Great Britain	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland	Dukes of Savoy
6311	1601	1 Mahomet III	2 Rudolph II	13 Henry IV.	14 Philip III		11 Elizabeth 25	13 Charles IX	14 Christian IV	15 Sigismund	22 Charles
6312	1602	8	27	14 the Great	5		12 James XXIV	1	15	16 III	23 Emmanuel
6313	1603	9	28	15	6		1 James I. united	2	16	17	24
6314	1604	1 Achmet I	29	16	7		2 both Kingdoms	6	17	18	25
6315	1605	2	30	17	8		3 under the Name	7	18	19	26
6316	1606	3	31	18	9		17 Great Britain	8	19	20	27
6317	1607	4	32	19	10		5	9	20	21	28
6318	1608	5	33	20	11		6	10	21	22	29
6319	1609	6	34	21	12		7	11	22	23	30
6320	1610	7	35	22 Louis	13		8	12	23	24	31
6321	1611	8	36	2 XIII	14		10	1 Gustavus II	24	25	32
6322	1612	9	1 Matthias	3	15		10	2 Adolphus	25	26	33
6323	1613	10	2	4	16		11	3	26	27	34
6324	1614	11	3	5	17		12	4	27	28	35
6325	1615	12	4	6	18		13	5	28	29	36
6326	1616	13	5	7	19		14	6	29	30	37
6327	1617	Mustapha II.	6	8	20		15	7	30	31	38
6328	1618	2	7	9	21		16	8	31	32	39
6329	1619	3	1 Ferdinand	10	22		17	9	32	33	40
6330	1620	4	2 II	11	23		18	10	33	34	41
6331	1621	5	3	12	1 Philip IV.		19	11	34	35	42
6332	1622	Mustapha re.	4	13	2		20	12	35	36	43
6333	1623	1 Amurat IV	5	14	3		21	13	36	37	44
6334	1624	2	6	15	4		22	14	37	38	45
6335	1625	3	7	16	5		1 Charles I	15	38	39	46
6336	1626	4	8	17	6		2	16	39	40	47
6337	1627	5	9	18	7		3	17	40	41	48
6338	1628	6	10	19	8		4	18	41	42	49
6339	1629	7	11	20	9		5	19	42	43	50
6340	1630	8	12	21	10		6	20	43	44	1 Victor Amadeus
6341	1631	9	13	22	11		7	21	44	45	2
6342	1632	10	14	23	12		8	1 Christina	45	1 Uladislaus	3
6343	1633	11	15	24	13		9	2	46	2 VI	4
6344	1634	12	16	25	14		10	3	47	3	5
6345	1635	13	17	26	15		11	4	48	4	6
6346	1636	14	18	27	16		12	5	49	5	7
6347	1637	15	1 Ferdinand	28	17		13	6	50	6	8 Alphonso
6348	1638	16	2 III	29	18		14	7	51	7	9 Charles
6349	1639	17	3	30	19		15	8	52	8	10 Emmanuel II
6350	1640	1 Ibrahim	4	31	20	1 John Duke	16	9	53	9	11
6351	1641	2	5	32	21	2 of Braganza	17	10	54	10	12
6352	1642	3	6	33	22	3 IV	18	11	55	11	13
6353	1643	4	7	1 Louis XIV	23	1	19	12	56	12	14
6354	1644	5	8	2	24	2	20	13	57	13	15
6355	1645	6	9	3	25	3	21	14	58	14	16
6356	1646	7	10	4	26	4	22	15	59	15	17
6357	1647	8	11	5	27	5	23	16	60	16	18
6358	1648	9	12	6	28	6	24	17	1 Frederick	1 Michael	19
6359	1649	10	13	7	29	7	Interregnum for	18	2 III	2	20
6360	1650	11	14	8	30	8	12 Years	19	3	3	21

Czars of Muscovy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
18. Theodore	10 Clement VIII	Lord Chan. Bacon ob. 1626 æt. 66	The siege of Ostend begins June 25th	Chan. de Bellievre ob. 1607
Simeonwitz	11	Father Paul Sarpi ob. 1623 æt. 71		Lord Chan. Egerton ob. 1617 æt. 77
Boris Godunow	12	Grotius ob. 1627 æt. 67	Queen Elizabeth dies March 24th æt. 70.	Secretary Villeroy ob. 1617
	13	Mathurbe ob. 1628 æt. 70	Ostend taken by the Spaniards after a siege of above 3 Years. Sept. 20th	
Theodore Borisowitz	Leo XI Paul V	Marini ob. 1623 æt. 56	The famous Interdict between the Pope & Venetians. The Gun Powder Plot Nov. 5	Richard D. of Salisb. E.M. ob. 1612
Basilius Mar.	2	Paparini Major ob. 1611		
Zuski	3	Borgolini		Jean Bruhart de Villeroy ob. 1624
3	4	Galileo ob. 1642 æt. 78	Gallileo's discovery of the Satellites of Jupiter by the telescope first invented in Holland by Metius	
4	5	Milton ob. 1667 æt. 36	The Invincible Armada of Spain sails from the Groyne May 19th. Ramillies sunk May 20th & the rest dispersed	President Jeannin ob. 1622
5	6	Andrew du Chesne ob. 1640	Don Philip of Spain in March. Henry IV murdered by	Duke of Sesma E.M.
6	7	Lopez de Vega ob. 1635 æt. 72		Count Mansfeldt Governr E.M. ob. 1604
7	8	Ben Johnson ob. 1638		Earl Earl of Somerset E.M. ob. 1645 æt. 72
Michael	9	John Kepler ob. 1630		Somerset Pembr. Hollandobility
Feodorowitz	10	Hippocrates Montalban ob. 1607 æt. 67	Lepanto recovered by the Imperialists.	Marquis de Spinola ob. 1630
3 ----	11	Chr. Kortholt ob. 1621 æt. 48		
4	12	L. Robert Cotton ob. 1631 æt. 61	Edward Grimston Esqr. Kings Attorney in Ireland. Gunpowder Treason discovered by a Letter to a Lord on the Eve of Parliament. Nov. 5th. Guy Fawkes & Catesby the Chief Conspirators killed in Holbeach House in Staffordshire. Nov. 8th. Thomas Winter & Rookwood executed in the Old Palace Yard. Jan. 30th. Fawkes executed in the New Palace Yard. Jan. 31st. Digby & Dutch on May.	
5	13	Dominiquino ob. 1641 æt. 60		Duc de Sulli E.M. ob. 1621
6	14	Gabriel Naudé ob. 1653 æt. 57	The Synod of Dort begins Nov. 13th & continues till April 29th	Count Mansfeld ob. 1626
7	15	William Harvey ob. 1657 æt. 80	Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood. The 30 Years War begins	Fred. Elector Palatine ob. 1632
8	16	Guido Reni ob. 1642 æt. 67	The battle of Prague loses Elector Palatine his Hereditary	Max. Duke of Bavaria ob. 1651
9	Gregory XV	Gaspar Barthius ob. 1656 Sarp.	The Court Mourning for Queen Anne Sister to Lewis XIII & Wife to Philip IV.	Mal. Duke de Lesdiguieres ob. 1626 æt. 80
10	2	Peter Paul Rubens ob. 1640 æt. 63	Heidelberg taken by the Emperor & Bavarians. Library sent to Rome	Sir William D. of Buckingham
11	Urban VIII	Sir Henry Spelman ob. 1641		E.M. ob. 1628 æt. 36
12	2	Card. Bentivoglio ob. 1644		Duke d'Olivarez E.M. ob. 1640
13	3	John Barclay ob. 1630 æt. 46	King James died at Theobalds March 27th æt. 59.	William Bishop of York ob. 1632
14	4	Gerard John Vossius ob. 1650	The Union of the Grand Duke's Family with that of the Emperor	Card. Richelieu E.M. ob. 1642
15	5	Cornelius Jansen ob. 1640 æt. 54		Count Wallestein ob. 1634
16	6	Drexelius ob. 1638	Duke of Buckingham murdered Feltrell taken by Louis XIII Nov. 15.	Count Tilly ob. 1632
17	-	Livingstonius ob. 1631	Nine Members are impeached March 6th by Pym Hampden & the Name of Commons.	
18	8	Grotius ob. 1645 æt. 62		
19	9	Archbishop Usher ob. 1655 æt. 75	The battle of Leipsick Sept. 7th	Jean Oxenstiern S.M. ob.
20 ----	10	Gabriel Naudé ob. 1653	The battle of Lutzen in which Gustavus Adolphus is killed Nov. 6th	Robert Earl of Portland E.M. ob. 1645
21	11	Matthew Lindsay ob. 1646 æt. 92		Chevreuse Governor ob. 1640
22	12	John Selden ob. 1654 æt. 70	The battle of Nordlingen where the Swedes were defeated	Duke of Weimar ob. 1639
23	13	Gassendi ob. 1655 æt. 63		
24	14	Quarles ob. 1650 æt. 54		John Hampden ob. 1643
25	15	Erasmus Vinke ob. 1649	Mr. Hambden Impeached for the Five Members by the House of Commons	John Pym ob. 1643
26	16	Petavius ob. 1652 æt. 68	The two battles of Breitenfeld upon the 7th & 17th of Sept.	Archbishop Laud ob. 1645
27	17	Usher ob. 1658		Earl of Strafford E.M. ob. 1641
28	18	Baltzac ob. 1654	The Irish Army enters England Aug. 20th. Duke Hamilton beheaded Nov. 9th	The Parliament meets March 4th Earl of Essex ob. 1646
29	19	Chillingworth ob. 1644 æt. 42		Marquis of Montrose ob. 1650 æt. 42
30	20	Salmasius ob. 1653	K. Charles demanded of the Monk June 2d & the beginning of Civil War. The Battle of Edgehill on Sunday Oct. 23d	Lord Falkland ob. 1643
31	21	Nicholas Peiresius ob. 1637 æt. 68	Bristol surrendered to Prince Rupert July 26th. The Siege of Glocester raised Sept. 5th. The 1st Battle of Newbury Sept. 20th.	Marq. of Newcastle ob. 1676
32	Innocent X	Matthew Slaper ob. 1670	The Battle of Marston Moor July 2d. Fall of Prince Rupert's Army. surrendered to the Scots at Newark July 8th. The 2d Battle of Newbury Oct. 27th.	Card. Mazarine E.M. ob. 1661
Maria	2	Card. Richelieu ob. 1642 æt. 58	The battle of Naseby June 14th	Prince Leopold Wm. E.M. ob. 1662
Michaelowitz	3	Paul Sarpi ob. 1623		Prince of Conde ob. 1646 æt. 66
3	4	Henry Hammond ob. 1660 æt. 53		Cardinal de Retz ob. 1679
4	5	Jac. Usher ob. 1679 æt. 91	The Siege of Weissphalia — The Battle of Lens Aug. 20th & Siege of Dunkirk raised the Same Year.	Ferd. of Austria King of Bohemia
5	6	Samuel Bochart ob. 1667	King Charles I beheaded Jan. 30th æt. 49.	
6	7	Mr. Jenny ob. 1658 æt. 73	The battle of Dunbar Sept. 3d.	

Julian Period	Years of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of Great Britain	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland	Dukes of Savoy.
6364	1651	12. Ibrahim	15. Ferdinand III	9. Lewis XIV	31. Philip IV	12. John IV		20 Christina	4 Frederick III	4 John Casimir	14 Charles II.d
6365	1652	13	16	10	32	13		21	5	5	15 Emmanuel
6366	1653	14	17	11	33	14		22	6	6	16
6367	1654	15	18	12	34	15	Cromwell assumes	1 Charles X.d	7	7	17
6368	1655	1 Mahomet IV	19	13	35	16	the Protectorship	2 Gustavus	8	8	18
6369	1656	2	20	14	36	1 Alfonso VI		3	9	9	19
6370	1657	3	21	15	37	2		4	10	10	20
6371	1658	4	1 Leopold	16	38	3		5	11	11	21
6372	1659	5	2	17	39	4		6	12	12	22
6373	1660	6	3	18	40	5	1 Charles II	1 Charles XI	13	13	23
6374	1661	7	4	19	41	6	2	2	14	14	24
6375	1662	8	5	20	42	7	3	3	15	15	25
6376	1663	9	6	21	43	8	4	4	16	16	26
6377	1664	10	7	22	44	9	5	5	17	17	27
6378	1665	11	8	23	1 Charles II	10	6	6	18	18	28
6379	1666	12	9	24	2	11	7	7	19	19	29
6380	1667	13	10	25	3	12	8	8	20	20	30
6381	1668	14	11	26	4	1 Peter II	9	9	21	21	31
6382	1669	15	12	27	5	2	10	10	22	1 Michael Wisnowiski	32
6383	1670	16	13	28	6	3	11	11	1 Christian V	2	33
6384	1671	17	14	29	7	4	12	12	2	3	34
6385	1672	18	15	30	8	5	13	13	3	4	35
6386	1673	19	16	31	9	6	14	14	4	5	36
6387	1674	20	17	32	10	7	15	15	5	1 John Sobinski	37
6388	1675	21	18	33	11	8	16	16	6	2	1 Victor
6389	1676	22	19	34	12	9	17	17	7	3	2 Amadeus II
6390	1677	23	20	35	13	10	18	18	8	4	3
6391	1678	24	21	36	14	11	19	19	9	5	4
6392	1679	25	22	37	15	12	20	20	10	6	5
6393	1680	26	23	38	16	13	21	21	11	7	6
6394	1681	27	24	39	17	14	22	22	12	8	7
6395	1682	28	25	40	18	15	23	23	13	9	8
6396	1683	29	26	41	19	16	24	24	14	10	9
6397	1684	30	27	42	20	17	25	25	15	11	10
6398	1685	31	28	43	21	18	1 James II	26	16	12	11
6399	1686	32	29	44	22	19	2	27	17	13	12
6400	1687	1 Solyman III	30	45	23	20	3	28	18	14	13
6401	1688	2	31	46	24	21	4	29	19	15	14
6402	1689	3	32	47	25	22	1 William III &	30	20	16	15
6403	1690	1 Achmet II	33	48	26	23	2 Mary	31	21	17	16
6404	1691	2	34	49	27	24	3	32	22	18	17
6405	1692	3	35	50	28	25	4	33	23	19	18
6406	1693	4	36	51	29	26	5	34	24	20	19
6407	1694	5	37	52	30	27	6	35	25	21	20
6408	1695	1 Mustapha II	38	53	31	28	7	36	26	22	21
6409	1696	2	39	54	32	29	8	37	27	23	22
6410	1697	3	40	55	33	30	9	1 Charles XII	28	1 Frederick	23
6411	1698	4	41	56	34	31	10	2	29	2 Augustus	Kings of 24
6412	1699	5	42	57	35	32	11	3	1 Frederick IV	3	Prussia 25
6413	1700	6	43	58	1 Philip V	33	12	4	2	4	1 Frederick 26

Czars of Muscovy	Popes	Men of Learning or Genius.	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c
7 Ivanius	8 Innocent X	D.r John Hallis ob: 1703 æt. 87	The Battle of Worcester Sept.r 3.d	Arch.d Marquis of Argyle ob. 1661
8 Michaelowitz	9	T. Fred. Gronovius ob: 1671 æt. 58	The 1.st War betw.n y.e English & Dutch begins May 19. in w.ch there were	Chancellor Seguier ob. 1672 æt. 84
9	10	Blaise Pascal ob: 1662 æt: 39		Oliver Cromwell ob. 1658 æt. 60
10	11	John Milton ob. 1674 æt. 66	Peace betw.n y.e English & Dutch signd April 5.th	Admiral Blake ob. 1657 æt. 59.
11	1 Alexander VII	Thomas Bartholin ob: 1680 æt. 64	The English under Admiral Penn take Possession of Jamaica May 11.th	
12	2	Edmund Waller ob. 1687 æt. 82		H.y Vic.te de Turenne & Mar.l æt. 64 ob. 1675
13	3	Pier. Cornille ob: 1684 æt. 78		Sir Arch.d Primerose ob. 1679
14	4	J.B.te Poquelin Moliere ob. 1672	The Battle of Dunkirk June 4.th & y.e City delivered to y.e English June 17.th	Adm.l de Ruyter ob. 1676 æt. 69
15	5	Du Cange ob. 1688 æt. 78	The Peace of y.e Pyrenees signd Octo.r 28.th	æt. 47 Montague E.l of Sandwich ob. 1672
16	6	Algernon Sidney ob: 1683 æt. 60	The Restauration of Charles II May 29.th Peace of Oliva May 3.d The Gov.r in Denmark made absolute Octob.r 20.	æt. 62 Gen.l Monk D.e of Albemarle ob. 1670
17	7	Sir John Marsham ob. 1685 æt. 83		æt. 67 Edw.d Earl of Clarendon E. M. ob. 1674
18	8	Samuel Butler ob: 1680 æt. 68	The Royal Society is established July 15.th Dunkirk restord by y.e French	æt. 75 James Duke of Ormond ob. 1688
19	9	Charles le Brun ob: 1690 æt. 71		æt. 61 Heñ.y Finch E.l of Nottingham ob. 1682
20	10	Lewis Maimbourg ob. 1686 æt. 77	The Battle of Leucate July 22.d The Treaty of Lemouwar Sept.r 7.th The II.d Dutch War begins in Nov.r	Adm.l Van Tromp ob. 1691 æt. 62
21	11	Ralph Cudworth ob: 1688 æt. 71	The Dutch defeated off Harwich June 3. The Battle of Villa Viciosa in July.	æt. 47 John de Witt Pensionary of Holl.d ob. 1672
22	12	Gilles Menage ob. 1692 æt. 79	The ten Fights of June in the 4 Days, & of July 25.th The Fire of London	Montecuculi Austr. Gen.l ob. 1681 æt. 72
23	1 Clement IX	Charles de St. Evremond ob: 1703 æt. 90	The Peace of Breda July 10.th	æt. 62 æt. 61 John Maitland D.e of Lauderdale ob.
24	2	Benedict de Spinoza ob. 1678 æt. 44	The Peace of Aix la Chapelle signd April 22.d	æt. 60 Gilliers D.e of Buckingham ob. 1687
25	3	Huygens ob. 1695. æt. 66	The Isle of Candia taken by the Turks Sept.r 6.th	J. Baptist Colbert F. M. ob. 1683 æt. 64.
26	1 Clement X	Sir Christoph. Wren ob. 1723 æt. 91		æt. 60 æt. 60 Anth.y Ash. Cooper E.l of Shaftesbury ob.
27	2	Isaac Barrow ob. 1677 æt. 47		æt. 63 F. W.m de Gt. Great Elector of Brandenburg
28	3	Sir William Temple ob. 1700 æt. 72	The Prince of Orange made Stadtholder Lewis XIV.th overruns great Part of Holland having taken Utrecht	W.m Prince of Orange Stadtholder
29	4	Rene Rapin ob. 1687 æt. 66		of Holland &c. K.g of G.t Brit. ob. 1702
30	5	D.r Thomas Sydenham ob. 1689 æt.	The Battle of Seneff May 1.st The Battle of Turkeim Dec.r 27.th	æt. 47 Thã Wborn E.l of Danby F. M. ob. 17
31	6	Robert Boyle ob: 1691 æt. 65	The Battle of Altenheim July 22. 5 days aft.r y.e Death of Mar.l Turenne	Cha. Earl of Ancret ob. 1706 æt. 69
1 Theodore III	1 Innocent XI	Samuel Puffendorf ob. 1694. æt. 63		
2 Alexiowitz	2	Carlo Maratti ob: 1713 æt: 88		Fr.c Marsh.l de Luxemburgh ob. 1695
3	3	Paul Joseph Marhoff ob. 1691 æt. 33	The Peace of Nimeguen July 31. The Popish Plot discovered by	Ja.s Dalrymple L.d Stair ob. 1695
4	4	John de la Bruyere ob: 1696 æt. 57	The Exclusion Bill first moved in Parliament on Sunday April 27.	Sir Will.m Pulteney ob. 1691 æt. 78
5	5	John de la Fontaine ob: 1693 æt. 74	The great Comet first observed Nov.r 3. & continued visible till March 1.st	Will.m Lord Russell ob. 1683 æt. 44
6	6	Sir Geo.e Mackenzie ob: 1691		æt. 63 æt. 50 James D.e of Monmouth ob. 1685
1 Peter John	7	Boulmers ob. 1702 æt. 74		Marshal Schomberg ob. 1690
2 the Great	8	John Dryden ob. 1701 æt. 70	Lord Russel is beheaded July 21. The Siege of Vienna by y.e Turks	æt. 81 Le Tellier ch. Louvois F. M. ob. 1691
3	9	Racine ob: 1699 æt. 60.		æt. 70 G.l Will.m Marq.s of Hallifax ob. 169
4	10	M. Boileau Despreaux ob: 1711 æt. 75	Charles II.d dies Feb.y 6.th æt. 55 The D.e of Monmouth defeated at Sedgemoor.	Marshal de Villars ob. 1707 æt. 74
5	11	Humphry Prideaux ob: 1724 æt. 77		Spencer E.l of Sunderland æt. 70 ob. 1702
6	12	John George Grevius ob: 1703		G.l Fr.k C.te de Tilsbeck ob. 1692 æt. 72
7	13	P. Bayle ob. 1706 æt. 59	The Revolution in Great Britain begins Nov.r 5.th K.g James abdicates	Sir Edward Seymour ob. 1708
8	1 Alexander VIII	John Locke ob. 1704 æt. 70	King William & Queen Mary proclaimd Feb.y 16.th The Action of	Dan.l E.l of Nottingham ob. 1730
9	2	Edm.d Stillingfleet B.p of Worc.r ob. 1699	The Battle of Steenkirk June 27.th The Battle of the Boyne July 1.st	æt. 67 æt. 67 W.m Cavendish D.e of Devonshire
10	1 Innocent XII	Narc. Bishop. Gilbertus ob. 1691 æt. 63	The Battle of Aghrim July 12.th & Limerick surrenders Oct.r 3.d which	John Lord Somers L.d Chan.r ob. 1716
11	2	Gilbert Burnet B.p of Salisb.y ob. 1715 æt. 72	The Sea Fight off La Hogue May 19.th The Battle of Steenkirk July 23.d	Adm.l Ed.d Russel E.l of Orford ob. 1727 æt. 75
12	3	Richard B.p of Worc.r ob. 1704 æt. 78	The Battle of Landen July 19.th The Battle of Marsiglia Sept.r 24.th	Lewis V.te of Barbez ob. 1707 æt. 82
13	4	Jos.h Vincido Filicaia ob. 1707 æt. 83	Mons taken Sept.r 8.th Queen Mary dies Dec.r 28.th æt. 33.	Madam de Maintenon ob. 1719 æt. 84
14	5	Nicholas Malebranche ob. 1715	Namur taken by K.g William July 25.th The Vote for new Coining y.e	æt. 44 Cha.s Montague E.l of Halifax ob. 1715
15 Peter Jesus	6	Caffini ob. 1712 æt. 87	The Assassination Plot discovered Feb.y 24.th	Bentinck E.l of Portland ob. 1709 æt. 59
16 alone	7	Henry Dodwell ob. 1711 æt. 70	The Battle of Zenta Sept.r 7.th The Peace of Ryswick Sept.r 11.th	John D.e of Stair ob. 1707 æt. 39
17	8	Fr.s Gravina ob. 1716 æt. 71.	The Treaty of Partition signd May 19.th	Pensionary Heinsius ob. 1720 æt. 70
18	9	W.m Wake B.p of Worcester 1717	The Peace of Carlowitz Jan.y 26.th The Dutch Guards march to Holland	æt. 67 Lord Chief Justice Holt ob. 1710
19	1 Clement XI	Madame Dacier ob. 1720 æt. 69	The Dutch & Protestants of Germany Intercedure y Revocation omitting	Mich.l Chamillard F. M. ob. 1721

A Map of the WEST INDIES and *MIDDLE CONTINENT* of AMERICA

from the latest Observations

by John Blair L.L.D. & F.R.S.

as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

LOUISIANA

NEW KINGDOM OF LEON

NEW LEON

GEORGIA

FLORIDA

APALACHEE BAY

Mouths of Mississippi River

GULF OF MEXICO

LUCAYOS OR BAHAMA ISLANDS

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Tropic of Cancer

YUCATAN

Dry Plains without Water

BAY OF CAMPECHE

BAY OF HONDURAS

JAMAICA

HISPANIOLA or St. DOMINGO

PORTO RICO

VIRGIN ISLANDS

LEEWARD I.

CARIBBEE ISLES

MARTINICO

BARBADOES

GRANADA

TRINIDAD I.

CARIBBEAN SEA

LITTLE ANTILLES

CARACCAS

PARIA

TIERRA FIRMA

SOUTH AMERICA

THE GREAT SOUTH SEA OR PACIFIC OCEAN

Bay of Panama

Gulf of Darien

Indians de Perito

Thos. Ebbels Sculpsit

80 Degrees of Longitude West from Ferro

Julian Period	Year of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of GreatBritain	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland	Kings of Prussia	Kings of Sardinia	Czars of Muscovy
6414	1701	7 Mustapha	44 Leopold	59 Louis XIV.	2 Philip V	34 Peter	13 William III	5 Charles XII	3 Frederick IV	5 Frederick	2 Frederick I	27 Victor	20 Peter
6415	1702	8 II.	45	60	3	35	1 Ann	6	4	6 Augustus I	3	28 Amadeus	21 Theodosius
6416	1703	1 Achmet III	46	61	4	36	2	7	5	7	4	29	22
6417	1704	2	47	62	5	37	3	8	6	8	5	30	23
6418	1705	3	1 Joseph I	63	6	38	4	9	7	9	6	31	24
6419	1706	4	2	64	7	1 John V.	5	10	8	10	7	32	25
6420	1707	5	3	65	8	2	6	11	9	11	8	33	26
6421	1708	6	4	66	9	3	7	12	10	12	9	34	27
6422	1709	7	5	67	10	4	8	13	11	13	10	35	28
6423	1710	8	6	68	11	5	9	14	12	14	11	36	29
6424	1711	9	1 Charles VI	69	12	6	10	15	13	15	12	37	30
6425	1712	10	2	70	13	7	11	16	14	16	13	38	31
6426	1713	11	3	71	14	8	12	17	15	17	1 Frederick II	39	32
6427	1714	12	4	72	15	9	1 George I	18	16	18	2	40	33
6428	1715	13	5	1 Louis XV.	16	10	2	19	17	19	3	41	34
6429	1716	14	6	2	17	11	3	20	18	20	4	42	35
6430	1717	15	7	3	18	12	4	21	19	21	5	43	36
6431	1718	16	8	4	19	13	5	1 Frederick I	20	22	6	44	37
6432	1719	17	9	5	20	14	6	2 Ulrica	21	23	7	45	38
6433	1720	18	10	6	21	15	7	3	22	24	8	46	39
6434	1721	19	11	7	22	16	8	4	23	25	9	47	40
6435	1722	20	12	8	23	17	9	5	24	26	10	48	41
6436	1723	21	13	9	24	18	10	6	25	27	11	49	42
6437	1724	22	14	10	1 Louis	19	11	7	26	28	12	50	43
6438	1725	23	15	11	2 Philip V	20	12	8	27	29	13	51	1 Catherine
6439	1726	24	16	12	26 mumies	21	13	9	28	30	14	52	2
6440	1727	25	17	13	27	22	1 George II	10	29	31	15	53	1 Peter II
6441	1728	26	18	14	28	23	2	11	30	32	16	54	2
6442	1729	27	19	15	29	24	3	12	31	33	17	55	3
6443	1730	1 Mahomet V	20	16	30	25	4	13	1 Christian VI	34	18	56	1 Anna
6444	1731	2	21	17	31	26	5	14	2	35	19	57	2 Ivan VI
6445	1732	3	22	18	32	27	6	15	3	36	20	1 Charles	3
6446	1733	4	23	19	33	28	7	16	4	37	21	2 Emmanuel	4
6447	1734	5	24	20	34	29	8	17	5	1 Frederick	22	1 Charles III	5
6448	1735	6	25	21	35	30	9	18	6	2 Augustus II	23	1	2 6
6449	1736	7	26	22	36	31	10	19	7	1	24	5	3 7
6450	1737	8	27	23	37	32	11	20	8	4	25	6	4 8
6451	1738	9	28	24	38	33	12	21	9	5	26	7	5 9
6452	1739	10	29	25	39	34	13	22	10	6	27	8	6 10
6453	1740	11	30	26	40	35	14	23	11	7	1 Frederick III	9	7 1 Peter III
6454	1741	12	1 Charles VII	27	41	36	15	24	12	8	2	10	8 1 Catherine
6455	1742	13	2	28	42	37	16	25	13	9	3	11	9 2 Elizabeth
6456	1743	14	3	29	43	38	17	26	14	10	4	12	10 3
6457	1744	15	4	30	44	39	18	27	15	11	5	13	11 4
6458	1745	16	1 Francis I	31	45	40	19	28	16	12	6	14	12 5
6459	1746	17	2	32	1 Ferdinand	41	20	29	1 Frederick V	13	7	15	13 6
6460	1747	18	3	33	2 17	42	21	30	2	14	8	16	14 7
6461	1748	19	4	34	3	43	22	31	3	15	9	17	15 8
6460	1749	20	5	35	4	44	23	32	4	16	10	18	16 9
6462	1750	21	6	36	5	1 Joseph	24	33	5	17	11	19	17 10

Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events.	Statesmen Warriors &c.
Clement II	Sir Isaac Newton ob. 1727 æt. 85		
3	Edmund D. of Buckingham ob. 1735 æt. 63	King William dies March 8th æt. 52 War declared by France & Spain May 7th Vigo taken by ye English & Dutch Oct. 22d	Sidney E. of Godolphin K.G. ob. 1712 æt. 67
4	Godfrey W. Leibnitz ob. 1716 æt. 70		Prince Eugene of Savoy ob. 1736 æt. 73
5	Lord Visct. Townshend ob. 1724 æt. 68	Gibraltar taken by Admi. Rooke July 24th & the Battle of Malaga Aug. 24th between Admi. Leake & the French fleet	Chas. Earl of Sunderland ob. 1722 æt. 57
6	Sir Godfrey Kneller ob. 1723 æt. 77		Jno. D. of Marlborough ob. 1722 æt. 73
7	Jno. Flamstead ob. 1719 æt. 73	The Battle of Ramillies May 12th & the Union betwn. England & Scotland signd July 22d & the Battle of Turin Sept. 7th	James E. of Stanhope ob. 1721 æt. 47
8	Andrew Dacier ob. 1722 æt. 71	The Battle of Almanza April 14th.	Count Gustavus Adolphus Wratislaw ob. 1737 æt. 71
9	Jno. Vincent Gravina ob. 1718 æt. 50	The Battle of Oudenarde & Lisle taken by Gl. Webb Sept. 8th & Surrender of Ghent & Bruges Dec. 8th	Marshal D. de Berwick ob. 1734 æt. 65
10	D. Richard Bentley ob. 1742 æt. 80	The Battle of Malplaquet Sept. 11th.	Abm. Stanyan & Jno. Methuen ob. 1733 æt. 58
11	D. Alex. Bp. of Rochester ob. 1719 æt. 71	Gibraltar retaken March 25th Queen Anne dismisses her Ministry Aug. 8th & the Battle of Almanza Aug. 9th & Toulon Aug. 22d	Marshal Villars ob. 1734 æt. 82. Robt. Harley E. of Oxford Bp. M. ob. 1724 æt. 63.
12	Joseph Addison ob. 1719 æt. 48.		
13	Sir Richd. Steele ob. 1729	The Duke of Savoy separates ye British forces from ye Allies July 5th & the Action of Denain July 13th.	Wm. Cowper L. Cowper ob. 1723 æt. 73
14	Matthew Prior ob. 1721 æt. 57	The Peace of Utrecht signd March 30th.	Chas. Viscount Townsend ob. 1727 æt. 67
15	Fr. Atterbury Bp. of Rochester born 1662 ob. 1732 æt. 70	The Accession of George Duke of Hanover to ye Kingdom of Great Britain Aug. 1st when Queen Anne dies æt. 50	H. St. John V. Bolingbroke ob. 1751 æt. 73
16	John Hutchinson ob. 1720 æt. 83	Lewis XIV. dies Aug. 21. æt. 77. The Rebellion begins in Sept. & the Action of Sheriff Muir & Surrender of Preston Nov. 14th	Wm. Lord Cowper L. Chan. ob. 1723 æt. 53
17	John Le Clerc ob. 1736 æt. 70		John D. of Argyle ob. 1743 æt. 61.
18	Nic. Lenfant ob. 1728 æt. 68		Phil. D. of Wharton Rajah of Urgel ob. 1723 æt. 51
19	Abbé Verbet ob. 1733 æt. 80		Lord Allemarle Visct. Allington ob. 1728 æt. 58
20	D. John Freind ob. 1728 æt. 53	The Pretender lands in Scotland & retires to Perth Sept. 4th & the Battle of Preston Pans Sept. 21st	Chas. E. of Macclesfield L. Chan. ob. 1732 æt. 66
21	Bern. de Montfaucon ob. 1741 æt. 86	The Pretender arrives at Montrose Dec. 22d & the Rebellion ends Feb. 1716	Jno. Lord Somers L. Pres. of Council ob. 1716 æt. 58
Innocent XIII	D. Sam. Clarke ob. 1729 æt. 54		Chas. E. of Halifax Chan. of Exch. Bt. M. ob. 1715 æt. 44
2	D. Jonathan Swift ob. 1745 æt. 78		Chas. L. Townshend ob. 1738 æt. 62.
3	D. Edmund Halley ob. 1742 æt. 82	The Bishop of Rochester found Guilty of treasonable Correspondence & deprived June 15th & banished June 27th	Penn in Pace Viscount Kingsland ob. 1726 æt. 72
Benedict XIII	Fr. Albertus Fabricius ob. 1736 æt. 67	Philip V. assigns his Kingdom to his eldest Son June 15th & resumes it on his Son's Death 8 Months.	D. de Shrewsbury Sec. St. M. ob. 1726 æt. 59
2	D. Stephen Gerard ob. 1725	The Treaty of Vienna betwn. ye Emperor & Spain signd April 30th & Treaty of Hanover betwn. Great Britain & France signd May 3d	Cardinal Fleury F.M. ob. 1743 æt. 90
3	Herman Boerhaave ob. 1738 æt. 70		Jno. Joseph Petitot Sec. St. M. ob. 1736.
4	D. Wm. Chandler Bp. of Durham ob. 1730 æt. 82	The Siege of Gibraltar by ye Spaniards begins May 20th & continued till April 1728 & King George's Queen June 11th	Chas. D. of Shrewsbury ob. 1718 æt. 64
5	Cardinal Polignac ob. 1741 æt. 80	The Congress of Soissons begins May 10th	Chas. Talbot D. of Shrewsbury ob. 1749.
6	D. Edm. Gibson Bp. of London ob. 1748 æt. 77	The Treaty of Seville Nov. 9th.	Jno. Sheffield D. of Buckingham ob. 1720 æt. 77
Clement XII	D. Benj. Hoadly Bp. of Winchester ob. 1761 æt. 85		Geo. Granville L. Lansdowne ob. 1735 æt. 56
2	Alexander Pope ob. 1744 æt. 56	The II. Treaty of Vienna betwn. ye Emperor Great Britain & France signd March 16th.	Count Wenzeslaus Wm. Count Kaunitz
3	Charles Rollin ob. 1741 æt. 80	The Pragmatic Sanction confirmed by ye Diet of ye Empire Aug. 11th.	Count Lewis Alexander Count Kinsky
4	Abbé de Bos ob. 1742 æt. 72	Augustus II. King of Poland dies Feb. 1st & the British War begins in the Emperor's Dominions Germany & Italy	Chas. Viscount Townshend ob. 1738 æt. 62
5	Bernard de Fontenelle ob. 1757 æt. 100	The Battle of Parma June 29th. Philipsburg surrenders July 18th & the Battle of Guastalla on Lombroy Sept. 19th	Wm. Pulteney E. of Bath ob. 1764 æt. 81
6	D. Tho. Herring Abp. of Canterbury ob. 1747 æt. 84		Richd. E. of Granville ob. 1763 æt. 72
7	D. Geo. Berkley Bp. of Cloyne ob. 1753 æt. 68	The Preliminaries of Peace betwn. ye Emperor & King of France signd April 30th.	Lord Mansfield ob. 1765 æt. 79.
8	Colin Maclaurin ob. 1746 æt. 48		Phil. D. of Wharton Rajah of Urgel ob. 1723 æt. 51
9	Thomas Thompson ob. 1748 æt. 68	The Peace of Vienna signd Nov. 3d by ye Opinion of Germany & Italy & Declaration of Spain Nov. 9th	Lord Allemarle Visct. Allington ob. 1728 æt. 58
10	D. Jos. Butler Bp. of Durham ob. 1752 æt. 70	Letters of Marque granted in Britain against Spain July 21st & War declared Oct. 23d	Chas. E. of Macclesfield L. Chan. ob. 1732 æt. 66
Benedict XIV	Henry Fielding ob. 1754 æt. 48.	The Emperor Charles VI. dies Oct. 20th which begins ye General War in Germany & continues 8 Years.	Jno. Lord Somers L. Pres. of Council ob. 1716 æt. 58
2	Thos. Bernhard Bp. of Montpellier ob. 1755 æt. 67	The Battle of Mollwitz on Monday March 30th.	Chas. Earl of Peterborough ob. 1735 æt. 76
3	D. Stephen Hales ob. 1761 æt. 82	The Battle of Chotusitz May 6th	Hy. Pelham Pres. of Council ob. 1751 æt. 64
4	Fredrick Hundeike ob. 1759 æt. 70	The Battle of Campo Santo Feb. 7th & the Battle of Dettingen June 16th	Hy. Pelham E. of Lincoln Sec. St. ob. 1768 æt. 66
5	D. James Bradley ob. 1762 æt. 70	The Peace of Breslau signd July 28th. War declared betwn. France & Great Britain March 31st.	Count de Gages Minister of France ob. 1756 æt. 71
6	D. Benjamin Middleton ob. 1750 æt. 67	The Battle of Fontenoy May 11th & the Battle of Friedberg May 24th. Cape Breton taken June 17th & the Rebellion ends Sept. 20th	Wm. Lord Strafford ob. 1739 æt. 76
7	William Hogarth ob. 1764 æt. 67	The Action near Kilkirk Jan. 23d & the Battle of Culloden April 16th & the Battle of Swenen Sept. 30th	Jno. Lord Carteret E. Granville ob. 1763 æt. 72
8	Jacques Cassini ob. 1756 æt. 79	The Peace of Breslau confirmed by the Treaty of Dresden Dec. 25th	Geo. Lord Lyttelton ob. 1773 æt. 65
9	Benjamin Robins ob. 1751 æt. 44	The Peace of Aix la Chapelle ratified Oct. 7th.	Hy. Fox L. Holland ob. 1774 æt. 68
10	Pierre Bouguer ob. 1758 æt. 61		
11	Bernard de Belidor ob. 1761 æt. 64	The Interest on the publick Funds reduced to 3 p Cent Feb. 28th	

A Map of North America from the Latest Surveys and Maps by John Blair L.L.D. & F.R.S. as a Supplement to His Tables of Chronology.

HUDSONS BAY
CANADA
NEW FOUNDLAND
GULF OF ST. LAURENCE
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO or CADARAKUI
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE ERIE or ORWEGO
PENNSYLVANIA
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
NEW MEXICO
LOUISIANA
ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN
GULF of MEXICO
CAPE BRETON I.
Great Bank
Nova Scotia Fishing Banks
Sable Island Banks
Kilistinons
Assiniboels
Christinaux Lake or CHRISTINAUX
Land's Height
Lake Alempigon
Lake Minitic or Woods L.
Northern Boundary of New England by Charter of the 3 of Nov. 1620
Boundary between New England and Virginia by Charter of 23d of May and the 3 of Nov. 1620
Bounds of Virginia and Carolina by Charter 1665
Southern Bounds by Charter 1665
Sioux of the East
Sioux of the West
Tintons
Outagamis
Mascoutens
Myamis
Chikagoleeks
Twightwies
Delawares
Iroquois
Algonkins
Adirondaks
Messesagues
Antticamoques
Ancient Residence of the Iroquois
Panis
Great Meadows
Panimahas
Padoucas
Kansez
Osages
Missouris
Panisalsas
Louisiana
New Mexico
Apalachee Bay
Mouths of the Missisipi
Cape Florida
Cape Sable
Cape Hatteras
Carolina
Apalatches and Timoches reinstated by the Carolinians
Caribous
Gaspe Bay
Bay des Chaleurs
Miramichi Bay
Canseau
Port Royal
Halifax
Boston
New York
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Annapolis
Williamsburg
Charles Town
Savannah
Augustine
Pensacola
Mobile
Natchez
Orleans
Red River
Missisipi R.
Missouri R.
Ohio or the Fair River
Rio Bravo
Rio Colorado
Rio Grande
Rio Norte
Rio Puerco
Rio Gila
Rio Salado
Rio Vermillion
Rio Tizon
Rio Sabine
Rio Mexicano
Rio Hondo
Rio Tombigbee
Rio Alabama
Rio Apalachicola
Rio Escondido
Rio Espiritu Santo
Rio Nueces
Rio Panuco
Rio Tabasco
Rio Grijalva
Rio Guasacualco
Rio Coatzacoalcos
Rio Alvarado
Rio Tlacotalpan
Rio Papaloapan
Rio Goatulco
Rio Tehuantepec
Rio Chiapa
Rio Tonala
Rio Zacatula
Rio Mexicano
Rio Colima
Rio Grande de Santiago
Rio Lerma
Rio Tuspa
Rio Panuco
Rio Tamiagua
Rio Tuxpan
Rio Tecolutla
Rio Nautla
Rio Antigua
Rio Jamapa
Rio Coatzacoalcos
Rio Alvarado
Rio Tlacotalpan
Rio Papaloapan
Rio Goatulco
Rio Tehuantepec
Rio Chiapa
Rio Tonala
Rio Zacatula
Rio Mexicano
Rio Colima
Rio Grande de Santiago
Rio Lerma
Rio Tuspa
Rio Panuco
Rio Tamiagua
Rio Tuxpan
Rio Tecolutla
Rio Nautla
Rio Antigua
Rio Jamapa

Julian Period	Year of Christ	Ottoman Emperors	Emperors of Germany	Kings of France	Kings of Spain	Kings of Portugal	Kings of Great Britain	Kings of Sweden	Kings of Denmark	Kings of Poland	Kings of Prussia	Kings of Sardinia	Kings of Naples & Sicily	Czars of Muscovy
6464	1751	22 Mahomet V	7 Francis I	37 Louis XV	6 Ferdinand	2 Joseph	25 George II	1 Adolphus	6 Frederick V	18 Frederick	12 Frederick	20 Charles III	18	11 Elizabeth
6465	1752	23	8	38	7 VI	3	26	2 Frederick	7	19 Augustus II	13 III	21 Victor	19	12 Peter III
6466	1753	24	9	39	8	4	27	3	8	20	14	22	20	13
6467	1754	1 Osman III	10	40	9	5	28	4	9	21	15	23	21	14
6468	1755	2	11	41	10	6	29	5	10	22	16	24	22	15
6469	1756	3	12	42	11	7	30	6	11	23	17	25	23	16
6470	1757	1 Mustapha	13	13	12	8	31	7	12	24	18	26	24	17
6471	1758	2	14	14	13	9	32	8	13	25	19	27	25	18
6472	1759	3	15	45	1 Charles III	10	33	9	14	26	20	28 Ferdinand I		19
6473	1760	4	16	46	2	11	1 George III	10	15	27	21	29	2	20
6474	1761	5	17	47	3	12	2	11	16	28	22	30	3	21
6475	1762	6	18	48	4	13	3	12	17	29	23	31	4	Catherine II
6476	1763	7	19	49	5	14	4	13	18	30	24	32	5	2
6477	1764	8	20	50	6	15	5	14	19	1 Stanislaus	25	33	6	3
6478	1765	9	1 Joseph II	51	7	16	6	15	20	2	26	34	7	4
6479	1766	10	2	52	8	17	7	16	1 Christian VII	3	27	35	8	5
6480	1767	11	3	53	9	18	8	17	2	4	28	36	9	6
6481	1768													
6482	1769													
6483	1770													
6484	1771													
6485	1772													
6486	1773													
6487	1774			Louis XVI										
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6511	1798													
6512	1799													
6513	1800													

Popes	Men of Learning or Genius	Remarkable Events	Statesmen Warriors &c.
12 Benedict XIII	Sherman Simpson ob. 1761 æt.	Frederick Prince of Wales dies March 20th æt. 44.	Marshal James Keith ob. 1758 æt.
13	M. Louis de la Caille ob. 1762 æt. 49	The New Style introduced into Great Britain the 3d of Sept. being counted the 14th	Don Philip D. of Parma ob. 1765 æt. 45.
14	Dr. Edward Young ob. 1765 æt. 83		Henry Count Brühl ob. 1763 æt. 64
15	Dr. John Leland ob. 1766 æt. 75	The French attack and partially defeat Marlborough & Cumberland on the 3d of April 17th M. Washington intercepts a small Body of French	
16	Dr. Tho. Birch ob. 1766 æt. 61.	Hostilities commenced between France & England. Gen. Braddock defeated near Fort Du Quesne July 9th the French defeated near Lake George by Gen. Johnson. Gen. Dieskau taken prisoner	Adm. Edw. Boscawen ob. 1761 æt. 50.
17	Dr. Robert Smith ob. 1768 æt. 74	Genoa surrenders to Adm. Mathews Feb. 13 War declared against France May 17th Fort Nieuport taken Minorca May 20th Calcutta taken June 20th Minorca	
18		regained Sept. 20 Gen. Fermor defeats the Russians at Zorndorf Aug. 25 Fort Frederick taken Gen. Abercrombie defeated at Ticonderoga July 8th Louisbourg	Marshal Daun ob. 1766 æt.
Clement XIII		taken July 26 Guadaloupe taken May 1st Martinico taken Feb. 12th Gen. Amherst takes Ticonderoga July 26th Niagara taken July 25th Quebec taken Sept. 13th Gen. Wolfe killed	Gen. James Wolfe ob. 1759 æt. 33.
2		Gen. Monckton defeated by Capt. Mackrith 20th Bunker Hill taken July 2 28th D. of Marlborough July 31 Boscawen & Hawke defeat the French fleet off Cape Lagos Aug. 18 Ticonderoga	
3		Fort Niagara surrendered July 25th Quebec surrendered Sept. 18th D. of Richmond appointed Master General of the Ordnance Oct. 25th Fort Frontenac taken Nov. 27th	
4		Louisbourg surrendered July 26th Cape Breton reduced Aug. 15th Fort Du Quesne taken Nov. 25th Fort Pitt built	Thurlow Weinwright ob. 1766 æt. 42.
5		Fort Duquesne evacuated by the Indians Oct. 31st Fort Pitt named Nov. 1st Gen. Forbes arrives at Philadelphia Nov. 25th	
6		Fort Niagara surrendered July 25th Quebec surrendered Sept. 18th King George III. Married Sept. 8th Crown Point surrendered Sept. 22d.	Edward Duke of York ob. 1767. æt. 32
7		Gen. Amherst appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces in America Oct. 17th Montreal surrendered Sept. 8th Peace between Russia & Prussia May 5th Hostilities commenced between Great Britain & Spain Jan. 2d	
8		The Duke of Bedford appointed Ambassador to France Oct. 25th Expulsion of the Jesuits from France completed	
9		Fr. of Brunswick marched to the Rhine with 10,000 men to the assistance of Prussia Gen. Granby distinguished himself Marlborough & Granby defeated the French at Warburg July 31st Battle of Minden	
10		The Duke of Newcastle appointed Minister in the room of Mr. Pitt who unexpectedly resigned Oct. 5th Battle of Corbach Oct. 10th Canada reduced by the British Arms Sept. 8th Peace of Paris Feb. 10th Expedition against Belleisle Dec. 2d	
11		The Hague ratified May 15th Spain declared war against Great Britain Jan. 4th Portugal declared war against Spain May 18th Belleisle reduced by Gen. Hodgson June 7th	
12		The Americans driven the regulars March 5th Americans evacuate Boston Gen. Howe sails for Halifax March 17th Gen. Howe arrives at New York June 29th	
13		Expedition against the Floridas June 30th Gen. Clinton sails from Cork Dec. 26th Gen. Prevost takes command in Georgia Dec. 29th	

INDEX

OF

EMPERORS, KINGS, HIGH-PRIESTS, CALIPHS, POPES, MEN of LEARNING and GENIUS, STATESMEN, WARRIORS, &c.

A:	Nº of Plate.
AARON, the High Prieſt	2
Abantidas, Tyrant of Sicyon	15
Abas, King of Argos	2
Abbo, the Monk of Fleury on the Loire, the Aſtronomer, and ſirnamed *Totius Galliæ Præceptor*	40
Abdalla, Caliph of the Saracens	34
Abdalla II, being the 18t Caliph of the Race of Abbas	35
Abdalla III, ſirnamed *Alaminus*	37
Abdalla, K. of Corduba	39
Abdelmelech, K. of Corduba	41
Abdelmelich, Saracen Governor of Spain	35
Abdemelech, K. of Fez and Morocco	52
Abdula, the laſt Caliph of the Saracens	45
Abdulmelech, ſirnamed *Sudor Lapidis*, Caliph of the Saracens	34
Abdurrahman, Saracen General	35
Abdurrahman, K. of Corduba	35
Abdurrahman II	37
Abdurrahman III, ſirnamed *the Exalter of the Law*	39
Abdurrahman IV	41
Abel	1
Abel, K. of Denmark	45
Abelard, Peter of Paietz near Cliſſon in Brittany, ſirnamed *Dialecticus* one of the firſt Scholaſtics or Schoolmen	43
Abia, K. of Judah	4
Abiathar, the High Prieſt	3
Abiſhua, the High Prieſt	2
Abraham, the Patriarch	1
Abſimarus Tiberius, Eaſtern Emperor	34
Abu-abdalla Alaminus, Caliph of the Saracens	37
Abu-becher, Caliph of the Saracens	33
Abugjafar Almanſor, ſirnamed *Obelarius*, Caliph of the Saracens	36
Abugjafar II Haron Rasjidus, Caliph of the Saracens	36
Acaſtus the 2d Archon of Athens	3
Accius Lucius, the Roman Tragic Poet	18
Accurſius of Florence, the Lawyer and Author of *The Gloſſes*	45
Acencheres, K. of Egypt	1
Achaius, K. of Scotland	36
Achæmenes, Governor of Egypt	11
Acherres, K. of Egypt	2
Achæus, Syrian Governor	16
Achileus, Tyrant of Egypt	26
Achilles of Theſſaly, the Greek General	1
Achmet I, Ottoman Emperor	53
Achmet II	54
Achmet III,	55
Achoris, K. of Egypt	2
Achsjidus, Caliph of Egypt and Syria	39
Acoris, K. of Egypt	13
Acriſius, K. of Mycenæ	2
Acron, of Agrigentum, the Phyſician, ſirnamed *the Empiric*	12
Acrotatus, K. of Lacedemon	15

	Nº of Plate.
Adalbert, Marquis of Tuſcany	38
Adam, the firſt Man	1
Adda, K. of Northumberland	32
Addiſon, Joſeph, of Milſton near Ambroſebury in Wiltſhire, the Poet and Critic	55
Adelard, K. of Weſſex	35
Adelgiſus, the Lombard	36
Adelwalch, K. of Suſſex	33
Adelwald, K. of Eaſt Anglia	34
Adelwald, ſirn. Mollon, K. of Northumberland	36
Adelwaldus, K. of the Lombards	33
Adelwalt, K. of Northumberland.	34
Adeodatus, Pope	34
Adherbal, K. of Numidia	18
Ado, Archbiſhop of Vienna in Dauphiny, the Hiſtorian	38
Adolphus, of Naſſau, Emperor of Germany	46
Adolphus Guſtavus, K. of Sweden	53
Adolphus Frederick, K. of Sweden	56
Adomar, of Valentia, Regent of England under Edward I.	46
Adraſtus, K. of Sicyon	3
Adrian, Roman Emperor	23
Adrian, Pope	36
Adrian II	38
Adrian III	38
Adrian IV	44
Adrian V	46
Adrian VI	51
Aëtius, Miniſter to Valentinian III and ſirnamed *the Defender of the Empire*	29
Ægeus, K. of Athens	3
Ægialeus, 1ſt K. of Sicyon	1
Ægiſthus K. of Mycenæ	3
Ægydrus, K. of Sicyon	1
Ægyptus, or Seſoſtris, K. of Egypt	2
Ælian, of Præneſté, the Hiſtorian	23
Æmilius Mamercus	12
Æmilius Paulus, Gen. againſt Perſeus	17
Æmilianus, Roman Emperor	26
Æneas, the Trojan	3
Æneas Silvius, K. of the Latins	3
Æpytus, K. of Mycenæ	3
Æropas, K of Macedon	8
Æſimedes, the IId Decennial Archon at Athens	6
Æſchines, of Athens, the Orator and Rival of Demoſthenes	14
Æſchylus, the XIIth Archon of Athens	5
Æſchylus, of Athens, the Tragic Poet	11
Æſop, of Amorium in Phrygia, the Mythologiſt	9
Africanus, Julius, of Emmaus or Nicopolis, in Judea, the Chronologer	25
Agallianus, General againſt the Iconoclaſts	35
Agamemnon, K. of Mycenæ	3
Agameſtor, the Archon	5
Agapetus, B. of Rome	31
Agapetus II, Pope	39

	Nº of Plate.
Agaſicles, K. of Lacedemon.	8
Agatharcides, of Cnidus, the Hiſtor.	17
Agathias, of Myrina, the Hiſtorian	32
Agathocles, Tyrant of Sicily	14
Agathocles, Son to Lyſimachus	15
Agathocles, Egyptian Miniſter to Ptolemy, ſirnamed Philopator	16
Agathon, of Athens, the Comic Poet	12
Agathon, Pope	34
Ageſilaus, K. of Lacedemon	4
Ageſilaus II	13
Ageſilaus, the Spartan Ephor	16
Ageſipolis, K. of Lacedemon	13
Ageſipolis II	13
Ageſipolis III	16
Agila, K. of the Viſigoths	31
Agilulphus, K. of the Lombards	32
Agis, K. of Lacedemon	3
Agis II	12
Agis III	14
Agis IV	16
Agricola, Julius, Roman Governor of Britain under Veſpaſian	22
—— Rodolphus, of Frieſland, the firſt Reſtorer of Learning in Germany	50
Agrippa, K. of the Latins	4
Agrippa Menenius	11
Agrippa M. Vipſanius, Miniſter to Auguſtus	20
Agrippa, of Bithynia, the Aſtronomer	22
Agrippa, Cornelius, of Cologne	51
Agrippina ſenior, Wife to Germanicus	21
Agrippina junior, Mother to Nero	22
Agro K. of Illyria	16
Ahab, K. of Iſrael	4
Ahaz, K. of Judah	6
Ahazia, K. of Judah	4
Ahazia, K. of Iſrael	4
Ahenobarbus, Cn. Domitius, Roman General	18
Ahia, the High Prieſt	3
Ahimaaz, the High Prieſt	4
Ahimelech, the High Prieſt	3
Ahitub, the High Prieſt	4
Ahmed, Saracen Governor of Egypt	38
Aidan, K. of Scotland	34
Aimoin, Monk of St. Germain de Pies, the Hiſtorian.	37
Aimoin, Abbot of Fleury, and Hiſtorian	40
Alabor, Saracen Governor of Spain	35
Alahis, Duke of Trent	34
Alaric, K. of the Viſigoths	29
Alaric II	30
Alba, K. of the Latins	3
Albany, Robert, Duke of, and Regent of Scotland under James I	49
Albany, Murdoch, Duke of, and Regent of Scotland under James I	49
Albany, John, Duke of, and Regent of Scotland under James V	51
Albategni, the Arabian Aſtronomer, ſirnamed *Mahomet of Aracha*	38

	Nº of Plate.
Alberic, Governor of Rome	39
Alberoni, Cardinal, and Miniſter to Philip V	55
Albert, of Auſtria, Emperor of Germany	46
Albert II	49
Albert, Archduke and Auſtrian General under Philip III	52
Albert, K. of Sweden	48
Albertet, the Mathematician and Provençal Poet	46
Albertus, ſirnamed *Magnus*, B. of Ratiſbon, the Scholaſtic	46
Albinus Clodius, Governor of Britain	24
Alboinus, the 1ſt K. of the Lombards	32
Albret, Conſtable de, and General to Charles VI, K. of France	49
Albumaſar, ſirnamed *Jaffar*, the Arabian Aſtronomer	37
Alcamenes, K. of Lacedemon	4
Alcæus, of Leſbos, the Lyric Poet	11
Alchfrid, K. of Northumberland	34
Alcibiades, the Athenian General	12
Alcidamidas, the Meſſenian	6
Alcimus, the High Prieſt	17
Alcimus Avitus, Archbiſhop of Vienna, and Poet	31
Aleman, of Lacedemon, the Lyric Poet	7
Alcmæon, the XIIIth Archon of Athens	5
Alcred, K. of Northumberland	36
Alcuinus, the Engliſh Monk, and Reſtorer of Learning in France under Charlemagne	36
Aldric, K. of Kent	36
Aldulph, K. of Eaſt Anglia	34
Aleétas, K. of Macedon	9
Aleétus, Tyrant of Britain	26
Alençon, D. of, Brother to Charles IX	52
Alexamenus, Tyrant of Lacedemon	17
Alexander Janneus, Prince of the Jews	18
Alexander, K. of Macedon	11
Alexander II	13
Alexander III, ſirnamed *the Great*, K. of Macedon	14
Alexander IV, K. of Macedon	15
Alexander, Tyrant of Pheræ	13
Alexander, K. of Syria, ſirnamed *Bala*	18
Alexander Zebina, K. of Syria	18
Alexander, K. of Egypt	18
Alexander II	19
Alexander III	19
Alexander Severus, Roman Emperor	25
Alexander, Emperor of the Eaſt	39
Alexander, K. of Scotland	43
Alexander II	45
Alexander III	45
Alexander, Biſhop of Rome	23
Alexander II, Pope	42
Alexander III	44
Alexander IV	49

INDEX

OF

EMPERORS, KINGS, HIGH-PRIESTS, CALIPHS, POPES, MEN of LEARNING and GENIUS, STATESMEN, WARRIORS, &c.

A:	N° of Plate.
AARON, the High Prieft	2
Abantidas, Tyrant of Sicyon	15
Abas, King of Argos	2
Abbo, the Monk of Fleury on the Loire, the Aftronomer, and firnamed *Tetius Galliæ Præceptor*	40
Abdalla, Caliph of the Saracens	34
Abdalla II, being the 18 Caliph of the Race of Abbas	35
Abdalla III, firnamed *Alaminus*	37
Abdalla, K. of Corduba	39
Abdelmelech, K. of Corduba	41
Abdelmalich, Saracen Governor of Spain	35
Abdemelech, K. of Fez and Morocco	52
Abdala, the laft Caliph of the Saracens	45
Abdulmeleech, firnamed *Sudar Lapidis*, Caliph of the Saracens	34
Abderrahman, Saracen General	35
Abdurrahman, K. of Corduba	36
Abdurrahman II	37
Abdurrahman III, firnamed *the Exciter of the Law*	39
Abdurrahman IV	41
Abel	1
Abel, K. of Denmark	45
Abelard, Peter of Paietz near Cliffon in Brittany, firnamed *Dialecticus* one of the firft Scholaftics or Schoolmen	43
Abia, K. of Judah	4
Abiathar, the High Prieft	3
Abifhua, the High Prieft	2
Abraham, the Patriarch	1
Abfimarus Tiberius, Eaftern Emperor	34
Abu-abdalla Alaminus, Caliph of the Saracens	37
Abu-becher, Caliph of the Saracens	33
Abugjafar Almanfor, firnamed *Obelarius*, Caliph of the Saracens	36
Abugjafar II Haron Rasjidus, Caliph of the Saracens	36
Acaftus the 2d Archon of Athens	1
Accius Lucius, the Roman Tragic Poet	18
Accurfius of Florence, the Lawyer and Author of *The Gloffes*	45
Acencheres, K. of Egypt	2
Achaius, K. of Scotland	36
Achæmenes, Governor of Egypt	11
Acherres, K. of Egypt	2
Achæus, Syrian Governor	16
Achilleus, Tyrant of Egypt	26
Achilles of Theffaly, the Greek General	3
Achmet I, Ottoman Emperor	53
Achmet II	54
Achmet III,	55
Achoris, K. of Egypt	2
Achsjidus, Caliph of Egypt and Syria	39
Acoris, K. of Egypt	13
Acrifius, K. of Mycenæ	2
Acron, of Agrigentum, the Phyfician, firnamed *the Empiric*	12
Acrotatus, K. of Lacedemon	15

	N° of Plate.
Adalbert, Marquis of Tufcany	38
Adam, the firft Man	1
Adda, K. of Northumberland	32
Addifon, Jofeph, of Milfton near Ambrofebary in Wiltfhire, the Poet and Critic	55
Adelard, K. of Weffex	35
Adelgifus, the Lombard	36
Adelwalch, K. of Suffex	33
Adelwald, K. of Eaft Anglia	34
Adelwald, firn. Mollon, K. of Northumberland	36
Adelwaldus, K. of the Lombards	33
Adelwalt, K. of Northumberland.	34
Adeodatus, Pope	34
Adherbal, K. of Numidia	18
Ado, Archbifhop of Vienna in Dauphiny, the Hiftorian	38
Adolphus, of Naffau, Emperor of Germany	46
Adolphus Guftavus, K. of Sweden	53
Adolphus Frederick, K. of Sweden	56
Adomar, of Valentia, Regent of England under Edward I.	46
Adraftus, K. of Sicyon	1
Adrian, Roman Emperor	23
Adrian, Pope	36
Adrian II	38
Adrian III	38
Adrian IV	44
Adrian V	46
Adrian VI	51
Aëtius, Minifter to Valentinian III and firnamed *the Defender of the Empire*	29
Ægeus, K. of Athens	3
Ægialeus, 1ft K. of Sicyon	1
Ægifthus K. of Mycenæ	3
Ægydrus, K. of Sicyon	1
Ægyptus, or Sefoftris, K. of Egypt	2
Ælian, of Præneſté, the Hiftorian	23
Æmilius Mamercus	12
Æmilius Paulus, Gen. againft Perfeus	17
Æmilianus, Roman Emperor	26
Æneas, the Trojan	1
Æneas Silvius, K. of the Latins	3
Æpytus, K. of Mycenæ	3
Æropas, K of Macedon	8
Æfimedes, the IId Decennial Archon at Athens	6
Æfchines, of Athens, the Orator and Rival of Demofthenes	14
Æfchylus, the XIIth Archon of Athens	5
Æfchylus, of Athens, the Tragic Poet	11
Æfop, of Amorium in Phrygia, the Mythologift	9
Africanus, Julius, of Emmaus or Nicopolis, in Judea, the Chronologer	25
Agallianus, General againft the Iconoclafts	35
Agamemnon, K. of Mycenæ	3
Agameftor, the Archon	5
Agapetus, B. of Rome	31
Agapetus II, Pope	39

	N° of Plate.
Agaficles, K. of Lacedemon.	8
Agatharcides, of Cnidus, the Hiftor.	17
Agathias, of Myrina, the Hiftorian	32
Agathocles, Tyrant of Sicily	14
Agathocles, Son to Lyfimachus	15
Agathocles, Egyptian Minifter to Ptolemy, firnamed Philopator	16
Agathon, of Athens, the Comic Poet	12
Agathon, Pope	34
Agefilaus, K. of Lacedemon	4
Agefilaus II	13
Agefilaus, the Spartan Ephor	16
Agefipolis, K. of Lacedemon	13
Agefipolis II	13
Agefipolis III	16
Agila, K. of the Vifigoths	31
Agilulphus, K. of the Lombards	32
Agis, K. of Lacedemon	3
Agis II	12
Agis III	14
Agis IV	16
Agricola, Julius, Roman Governor of Britain under Vefpafian	22
—— Rodolphus, of Friefland, the firft Reftorer of Learning in Germany	50
Agrippa, K. of the Latins	4
Agrippa Menenius	11
Agrippa M. Vipfanius, Minifter to Auguftus	20
Agrippa, of Bithynia, the Aftronomer	22
Agrippa, Cornelius, of Cologne	51
Agrippina fenior, Wife to Germanicus	21
Agrippina junior, Mother to Nero	22
Agro K. of Illyria	16
Ahab, K. of Ifrael	4
Ahaz, K. of Judah	6
Ahazia, K. of Judah	4
Ahazia, K. of Ifrael	4
Ahenobarbus, Cn. Domitius, Roman General	18
Ahia, the High Prieft	3
Ahimaaz, the High Prieft	4
Ahimelech, the High Prieft	1
Ahitub, the High Prieft	4
Ahmed, Saracen Governor of Egypt	38
Aidan, K. of Scotland	32
Aimoin, Monk of St. Germain de Pres, the Hiftorian.	37
Aimoin, Abbot of Fleury, and Hiftorian	40
Alabor, Saracen Governor of Spain	35
Alahis, Duke of Trent	34
Alaric, K. of the Vifigoths	29
Alaric II	30
Alba, K. of the Latins	3
Albany, Robert, Duke of, and Regent of Scotland under James I	49
Albany, Murdoch, Duke of, and Regent of Scotland under James I	49
Albany, John, Duke of, and Regent of Scotland under James V	51
Albategni, the Arabian Aftronomer, firnamed *Mahomet of Aractus*	38

	N° of Plate.
Alberic, Governor of Rome	39
Alberoni, Cardinal, and Minifter to Philip V	55
Albert, of Auftria, Emperor of Germany	46
Albert II	49
Albert, Archduke and Auftrian General under Philip III	52
Albert, K. of Sweden	48
Albertet, the Mathematician and Provençal Poet	46
Albertus, firnamed *Magnus*, B. of Ratifbon, the Scholaftic	46
Albinus Clodius, Governor of Britain	24
Alboinus, the 1ft K. of the Lombards	32
Albret, Conftable de, and General to Charles VI, K. of France	49
Albumafar, firnamed *Jeffar*, the Arabian Aftronomer	37
Alcamenes, K. of Lacedemon	4
Alcæus, of Lefbos, the Lyric Poet	8
Alchfrid, K. of Northumberland	34
Alcibiades, the Athenian General	12
Alcidamidas, the Meffenian	6
Alcimus, the High Prieft	17
Alcimus Avitus, Archbifhop of Vienna, and Poet	31
Alcman, of Lacedemon, the Lyric Poet	7
Alcmæon, the XIIIth Archon of Athens	5
Alcred, K. of Northumberland	36
Alcuinus, the Engliſh Monk, and Reſtorer of Learning in France under Charlemagne	36
Aldric, K. of Kent	36
Aldulph, K. of Eaft Anglia	34
Alectas, K. of Macedon	9
Alectus, Tyrant of Britain	26
Alençon, D. of, Brother to Charles IX	52
Alexamenus, Tyrant of Lacedemon	17
Alexander Janneus, Prince of the Jews	18
Alexander, K. of Macedon	11
Alexander II	13
Alexander III, firnamed *the Great*, K. of Macedon	14
Alexander IV, K. of Macedon	15
Alexander, Tyrant of Pheræa	13
Alexander, K. of Syria, firnamed *Balas*	18
Alexander Zebina, K. of Syria	18
Alexander, K. of Egypt	18
Alexander II	19
Alexander III	19
Alexander Severus, Roman Emperor	25
Alexander, Emperor of the Eaft	39
Alexander, K. of Scotland	43
Alexander II	45
Alexander III	45
Alexander, Biſhop of Rome	23
Alexander II, Pope	42
Alexander III	44
Alexander IV	46

	N° of Plate.
Alexander V, Pope	49
Alexander VI	50
Alexander VII	54
Alexander VIII	54
Alexander, K. of Poland	51
Alexander ab Alexandro, of Naples, the Lawyer	50
Alexander, firnamed *Polyhiſtor*, the Grammarian and Hiſtorian	19
Alexandra, Q. of the Jews	19
Alexandrinus, Clemens, one of the moſt learned of the Fathers, and Preceptor to Origen	25
Alexius, Roman General	36
Alexius, firnamed *Comnenus*, Eaſtern Emperor	42
Alexius II, firnamed *Comnenus*	44
Alexius III, firnamed *the Tyrant*	44
Alexius Michaelowitz, Czar of Muſcovy	53
Alfarabius, the Arabian Aſtronomer	39
Alfonſo, K. of Leon, firnamed *the Catholic*	35
Alfonſo II, firnamed *the Chaſte*	36
Alfonſo III, firnamed *the Great*	38
Alfonſo IV	39
Alfonſo V	40
Alfonſo VI, firnamed *the Valiant*, K. of Caſtile	42
Alfonſo VII	43
Alfonſo VIII	43
Alfonſo IX, firnamed *the Noble*.	44
Alfonſo X	45
Alfonſo XI, firnamed *the Wiſe*, and Compoſer of *the Aſtronomical Tables*	46
Alfonſo XII	47
Alfonſo, K. of Arragon	43
Alfonſo II, firnamed *the Chaſte*	44
Alfonſo III, firnamed *the Beneficent*	46
Alfonſo IV	47
Alfonſo V	49
Alfonſo, K. of Portugal	43
Alfonſo II, firnamed *Craſſus*	45
Alfonſo III	45
Alfonſo IV	47
Alfonſo V	49
Alfonſo VI	54
Alfonſo, K. of Naples	49
Alfonſo II	50
Alfraganus, firnamed *Logiſta*, Arabian Aſtronomer	38
Alfred, firnamed *the Great*, K. of England	38
Alfwald, K. of Northumberland	36
Alfwald II	37
Alfwald, K. of Eaſt Anglia	34
Algitrudis, Q. of Italy	38
Alhaca, K. of Corduba	40
Ali, Caliph of the Saracens	34
Ali Taherus, Caliph of Egypt	41
Alla, K. of Northumberland	32
Alladius, K. of the Latins	4
Almamon, Caliph of the Saracens, and great Encourager of Learning	37
Almanſor, firnamed *Obelarius*, Caliph of the Saracens	36
Almanſor, K. of Corduba	40
Alpinus, K. of Scotland	37
Alſtan, B. of Sherborn, and Miniſter to Egbert	37
Altadas, K. of Aſſyria	1
Alva, Ferdinand, Duke of, Governor of the Netherlands under Philip II	52
Amadeus III, Earl of Savoy	43
Amadeus IV, Duke of Savoy	45
Amadeus V, firnamed *the Great*	46
Amadeus VI, firnamed *the Green Count*	47
Amadeus VII, firnamed *the Red*	48
Amadeus VIII	48
Amadeus IX	50
Amalaric, K. of the Viſigoths	31
Amalaſunte, Oſtro Gothic Regent	31
Amaria, High Prieſt	4
Amaſis, K. of Egypt	9
Amaury, K. of Jeruſalem	44
Amazia, K. of Judah	4
Amberkelethus, K. of Scotland	35
Amboiſe, Cardinal, and Miniſter to Lewis XII	51
Ambroſe, St. B. of Milan	28
Ambroſius, K. of South Britain	30

	N° of Plate.
Amenophis, K. of Egype	2
Amenophis II	2
Amenophthis, K. of Egypt	4
Amilcar, Carthaginian General	14
Amilcar, firnamed *Barcas*, Carthaginian General	16
Aminocles, of Corinth	6
Ammenemes, K. of Egypt	3
Ammenephthes, K. of Egypt	3
Ammonius, Syrian Miniſter to Alexander Balas	18
Ammonius, of Alexandria, the Platonic Philoſopher and Chriſtian	25
Amon, K. of Judah	8
Amos, the Prophet	5
Amoſis, K. of Egypt	1
Amphictyon, K. of Athens	2
Amphigyes, K. of Sicyon	3
Amrus, Saracen General under Omar	33
Amulius, K. of the Latins	5
Amund II, K. of Sweden	41
Amund III	41
Amurat, Ottoman Emperor	48
Amurat II	49
Amurat III	52
Amurat IV	53
Amyntas, K. of Aſſyria	2
Amyntas, K. of Macedon	10
Amyntas II	13
Amyrtæus, K. of Egypt	12
Anabalianus, Miniſter to Conſtantin the Great	27
Anacharſis, the Scythian Philoſopher	9
Anacreon, of Teios, the Poet	10
Anaſtaſius, Eaſtern Emperor, firnamed *the Silentiary*	30
Anaſtaſius II	35
Anaſtaſius, B. of Rome	28
Anaſtaſius II	30
Anaſtaſius III, Pope	39
Anaſtaſius IV	44
Anaſtaſius of Rome, firnamed *the Librarian*, the Hiſtorian	38
Anatolius, Roman General	29
Anaxagoras, of Clazomené, the Philoſopher, firnamed *the*	11
Anaxander, K. of Lacedemon	7
Anaxandrides, K. of Lacedemon	9
Anaxidamus, K. of Lacedemon	7
Anaxilas, Tyrant of Rhegium	7
Anaxilaus, Tyrant of Rhegium	11
Anaximander, of Miletus, the Philoſopher, who firſt found *the Obliquity of the Ecliptic*	9
Anaximenes, of Miletus, the Philoſopher	9
Ancus Marcius, the fourth K. of Rome	8
Andeca, the laſt K. of the Suevi	32
Andegiſil, Miniſter to Clotaire II	33
Andragathius, General to Maximus the Roman Tyrant in Gaul	28
André, (John d'Albon, Marſhal de St.) and General to Henry II	51
Andred, K. of Northumberland	37
Andriſcus, Tyrant of Macedon	17
Androcles, K. of Meſſenia	5
Andronicus, Eaſtern Emperor, firn. *Commenus*	44
Andronicus II, firnamed *Paleologus*	46
Andronicus III	47
Andronicus, Livius, the 1ſt Roman Dramatic Poet	16
Andronicus of Rhodes, the Peripatetic Philoſopher, and *Reſtorer of Ariſtotle's Works*	19
Anerœſtus, K. of the Gauls	16
Anfrid, K. of Northumberland	33
Angelo, Michael, of Chiuſi in the Arezzo, and firnamed *Buonaruoti*, the great Italian Painter.	51
Angouleme, Louiſa, Dutcheſs of, Regent of France under Francis I	51
Anguien, le Comte de, General under Francis I	51
Anianus, of Alexandria, the Monk and Chronologer	29
Anicetus, B. of Rome	24
Anien, of Gaſcogny, the Lawyer and Chancellor to Alaric	31
Anjou, Lewis, Duke of,	48
Anlaff, Daniſh K. of Northumb.	40
Ann, Q. of Great Britain	55

	N° of Plate.
Ann Iwanowna, Czarina of Muſcovy	55
Ann of Bullen, Q. to Henry VIII	51
Ann of Cleves, Q. to Henry VIII	51
Ann, firn. *Dame de Beaujeu*, Regent of France under Charles VIII	50
Ann of Auſtria, Regent of France under Lewis XIV	53
Ann Comnena, the Greek Hiſtorian	43
Annas, K. of Eaſt Anglia	33
Annebaut, Claude de, Admiral and Miniſter to Francis I.	51
Annibal ſenior, Carthaginian Gen.	15
Annibal the Great, Carthagin. Gen.	16
Annius, of Viterbo, who counterfeited the Works of ſeveral ancient Authors	50
Anſeau de Garlande, Min. to Lewis *le Gros*	43
Anſelm, of Aoſt in Piedmont, Abp. of Canterbury	43
Anſprand, K. of the Lombards	35
Antalcidas, Lacedemonian General	13
Anterus, B. of Rome	25
Antharis, K. of the Lombards	32
Anthemius, Weſtern Emperor	30
Anthony, St. of Padua	45
Antias, Q. Valerius, the Hiſtorian	19
Antigonus, firnamed *the Cyclop*, K. of Aſia	14
Antigonus I, firnamed *Genatas*, K. of Macedon	15
Antigonus II, firnamed *Doſon*	16
Antigonus, Jewiſh Prince	18
Antigonus, K. of the Jews	20
Antigonus Caryſtius, the Hiſtorian	16
Antinous, Miniſter to Adrian	23
Antiochus, K. of Meſſenia	5
Antiochus, K. of Syria, firn. *Soter*	15
Antiochus II, firnamed Θεος	15
Antiochus III, firnamed *the Great*	16
Antiochus IV, firnamed *Epiphanes*	17
Antiochus V, firnamed *Eupator*	17
Antiochus VI	18
Antiochus VII, firnamed *Sidetes*	18
Antiochus VIII, firnamed *Grypus*	18
Antiochus IX, firnamed *Cyzicenus*	18
Antiochus X, firnamed *Pius*	19
Antiochus XI, firnamed *Aſiaticus*, the laſt K. of Syria	19
Antiochus, of Aſcalon, the Philoſopher of the 3d Academy	19
Antiochus the Perſian, Tutor to Theodoſius II	29
Antipater, Macedonian General	14
Antipater, K. of Macedon	15
Antipater II, firnamed *the Etefian*	15
Antipater of Tarſus, the Philoſ.	18
Antipater L. Cælius, Rom. Hiſt.	18
Antipater, of Sidon, the Poet	19
Antiſthenes, of Athens, *the firſt Cynic Philoſopher*	13
Antoninus, firn. *Pius*, Rom. Emp.	23
Antoninus, Marc. Aurel. Rom. Emp.	24
Antonius, Marcus, Roman Orator	18
Antonius, Caius, the Conqueror of Catiline	29
Antonius, Marcus, the Triumvir	20
Antonius, Lucius, Roman General in Germany	22
Apelles, of Cos, the Painter	14
Apelles, Macedonian Min. to Philip the Father of Perſeus	16
Apellicon Teius, of Athens	19
Aphidas, K. of Athens	3
Apion, of Alexandria, the Grammarian, firnamed *the Trumpet of the World*	21
Apis, K. of Sicyon	1
Apis, K. of Argos	1
Apollinarius, Sidoniss, the Poet	30
Apollodorus, of Athens, the Chronologer and Grammarian	18
Apollonius of Perga, firnamed *the great Geometrician*	16
Apollonius, of Rhodes, the Poet	16
Apollonius, Syrian General	17
Apollonius Preſect of Cœle-Syria	17
Apollonius, of Niſa, the Stoic Phil.	18
Apollonius, of Rhodes, firn. μαλακος, the Rhetorician	19
Apollonius, Tyanæus	22
Apono, Peter de, the Scholaſtic and Phyſician, firnamed *Conciliator*	47

	N° of Plate.
Appian, of Alexandria, the Hiſtor.	23
Appius, Claudius, the Decemvir	11
Appius, Claudius, Roman General	12
Apries, or Hophra, K. of Egypt	9
Apronadius, K. of Babylon	7
Aprus, Arrius, Miniſter to Carus	26
Apſander, the Archon	6
Apuleius, of Madaura in Africa, the Platonic Philoſopher	23
Aquila, the Interpreter	23
Aquilius Manius	18
Aquinas, St. Thomas, the great Scholaſtic, and Head of a Sect called *the Thomiſts*	46
Aquitain, Eudes Duke of	35
Aralius, K. of Aſſyria	1
Araric, K. of the Oſtrogoths	31
Aratus, of Tarſus, the Aſtron. Poet	15
Aratus, of Sicyon, the Prætor of the Achæans	16
Arbaces, Prefect of Media	4
Arbogaſtes, Min. to Valentinian II	28
Arbuthnot, Dr. John, of Bervy, in the Shire of Merns, Scotland, the Phyſician. Wit, and Critic	55
Arc, Joan de, firn. *la Pucelle d'Orleans*	49
Arcadius, Eaſtern Emperor	28
Arceſilaus, K. of Cyrene	9
Arceſilaus II	9
Arceſilaus, of Pitane, in Æolia, the Philoſopher, and *Author of the* 2d *or middle Academy*	15
Archagathus, Tyrant in Sicily	15
Archagathus, the firſt Rom. Phyſician	16
Archambaud, Miniſter to Clovis II	33
Archelaus, K. of Sicyon	3
Archelaus, K. of Lacedemon	4
Archelaus, firnamed *the Patron of Learning*, K. of Macedon	12
Archelaus, General to Mithridates	19
Archelaus, K. of the Jews	20
Archianus, K. of Babylon	6
Archias, of Corinth	6
Archias, A. Licinius, of Antioch, the Poet	19
Archidamus, K. of Lacedemon	7
Archidamus II	11
Archidamus III	13
Archidamus IV	15
Archidamus V	16
Archilochus, of Paros, the Poet, and *Inventor of the Iambic Verſe*	7
Archimedes, of Syracuſe, the Mathematician	16
Archippus, the Archon	3
Archytas, of Tarentum, the Mathematician and Pythagorean Philoſ.	13
Ardaburus, Roman General	29
Ardulph, K. of Northumberland	36
Ardyſus, K. of Lydia	5
Ardyſus II	7
Aredius, the Miniſter to Gondebaud, K. of Burgundy, and Publiſher of the Laws called *La Loy Gombette*	31
Aretas, K. of Cœle-Syria	19
Arete, of Cyrené, the Female Philoſopher	13
Aretin, Guy, the Monk, and *Inventor of a new Species of Muſick*	41
—— Leonard, Secretary of State in Florence, the Hiſtorian	49
—— Peter, firnamed *the Scourge of Princes*	51
Areus, K. of Lacedemon	14
Areus II	15
Argæus, K. of Macedon	7
Argeus, Tyrant of Macedon	13
Argeus, K. of Argos	1
Argyle, Archibald Campbell, Earl of	52
—— Archibald, Marquis of	54
—— John, Duke of	55
Argyropulus, Joannes, of Conſtantinople, Præceptor to Angelo Politian, and Laurence de Medici	50
Ariadne, the Empreſs	30
Ariarathes, K. of Cappadocia	17
Ariarathes II, firnamed *Philopator*	17
Aribert, K. of the Lombards	34
Aribert II	35
Ariobarzanes, Governor of Phrygia	13
Ariobarzanes, K. of Pontus	15

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

	N° of Plate.
Arion, of Methymne in Lesbos, the Musician and Poet, and *Author of the Dithyrambic Verse.*	8
Arioſto, Lewis, of Ferrara, the Poet	51
Ariphron, the Archon	4
Ariſtagoras, of Miletus	10
Ariſtarchus, of Tegea in Arcadia, the Tragic Poet	11
Ariſtarchus, of Samos, firn. [illegible], the Aſtronomer	15
Ariſtarchus, of Samos, and afterwards of Alexandria, firn. *the great Grammarian*	17
Ariſtænus, the Achæan	17
Ariſtides, the Athenian, firn. *the Juſt*	11
Ariſtides, of Athens, the Philoſopher and Sophiſt	23
Ariſtippus ſen. of Cyrene, the Philoſ.	13
Ariſtippus jun. the Philoſopher, and firnamed [illegible]	13
Ariſto Ceus, Peripat. Philoſopher	16
Ariſtobulus, firnamed *Philellen*	18
Ariſtobulus, Prince of the Jews	19
Ariſtobulus the Jew, and Perip. Phil.	18
Ariſtocles, the Archon	8
Ariſtodemus, Gen of the Heraclidæ	3
Ariſtodemus, K. of Meſſenia	6
Ariſtodemus, of Nyſa, the Grammarian	19
Ariſtogiton, the Athenian	10
Ariſtomachus, Tyr. of the Argives	16
Ariſtomenes, Meſſenian General	7
Ariſtomenes, the Archon	9
Ariſton, K. of Lacedemon	9
Ariſtonicus, Tyrant of Pergamus	18
Ariſtonimus, 4th Lib. of Alexandria	17
Ariſtophanes, of Athens, the Comic Poet	12
Ariſtophanes, of Byzantium, the Grammarian, Maſter of Ariſtarchus, and Scholar of Eratoſthenes	17
Ariſtotimus, Tyrant of Epirus	15
Ariſtotle, of Stagira, the Philoſoph.	14
Ariſtyllus, of Alexandria, the Aſtron.	15
Arius, K. of Aſſyria	1
Arius, of Alexandria, the Heretick	27
Ariwaldus, K. of the Lombards	33
Armais, K. of Egypt	2
Armamitres, K. of Aſſyria	1
Armagnac, Bernard, Conſtable de, and Miniſter to Charles VI	49
Armentarius, Cæſar under Dioclesian	26
Arminius, the German General	21
Arnobius, of Sicca in Numidia	26
Arnoldus, de Villa Nova, the Scholaſtic, firnamed *Perſcrutator*	47
Arnolph, Emperor of Germany	38
Arnoul, Miniſter to Clotaire II	33
Arnulphus, the Lombard	32
Arphaxad	1
Arradis, Caliph of the Saracens	39
Arrian, of Nicomedia, the Philoſopher and Hiſtorian	23
Arrianus Flavius, Governor of Cappadocia under Adrian	23
Arſaces, K. of Parthia	16
Arſaces II	16
Arſaces III, firnamed *Sintricus*	19
Arſes, or Arogus, K. of Perſia	14
Arſinoe, Qu. to Lyſimachus	15
Artabanus, K. of Perſia	11
Artabanus I, K. of Parthia	16
Artabanus II	18
Artabanus III	21
Artabanus IV	25
Artabaſdus, Miniſter to Leo III	35
Artaphernes, Governor of Ionia	10
Artaxerxes, K. of Perſia, firn. *Longimanus*	11
Artaxerxes II, firn. *Mnemon*	12
Artaxerxes III, firn. *Ochus*	13
Artaxerxes, K. of Perſia	25
Artaxerxes II	28
Artaxerxes, K. of Armenia	20
Artemidorus, of Epheſus, the Geogr.	18
Artemidorus, of Epheſus, firn. *Daldianus*, and Author of a Book *On Dreams*	23
Artemius, or Anaſtaſius II, Eaſtern Emperor	35
Artemones, of Clazomenæ, *the Inventor of the Battering Ram, the Teſtudo, &c.*	12
Arteville, James de, the Brewer of Ghent	47
Arteville, Flemiſh General	48
Arthur, Prince, K. of Britain	30 & 31
Artois, Robert de	47
Arzachel, of Toledo, the Aſtron.	42
Aſa, K. of Judah	4
Aſcanius, K. of the Latins	1
Aſcatades, K. of Aſſyria	2
Aſclepiades Myrleanus, the Grammarian	17
Aſclepiades, of Pruſias, the Phyſician, and *Author of a new Sect in Phyſic*	19
Aſclepiodotus, Min. to Dioclesian	26
Aſconius Pedianus, the Hiſtorian	22
Aſdrubal, Carthaginian General, and Builder of Carthage in Spain	16
Aſdrubal, the Brother of Annibal	16
Aſher, Son of Jacob	1
Aſpar, Roman General	29
Aſpar, Eaſtern Patrician	30
Aſſaradinus, or Eſſarhadon, K. of Aſſyria and Babylon	6 & 7
Aſſer, John, the Hiſtorian, and B. of Saliſbury	38
Aſtulphus, K. of the Lombards	35
Aſtyages, the laſt K. of the Medes	9
Athalia, Q. of Judah	4
Athalaric, K. of the Oſtrogoths	31
Athalaric, K. of Northumberland	32
Athanagildus, K. of the Viſigoths	32
Athanaric, the Goth	28
Athanaſius, St. B. of Alexandria	27
Athaulfus, K. of the Viſigoths	29
Athelard, or Adelard, Monk of Bath, the Mathematician	43
Athelfrid, K. of Northumberland	32
Atheling, Edgar	42
Athelſtan, K. of England	39
Athenagoras, of Athens, the Chriſtian Philoſopher under Antoninus *the Philoſopher*	24
Athenæus, Pergamenian General	17
Athenæus, Naucratita, the Critic	24
Athenæus, Roman General	26
Athenion, the Peripat. Philoſopher	18
Athenion, General of the Slaves	18
Athenion, firnamed *Ariſtion*, Tyrant of Athens	19
Atlas, the Aſtronomer	2
Atoſſa, Q. of Aſſyria	2
Atreus, K. of Mycenæ	3
Attalus, K. of Pergamus	16
Attalus II, firnamed *Philadelphus*	17
Attalus III, firnamed *Philometor*	18
Attalus, of Rhodes, the Aſtronomer and Grammarian	17
Atterbury, Dr. Francis, of Milton, near Newport-Pagnel, Bucks. B. of Rocheſter	55
Atticus T. Pomponius	20
Attila, K. of the Hunns, firnamed *the Scourge of God*	29
Atys, Son of Crœſus	9
Auguſtine, St. B. of Hippo	28
Auguſtine, the Monk	32
Auguſtulus, the laſt Emp. of the Weſt	30
Auguſtus, the Triumvir, and Roman Emperor	20
Aurelian, Roman Emperor	26
Aurelio, K. of Leon	36
Aurelius, (Marcus), Antoninus, firn. *the Philoſopher* and Roman Emperor	24
Aureolus, Tyrant of Illyria	26
Auſonius, of Bourdeaux, the Poet	28
Auſtria, (Don John of) G. to Philip II.	52
Automedon, K. of Sicyon	3
Automenes, the 1ſt of the Prytanes at Corinth	5
Auxonius, Proconſul of Aſia	28
Aventinus, K. of the Latins	4
Averroes, of Cordoba, firnamed *the Commentator* and *the Soul of Ariſtotle*	43
Avicenna, of Bochara, the Arabian Phyſician	41
Avitus, Weſtern Emperor	30
Aymon, Earl of Savoy, firnamed *the Peacemaker*	47
Azaria, the High Prieſt	4
Azariah, or Uzzia, K. of Judah	4
Azizus, Caliph of Egypt	40
Azophi, the Arabian Aſtronomer	39
Azun, the Turkiſh General	12

B

BAASA, K. of Iſrael	4
Bacchus	2
Bacon, Roger, of Ilcheſter, ſtirnamed *Doctor Mirabilis*	46
Bacon, Sir Nicholas, Lord Keeper to Q. Elizabeth	52
Bacon, Francis, Viſcount St. Alban's, Lord Chancellor to James I, and *the great Reſtorer and Reformer of all the Branches of Learning*	53
Bagoas, the Eunuch, and Perſian Min.	14
Bahanes, Roman General	33
Bajazet, Ottoman Emperor	48
Bajazet II	50
Balaam, the Prophet	2
Balak, K. of Moab	2
Balbinus, Roman Emperor	25
Baldred, the laſt K. of Kent	37
Baldwin I. French Eaſtern Emperor	45
Baldwin II	45
Baldwin, Earl of Hainault, and K. of Jeruſalem	42
Baldwin II	43
Baldwin III	43
Baldwin IV	44
Baleus, K. of Aſſyria	1
Baliol, Edward, Uſurper of Scotland	47
Baliſta, Miniſter to Gallienus	26
Balzac, (John Lewis Guez,) of Angouleme, *the firſt who wrote with any Elegance in French Proſe*	53
Baptiſta, of Mantua, or Mantuanus, the Poet	50
Barbaroſſa, Turkiſh General	51
Barbarus, Hermolaus, of Venice, the Critic	50
Barcelone, Bernard, Comte de	37
Barclay, John, of Pont a Mouſſon in Lorraine, the Critic, &c.	53
Barcocheba, the Jew	23
Bardas, Michael, Min. to Michael III, firnamed *the Sot*	38
Bardas, firnamed *Sclerus*, Miniſter to John Zemiſces	40
Bardylis, K. of Illyria	13
Barneveldt, Penſionary of Holland	53
Baronius, (Cæſar,) of Sora in the Kingdom of Naples, the Popiſh Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorian and Cardinal	52
Barrow, Dr. Iſaac, of London, and Maſter of Trinity College Cambridge, the Mathematician and Divine	53
Barthius, Gaſpar, of Cuſtrin in Brandenburgh, the Critic	53
Bartholin, Thomas, of Denmark, the Critic and Phyſician	54
Baſil, St. B. of Cæſarea in Cappadocia	28
Baſiliſcus, Miniſter to Leo, firnamed *the Thracian*	30
Baſilius, Prætorian Prefect	30
Baſilius, firnamed *the Macedonian* Eaſtern Emperor	38
Baſilius II, Eaſtern Emperor	40
Baſilius, Czar of Muſcovy	51
Baſilius II, firnamed *Zuſki*	53
Bathyllus, the Roman Comedian	20
Batilda, Q. Regent of Burgundy	34
Battus, K. of Cyrené	8
Battus II, firnamed *Eudæmon*	9
Bavaria, Maximilian, Duke of	53
Bayle, Peter, of Carlat in the Comté de Foix, the Author of *the Critical Dictionary, &c.*	54
Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, and Lord Chancellor to Henry V.	49
—— Edward, Duke of Somerſet, and Miniſter to Henry VI	49
Becket, Thomas, Abp. of Canterb.	44
Bede, of Girvic in Northumberland, firnamed *the Venerable*, the Hiſtorian	34
Bedford, John Duke of, Regent of France under Henry VI	49
Beleſis, the Babylonian Aſtronomer	4
Belibus, K. of Babylon	6
Beliſarius, the great Gen. to Juſtinian	31
Bellepares, K. of Aſſyria	2
Bellievre de, Chancellor to Henry IV	53
Belochus, K. of Aſſyria	1
Belochus II	2
Belus, 1ſt K. of Aſſyria	1
Bembo, Peter, of Venice, Secretary to Leo X, and afterwards Cardinal	51
Benedict I, B. of Rome	32
Benedict II, Pope	34
Benedict III	38
Benedict IV	39
Benedict V	40
Benedict VI	40
Benedict VII	40
Benedict VIII	41
Benedict IX	41
Benedict X	47
Benedict XI	47
Benedict XII, firn. *Peter de Luna*, depoſed at the Counc. of Conſtance	49
Benedict XIII	55
Benedict XIV	55
Benhadad, K. of Syria	4
Benhadad II	4
Benjamin, the Son of Jacob	1
Bentivoglio, Gui, of Ferrara, the Cardinal and Hiſtorian	53
Bently, Dr. Richard, of Wakefield in Yorkſhire, Maſter of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, and Critic	55
Beorgor, K. of the Alans	30
Beorna, K. of Eaſt Anglia	35
Beornred, the Uſurper of Mercia	36
Berenger, K. of Italy	38
Berenger II	39
Berenger, of Angiers, the Hæretic	42
Berkley, (Dr George) of a Village near Kilkenny, and B. of Cloyne	55
Bernard, Comte de Barcelone	37
Bernard, (St) Abbot of Clairvaux, the Scholaſtic, firn. *Dr. Melliſluus*	43
Bernulf, K. of Mercia	37
Beroſus, the Chaldæan Hiſtorian	15
Berthald, Duke of Saxony	38
Bertold, Duke of Bavaria	39
Berwick, Marſhal and Duke of, General to Lewis XIV.	55
Beſſarion, Cardinal, of Trebizonde on the Euxine Sea, *the Reviver of the Platonic Philoſophy in Italy*	50
Beza, Theodore, of Vezelai in Burgundy, the Scholar and Succeſſor of Calvin at Geneva	52
Bias, of Priené	9
Bigod, Roger, Earl Marſhal	45
—— Roger, Earl of Norfolk	46
Bion, of Boryſthenes, the Philoſopher	15
Biorno, K. of Sweden	37
Biorno II	38
Birger, K. of Sweden	46
Biron, Marſhal de, Gen. to Hen: IV	52
Blake, Robert, of Plansfield, Somerſetſhire, and Admiral to Oliver Cromwell	54
Blanche, Q. Regent of France under Lewis IX	45
Bleda, K. of the Hunns	29
Blois, Charles de, Duke de Bretagne	47
Blondus, Flavius, of Friuli, the Hiſtorian, and Secretary to Pope Eugene IV	49
Boadicea, the Britiſh Queen	22
Boccacio, Jovanni, of Certaldo, the Wit and Poet	48
Boccalini, Trajano, of Rome, the Wit and Satiriſt	53
Boccanegra, Spaniſh Admiral under Henry II, firn. *the Baſtard*	48
Bocchoris, K. of Egypt	5
Bocchus, K. of Mauritania	18
Bochart, Sam. of Rouen, the Critic	53
Bodillon, French Count, and Murderer of Childeric II	34
Bodinus, John, of Angiers, the Lawyer and Critic	52
Boerhaave, Herman, of Voorhout near Harlem, the great Phyſician	55
Boetius, Roman Senator, and Platonic Philoſopher	31
Bohemia, Boleſlaus, Duke of	14
Bohemond, Prince of Tarentum	42

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

	N° of Plate.
Bohun, Humphry, High Conſtable of England under Henry II.	44
Bohun, Humphry, High Conſtable of England under Edward I.	46
Boileau, Stephen *the 1ſt Regulator of the Police of Paris*	46
Boileau Deſpreaux, of Paris, the Poet	54
Bois, Cardinal du, Miniſter in France to the D. of Orleans, the Regent	55
Boleſlaus, K. of Pland	40
Boleſlaus II, ſirnamed *the Cruel*	42
Boleſlaus III, ſirnamed *Crivouſt*, or *Wry-lipp'd*	43
Boleſlaus IV, ſirnamed *the Curled*	45
Boleſlaus V, ſirnamed *the Chaſte*	45
Bolinbroke, (Henry St. John, Lord) Secretary of State to Q. Anne	55
Bonaventura, St. of Bamberg in Tuſcany, the Scholaſtic, ſirn. *Doctor Seraphicus.*	46
Boniface, Earl of Savoy	46
Boniface, Roman General	29
Boniface B. of Rome	29
Boniface II	31
Boniface III. Pope	33
Boniface IV	33
Boniface V	33
Boniface VI	38
Boniface VII	40
Boniface VIII	46
Boniface IX	48
Bonnivet, Admiral de, General to Francis I	51
Borgia, Cæſar, Son to Pope Alexander VI	50
Boris, Guidenous, Czar of Muſcovy	53
Bos, Abbé du, of Beauvais, the Critic	55
Boſon, K. of Arles	38
Boſſuet, (Jac. Benigne,) of Dijon in Burgundy, and B. of Meaux	54
Bouchard, Comte de Melun, Min. to Hugh Capet	40
Bouhours, Dominique, of Paris, the Critic	54
Boulogne, Godfrey, of, the firſt K. of Jeruſalem	42
Bourbon, Charles, Conſtable and Duke de	51
Boyd, Robert Lord, Regent of Scotland under James III	50
Boyle, Robert, of Liſmore in Ireland, the great Natural Philoſopher	54
Brabazon, Roger de, Juſticiary of England under Edward I	46
Brachilas, the Goth	30
Brahe, (Tycho) of Knudſtorp near Elſinburgh, North of the Sound, the great Daniſh Aſtronomer	52
Braſidas, Lacedemonian General	12
Bratemunder, K. of Sweden	37
Brennus, the Gaul	15
Bretagne, John de Montfort, Duc de	48
Briçonnet, Cardinal, and Miniſter to Charles VIII	50
Brienne, John de, Miniſter to Baldwin II, Eaſtern Emperor	45
Brion, Admiral de, Gen. to Francis I	51
Brithric, K. of Northumberland	35
Brithric, K. of Weſſex	36
Brithric, Engliſh Admiral under Edward II	41
Broſſe, Peter de la, Miniſter to Philip III	46
Bruern, Earl of Northumberland	38
Brun, Charles le, of Paris, the Painter	54
Brunehaut, ſirnamed *the Cruel*, Wife to Sigebert	32
Brutus, Lucius Junius	10
Brutus, Decimus Junius	18
Brutus, Marcus	20
Bruyere, John de la, of a Village near Dourdan, in the Iſle of France, the Author of *Les Charactères du Tems*	54
Bucer, Martin, of Scheleſtat in Alſace, the Proteſtant Reformer, and Intimate of Abp. Cranmer	51
Buchan, Earl of, and Conſtable of France under Charles VII	49
Buchanan, George, of a Village near Dunbarton in Scotland, the Poet and Hiſtorian	52
Buckingham, Henry Stafford, Duke of, and Miniſter to Richard III	50
—— George Villiers, Duke of, and Min. to James I and Charles I	53
—— George II, Duke of,	54
Budeus, William of Paris, the Lawyer and Critic, ſirn. *the Prodigy of France*	51
Bukki, the High Prieſt	2
Bulas, the Italian Robber	25
Bullen, Ann, Queen to Henry VIII	51
Burchard, B. of Wurtzbourg	36
Burgh, Hubert de, Min. to Hen. III	45
Burgundy, Robert, Duke of	41
—— Hugh, Duke of,	45
—— Robert II, Duke of,	46
—— Odon, Duke of,	47
—— Philip, Duke of, ſirnamed *de Rouvre*	47
—— Philip II, Duke of, ſirn. *the Bold*	48
—— Philip, *the Good*, Duke of,	49
—— John, *ſans peur*, Duke of,	49
—— Charles, Duke of, ſirn. *the Bold*	50
Burnet, Dr. Gilbert, of Edinburgh, and B. of Saliſbury, the Hiſtorian	54
Burrhus, Miniſter to Nero	22
Butler, Dr. Joſeph, of Wantage in Berkſhire, Biſhop of Durham	55
Butler, Samuel, of Strenſham in Worceſterſhire, the Poet, and Author of *Hudibras*	54
Buzun, the Turkiſh Min. to Moſtafis	39
Byng, Sir George, Admiral, and Lord Viſcount Torrington	55

C

Cabades, K. of Perſia	30
Cadirus Billa, Caliph	40
Cadmus, K. of Thebes	2
Cadwallon, the Britiſh King	33
Cæcilius Statius, of Milan, the Comic Poet	17
Cenus, K. of Macedon	5
Cæpio, Q. Servilius	18
Cæſar, C. Julius, the Triumvir and Dictator	19
Cæſar, Caius	20
Cæſar, Lucius	20
Cafurus, Caliph of Egypt	39
Cahirus, Caliph	39
Cain	1
Cainan	1
Caius, B. of Rome	26
Cajimus Biamrilla, Caliph	41
Caligula, Roman Emperor	21
Calippus, of Cyzicum, the Aſtron.	14
Calixtus, B. of Rome	25
Calixtus II, Pope	43
Calixtus III	50
Callicrates, the Achæan	17
Callicratidas, the Lacedemonian General	12
Callimachus, of Cyrené, the Poet	15
Callinicus, Ex. of Ravenna	32
Callinicus, of Heliopolis in Syria, the Mathematician	34
Calliſthenes, of Olynthus, the Philoſopher	14
Calpetus, K. of the Latins	4
Calpurnius Flamma	15
Calvin, John, of Noyon in Picardy, the Proteſtant Reformer, and Head of the Proteſtants of Geneva	51
Cambyſes, K. of Perſia	10
Camden, William, born in the Old Baily, London, the great Antiquarian and Hiſtorian	52
Camerarius, Joiachimus, of Bamberg, the Critic	51
Camillus, Roman Dictator	13
Camoens, the Epic Poet, ſirnamed *the Virgil of Portugal*	52
Campanus, of Lombardy, the Aſtronomer	44
Candaules, K. of Lydia	6
Cange, (Charles du Freſne, ſirnamed Sieur du,) of Amiens, the Critic, and Author of *the Greek and Latin Gloſſary*	54
Cantacuzenus, John, Uſurper of the Eaſtern Empire, and Hiſtorian	47
Canuleius, Roman Tribune	12
Canute, K. of Denmark, ſirnamed *Ladvecnudt*	38
Canute II, ſirnamed *the Great*	41
Canute III	41
Canute IV, ſirnamed *the Saint*	42
Canute V	43
Canute VI	44
Canute, K. of Sweden	44
Canute, K. of England, ſirnamed *the Great*	41
Canute II, ſirnamed *Hardiknute*	41
Capellianus, General in Maurit.	25
Capet, Hugh, K. of France, and 1ſt of the 3d Race	40
Capetus, K. of the Latins	4
Capitolinus, M. Manlius	13
Capitolinus, Julius, the Hiſtorian	27
Capnio, (John Reuchlin,) of Pforzeim near Spires, *who introduced the Hebrew and Greek Languages into Germany*	50
Capys, K. of the Latins	4
Caracalla, Roman Emperor	25
Caracci, Annibal, of Bologna, the Painter	52
Caractacus, the Britiſh King	21
Caranus, the 1ſt King of Macedon	4
Carauſius, Tyrant of Britain	26
Cardan, Hieronymus, of Milan, the Phyſician, Natural Philoſopher, and Aſtrologer	51
Caribert, K. of Paris	32
Carinus, Roman Emperor	26
Carloman, Mayre of Auſtraſia	35
Carloman, K. of France	36
Carloman II	38
Carlos, Don, K. of Naples and Sicily	55
Carneades, of Cyrené, the Philoſoph. and Author of the 3d Academy	17
Caro, Annibal, of Citta Nova in Iſtria, the Italian Poet	52
Carr, Earl of Somerſet, and Miniſter to James I	53
Carus, Marc. Aur Rom. Emp.	26
Carynenſis, Marcus, Prætor of the Achæans	15
Caryſtius, Antigonus, the Hiſtorian	16
Caſaubon, Iſaac, of a little Village in Dauphiné called Bourdeaux, the great Critic, and Son-in-Law to Henry Stephens	52
Caſimir, K. of Poland	41
Caſimir II	44
Caſimir III, ſirnamed *the Great*	47
Caſimir IV	49
Caſſander, K. of Macedon	14
Caſſini, (John Dominique) of Perinaldo in the County of Nice, the Aſtronomer	54
Caſſiodorus, the Hiſtorian, and Secretary to Theodoric, K. of the Oſtrogoths	31
Caſſius, Spurius	11
Caſſius, Caius	20
Caſſius, Avidius, the Syrian	24
Caſſius, Dion, of Nice in Bithynia, the Hiſtorian	25
Caſtelvetro, Lewis, of Modena, the Italian Critic	52
Caſtinus, Min. to Theodoſius II	29
Caſtor, of Rhodes, the Chronologer and Hiſtorian	18
Caſtracani, Caſtruccio, Tyrant of Lucca.	47
Caſtriot, George, ſirnamed *Scanderberg*, K. of Albania	50
Catharine, Czarina of Muſcovy	55
Cato, Marcus Portius, ſirn. *the Cenſor*	17
Cato junior, ſirn. *of Utica*,	19
Catullus, Quintus Valerius, of Verona, the Lyric Poet	19
Catulus Quintus Lutatius, Rom. Gen.	18
Cavendiſh, William, Duke of Devonſhire	54
Ceadwalla, K. of Weſſex	34
Cearlus, K. of Mercia	33
Ceaulin, K. of Weſſex	32
Cebes, of Thebes, the Philoſopher	12
Cecil, William, Lord Burleigh, Min. to Q. Elizabeth	52
Cecil, Robert, Earl of Saliſbury, Min. to James I	53
Cecrops, the 1ſt K. of Athens	2
Cecrops II	2
Cedrenus, George, the Hiſtorian	42
Celer, Min. to Anaſtaſius	31
Celeſtine I, B. of Rome	29
Celeſtine II, Pope	43
Celeſtine III	44
Celeſtine IV	45
Celeſtine V	46
Celſus, Corneſius, of Rome, or, according to others, of Verona, the Phyſician and Critic, and ſirn. *the Latin Hippocrates*	21
Celſus, Julius, General in Maurit. under Alexander Severus	25
Cenchres, K. of Egypt	2
Cendebæus, Syrian General	18
Cenfus, K. of Weſſex	34
Cenowalch, K. of Weſſex	33
Cenred, K. of Northumberland	35
Cenred, K. of Mercia	35
Cenſorinus, the Platoniſt	25
Centwin, K. of Weſſex	34
Cenulph, K. of Mercia	36
Cenulph, K. of Weſſex	36
Ceolred, K. of Mercia	35
Ceolred, K. of Eſſex	35
Coelric, K. of Weſſex	32
Ceolulph, K. of Weſſex	32
Ceolulph, K of Northumberland	35
Ceolulph, K. of Mercia	37
Cerdic, the 1ſt K. of Weſſex	31
Cerularius, Michael, Patriarch of Conſtantinople	42
Cervantes, of Seville, the great Spaniſh Wit, and Author of *Don Quixot*	52
Chabannes, Jacques, Marſhal de, and General to Charles VII	49
Chabrias, Athenian General	13
Chaganus, K. of the Abari	34
Chalcondyles, Demetrius of Athens, Succeſſor of Argyropulus at Florence, and Rival of Politian	50
Chamillard, Michael, Miniſter to Lewis XIV	54
Chandler, (Dr. Edward) of Aldermanbury, London, B. of Durham	55
Chandos, Sir John, General under Edward III	48
Charæades, Athenian General	12
Charibert, K. of France	33
Charidemus, K. of Sicyon	3
Charilaus, K. of Lacedemon	4
Charlemagne, K. of France, and 1ſt Emperor of the Weſt	36
Charles II, ſirnamed *le Chauve*, Emp. and K. of France	38
Charles III, ſirnamed *le Gros*	38
Charles IV, ſirnamed *of Luxemburgh*	47
Charles V	51
Charles VI	55
Charles VII	55
Charles, K. of Great Britain	53
Charles II	54
Charles III, ſirnamed *the Simple*, K. of France	38
Charles IV, ſirn. *the Fair*	47
Charles V, ſirn. *the Wiſe*	48
Charles VI, ſirn. *the Beloved*	48
Charles VII, ſirn. *the Victorious*	49
Charles VIII	50
Charles IX	52
Charles, K. of Spain	51
Charles II	54
Charles, K. of Navarre, ſirnamed *the Wicked*	48
Charles VI, K. of Sweden	38
Charles VII	44
Charles VIII	49
Charles IX	52
Charles X, ſirnamed *Guſtavus*	54
Charles XI	54
Charles XII	54
Charles K. of Naples, ſirn. *of Anjou*	46
Charles II, ſirn. *the Lame*	46
Charles III	48
Charles, Duke of Savoy	50
Charles II	50
Charles III, ſirn. *the Unfortunate*	51
Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy	52

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

	N° of Plate.
Charles Emmanuel II	53
Charles Emmanuel III, K. of Sardinia	55
Charmidas, the Philoſopher, of the 3d Academy	19
Charon, of Lampſacus, the Hiſtorian	11
Charondas, the Lawgiver of Thurium	12
Charops, the 1ſt Decennial Archon	5
Chatillon, (Conſtable Gaucher de,) Gen. to Philip VI, firn. *of Valois*	47
Chaucer, Geoffrey, of Woodſtock, the Poet	48
Chebron, K. of Egypt	2
Chedorlaomer, K. of Elam	1
Cherres, K. of Egypt	2
Cheſne, (Andrew du,) of l'Iſle Bouchard en Touraine, the great French Antiquarian and Hiſtorian	53
Childebert, K. of Paris	31
Childebert II, K of Auſtraſia	32
Childebert III, firnamed the *Juſt*, K. of France	34
Childebrand, Brother to Charles Martel	35
Childeric, K. of France	30
Childeric II	34
Childeric III	35
Chillingworth, William, of Oxford, the great Controverſial Divine	53
Chilo, of Lacedemon	9
Chilo, one of the Ephori	9
Chilperic, K. of Burgundy	30
Chilperic, K. of Soiſſons	32
Chilperic II, K. of France	35
Chindaſwind, K. of Spain	33
Chinzirus, K. of Babylon	6
Chonodomarus, the German K.	28
Chramnes, Son to Clotaire	32
CHRIST, JESUS	20 & 21
Chriſtian, K. of Denmark	49
Chriſtian II	51
Chriſtian III	51
Chriſtian IV	52
Chriſtian V	54
Chriſtian VI	55
Chriſtina, Q. of Sweden	53
Chriſtopher, K. of Denmark	46
Chriſtopher II	47
Chriſtopher III	49
Chriſtopher, K. of Sweden	49
Chriſtopher, Pope	39
Chryſaphius, the Eunuch, Min. to Theodoſius II	29
Chryſippus, of Soli in Cilicia, the Stoic Philoſopher	16
Chryſoloras, Emanuel, of Conſtantinople	48
Chryſoſtome, John, St. and B. of Conſtantinople	28
Chyniladanus, K. of Babylon	8
Ciaconius, (Peter) of Toledo, the Critic, and Aſſiſtant to Clavius, in digeſting the Gregorian Calendar	52
Cicero, Marcus Tullius, of Arpinum, the great Roman Orator	19
Cimabue, of Florence, *the firſt modern Painter*	46
Cimon, the Athenian	11
Cincius, Governor of Rome	42
Cinigiſil, K. of Weſſex	33
Cinna, Lucius Cor. the Rom. Tyrant	19
Ciſſa, K. of Suſſex	31
Clarence, Thomas, Duke of	49
Clarendon, Edward Hyde Earl of, Ld. Chanc. and Min. to Charles II	54
Clarke, Dr. Samuel, of Norwich, the Metaph. Critic and Divine	55
Claudian, of Alexandria, the Poet	28
Claudius, Roman Emperor	21
Claudius II	26
Claudius, Appius, the Decemvir	12
Clavius, Chriſtopher the Mathem. and *Author of the Gregorian Calendar*	52
Cleander, Min. to Commodus	24
Cleanthes, of Aſſus near Troy, the Stoic Philoſopher	15
Clearchus, Tyrant of Heraclea	13
Clearchus II	14
Clemens Alexandrinus, Præceptor of Origen	25
Clement, St. B. of Rome	22
Clement II, Pope	41
Clement III	44
Clement IV	46
Clement V	47
Clement VI	47
Clement VII	51
Clement VIII	52
Clement IX	54
Clement X	54
Clement XI	54
Clement XII	55
Cleobulus, Tyrant of Lindus in Rhodes	9
Cleodamus, Roman General	26
Cleombrotus, K. of Lacedemon	13
Cleombrotus II	16
Cleomenes, K. of Lacedemon	10
Cleomenes II	13
Cleomenes III, the laſt K. of Lacedemon	16
Cleomenes, Lacedemonian General	11
Cleon, *Athenian General*	12
Cleopatra, Regent of Egypt	17
Cleopatra, Q. of Egypt	19
Cleopatra II	19
Cleopatra III	19
Cleophis, K. of the Lombards	32
Clerc, (John le,) of Geneva, the Critic	55
Cletus, St. or Anacletus, B. of Rome	22
Clidicus, the 3d Decennial Archon	6
Clinias, Sicyonian General	15
Clitomachus, of Carthage, Philoſoph. of the 3d Academy	18
Clodomir, K. of Orleans	31
Clodion, firnamed the *Hairy*, K. of France	29
Clodius, Publius, the Tribune	19
Clotaire, K. of Soiſſons	31
Clotaire II	32
Clotaire III, K. of Burgundy and Neuſtria	34
Clotaire IV, K. of France	35
Clovis, K. of France	30
Clovis II	33
Clovis III	34
Cluni, Eudes de	39
Codrus, the laſt K. of Athens	3
Cæpio, Q. Servilius	18
Colbert, (John Baptiſt,) Miniſter to Lewis XIV	54
——— J. B. de Torcy, Miniſter to Lewis XIV	54
Colet, John, Dean of St. Paul's, and Founder of St. Paul's School in 1512	50
Coligny, Admiral, General and Head of the Proteſtants in France	52
Columbus Chriſtopher, of Genoa, *the firſt Diſcoverer of America*	50
Columella, of Cadiz, who wrote *De Re Ruſtica*	21
Commandin, Frederick, of Urbin, the Mathematician	52
Commines, Philip de, Min. to Lewis XI, and Hiſtorian	50
Commodus, Roman Emperor	23
Comnena, Ann, the Oriental Hiſtor.	43
Concini, Marſhal d'Ancre, Miniſter to Lewis XIII	53
Condé, Lewis Prince of	52
—— Lewis II, Prince of, firnamed *le Grand Condé*	53
Confucius, the Chineſe Philoſopher	10
Congallus, K. of Scotland	30
Congallus II	32
Congallus III	37
Conon, Athenian General	12
Conon, of Samos, the Aſtronomer	16
Conon, Pope	34
Conrad, Emperor of Germany	39
Conrad II, firnamed *the Salique*	41
Conrad III	43
Conrad, K. of Burgundy, firnamed *the Pacific*	39
Conrad, K. of Naples	46
Conrad II	46
Conrad, Marquis of Montferrat	44
Conradin, Prince of Naples	46
Conradin, Q. of Naples	44
Conſtans, Roman Emperor	27
Conſtans II	33
Conſtantin *the Great*, Roman Emp.	27
Conſtantin junior II	27
Conſtantin III	33
Conſtantin IV, firn. *Heracleonas*	33
Conſtantin V, firn. *Pogonatus*	34
Conſtantin VI, firn. *Copronymus*	35
Conſtantin VII, firn. *Porphyrogenitus*	36
Conſtantin VIII, under the Regency of Alexander	39
Conſtantin IX, firn. *Porphyrogenitus*	39
Conſtantin X	40
Conſtantin XI, firn. *Monomachus*	41
Conſtantin XII, firn. *Ducas*	42
Conſtantin XIII, firn. *Paleologus* the laſt Emperor of the Eaſt	49
Conſtantin, K. of Scotland	30
Conſtantin II	38
Conſtantin III	39
Conſtantin IV, firn. *the Bald*	40
Conſtantin, Tyrant of Gaul	29
Conſtantin, Min. to Theodoſius II	29
Conſtantin, Pope	35
Conſtantin II	36
Conſtantius, Min. to Honorius	29
Conſtantius Chlorus, Roman Emp.	27
Conſtantius, Rom. Emp.	27
Cooper, (Anthony Aſhley) firſt Earl of Shaftſbury	54
Copernicus, Nicholas, of Thorn in Pruſſia, the Aſtronomer and *Inventor of the Solar Syſtem*	51
Corax, K. of Sicyon	2
Coræbus, the firſt Olympic Victor	5
Corbagat, Turkiſh General	42
Corbulo, Rom. Gov. of Armenia	22
Coriolanus, Caius Marcus, Roman General	11
Corneille, (Peter) of Rouen, the great French Tragic Poet	54
Cornelius, B. of Rome	26
Cornwall, Richard Earl of, and K. of the Romans	46
Corvinus, Meſſala	20
Coſroes, K. of Parthia	23
Coſroes, firn. *the Great*, K. of Perſia	31
Coſroes II	32
Cotta, Marc. Aur. firn. *Ponticus* Rom. Gen.	19
Cotton, Sir Robert, of Denton, near Connington in Huntingdonſhire, the great Antiquarian	53
Couci, Enguerrand de	45
Coulon, French Admiral	50
Coventry, Thomas Lord, and Lord Keeper to Charles I	53
Cowper, (William, Earl) Lord Chanc. to Q. Anne and George I	55
Cranaus, K. of Athens	1
Cranmer, Thomas, of Nottingham, Abp. of Canterbury	51
Crantor, of Soli in Cilicia, the Academic Philoſopher	14
Craſſus, Lucius, Roman Orator	18
Craſſus, M. Licinius, the Triumvir	19
Craſſus, Calpurnius	22
Craterus, Macedonian General	14
Crates, of Thebes, the Philoſopher	14
Crates, the Academic Philoſopher	15
Crates Mallotes, of Pergamus, firn. *the Critic*, and Rival of Ariſtarchus	17
Cratinus, of Athens, the Comic Poet	12
Cratippus, of Mitylene, the Peripatetick Philoſopher	19
Creighton, William, Ld. Chancellor of Scotland under James II	49
Creon, K. of Thebes	1
Creon, firſt Annual Archon	7
Creſcentius Nomentanus, Tyrant of Rome	40
Criaſus, K. of Argos	2
Crida, the firſt K. of Mercia	32
Criſpus, Son to Conſtantin the Great	27
Critias, the Archon	8
Critolaus, of Phaſelis in Pamphylia, the Peripatetick Philoſopher	17
Cræſus, the laſt K. of Lydia	9
Cromwell, (Thomas, Lord) Min. to Henry VIII	51
Cromwell, Oliver	54
Crotopus, K. of Argos	2
Crunnus, K. of the Bulgarians	37
Cteſias, of Cnidus in Caria, Phyſician to Artaxerxes, firnamed *Mnemon* and Hiſtorian	13
Cteſibius, of Chalcis, the Hiſtorian	15
Cteſibius, of Alexandria, the Mathematician, and *Inventor of the Hydraulic Inſtruments*	18
Cudred, K. of Weſſex	35
Cudred, K. of Kent	36
Cudworth, Ralph, of Aller in Somerſetſhire, the great Metaphyſician	54
Cujas, (James) of Toulouſe, the great Lawyer	52
Cullen, K. of Scotland	40
Cunibert, K. of the Lombards	34
Curio, C. Scribonius, the Tribune	20
Curſor, L. Papirius	15
Curtius, Quintus, the Roman Kt. and Hiſtorian	22
Cuſhan, K. of Meſopotamia	2
Cyaxares, K. of Media	8
Cynegius, Min. to Theodoſius *the Great*	28
Cyprian, (St.) B. of Carthage	26
Cypſelus, Tyrant of Corinth	7
Cyriades, the firſt of the 30 Tyrants	26
Cyrill, (St.) B. of Alexandria	29
Cyrus, firn *the Great*, K. of Perſia	9
Cyrus, Brother to Artaxerxes	12

D

DACIER, Madame, or Ann le Fevre, of Saumur, the famous Female Critic	54
Dacier, Andrew, of Caſtres in the Upper Languedoc, the Critic	55
Dagobert, K. of France	33
Dagobert II	34
Dagobert III	35
Dalmatius, Cæſar, under Conſtantin *the Great*	27
Dalrymple, James, Lord Stair	54
Damagetus, K. of Jalyſus	7
Damaſcenus, Nicholas, the Philoſopher and Hiſtorian	20
Damaſcenus, Joannes, the Hiſtorian, and *firſt Compoſer of a Syſtem of Divinity from the Greek Fathers*	35
Damaſias, the Archon	8
Damaſias II	9
Damaſus, B. of Rome	28
Damaſus II, Pope	41
Damiani, Peter, B. of Oſtia, the Hiſtorian	42
Damon, of Syracuſe, the Pythagorean Philoſopher	13
Dan	1
Danaus, K. of Argos	2
Dandolo, Henry, Doge of Venice	44
Daniel, the Prophet	9
Dante, of Florence, the Poet, and *Reſtorer of Claſſic Learning in Europe*	47
Dardanus, K. of Troy	2
Darius, firn. *the Mede*	10
Darius, K. of Perſia, firn. *the Son of Hyſtaſpes*	10
Darius II, firn. *Nothus*	12
Darius III, firn. *Codomanus*	14
Datames, Satrap, of Cappadocia	13
David, K. of Iſrael	3
David, K. of Scotland	43
David II	47
Davila, (Henrico Catharino) of a Family from Cyprus, but born in a Village near Padua, the Hiſtorian	52
Decebalus, K. of Dacia	22
Decius P. firn. *Mus*, Rom. Gen.	15
Decius, Roman Emperor	25
Dejoces, Prefect of Media, and afterwards King	6 & 7
Dejotarus, K. of Galatia	19
Demades, of Athens, the Orator	14
Demaratus, the Corinthian	7
Demaratus, K. of Lacedemon	10
Demetrius, firn. *Poliorcetes*, K. of Aſia	14
Demetrius, K. of Macedon	16
Demetrius, K. of Syria, firn *Soter*	17
Demetrius II, firn. *Nicator*	18
Demetrius III, firn. *Eucærus*	19
Demetrius, Macedonian Prince, and Brother of Perſeus	17
Demetrius, firn. *Phalereus*, the Peripatetick Philoſopher	14

Demo-

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

	N° of Plate.
Democharès, Gen. to Sextus Pomp.	20
Democritus, of Abdera, the Phil.	12
Demophon, K of Athens	3
Demoſthenes, Athenian Gen.	12
Demoſthenes, the great Athenian Orator	14
Dentatus, M. Curius, Rom. Gen.	15
Derby, Henry, Earl of	47
Dercilus, K. of Aſſyria	3
Dercyllidas, Lacedemonian Gen.	13
Deſcartes, René, of la Haye en Touraine, the Author of *A new Syſtem of Philoſophy*	53
Deſiderius, the laſt K. of the Lombards	36
Deucalion, K. of Thermopylæ	2
Deuſdedit, Pope	33
Devonſhire, William Cavendiſh, Duke of	54
Diaconus, Paulus, of Aquileia, the Hiſtorian, and Chancellor to Deſiderius, K. of the Lombards	36
Diadumenianus, Son to Macrinus	25
Diceto, (Ralph de,) the Hiſtorian	45
Didier, French Gen to Chilperic	32
Didymus, of Alexandria, the Scholiaſt, ſirn. Χαλκεντερος	20
Dinarchus, Athenian Orator	14
Dinocrates, of Macedon, the Mathematician	14
Dinocrates, Tyrant of Meſſenia	17
Dioclefian, Rom. Emp.	26
Diodorus, Peripatetic Philoſopher	18
Diodorus, ſirn. *Siculus*, the Hiſtorian	20
Diodotus, ſirn. *Tryphon*, King of Syria	18
Diogenes, of Sinopé in Paphlagonia, the Cynic Philoſopher	13
Diogenes, of Babylon, the Stoic Philoſopher	17
Diogenes Laertius, the Hiſtorian	24
Diognetus, the Archon	4
Dion, of Syracuſe	13
Dion Chryſoſtome, ſirn. *Pruſæus*, the Sophiſt	23
Dion Caſſius, of Nice in Bithynia, the Hiſtorian	25
Dionyſius, K. of Portugal. ſirn. *El Rei qui fiz quanto quin*	46
Dionyſius, Tyrant of Sicily	12
Dionyſius II. Tyrant of Syracuſe	13
Dionyſius, Bp. of Rome	26
Dionyſius of Alexandria, the Aſtronomer	15
Dionyſius Heracleotes, or of Heraclea, the Cynic Philoſopher	15
Dionyſius of Alexandria, ſirnamed *the Thracian*, the Grammarian	19
Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, the Hiſtorian	20
Dionyſius of Corinth, the Geographer	20
Dionyſius of Scythia, the Monk, ſirn. *the little*, who began *the computing of Time by the Chriſtian Æra*	31
Diophantus of Alexandria, the great Arithmetician	24
Dioſcorides of Alexandria, the Phyſician, ſirn. *Phacas*	20
Diotimus, the Stoic Philoſopher	19
Dodwell, Henry, of Dublin, the Chronologer and Critic	54
Dolabella, Rom. Gen.	15
Dolabella, Lucius Cornelius, Rom. Gen.	19
Dolon, one of the Inventors of Comedy	9
Dominiquino of Bologna, the Painter	53
Domitian, Rom. Emp.	22
Domitius, Cneius, Roman General under Anthony, and then under Augulus	20
Domnus, Pope	34
Domnus II.	40
Donald IV. K. of Scotland	31
—— V.	38
—— VI.	38
—— VII. ſirn. *Bane*	42
Donatus, Ælius, of Rome, the Grammarian, and Preceptor of Saint Jerome	28

	N° of Plate.
Dongallus, K. of Scotland	37
Dongardus, K. of Scotland	30
Doria, Andrew, the Genoeſe Admiral	51
Dorilaus, Gen. to Mithridates	19
Dorſet, Thomas Sackville, Earl of, and Min. to Q. Elizabeth	52
Dorſet, Charles, Earl of	54
Dorylaus of Pontus, General of the Cnoſſians	18
Doryſſus, K. of Lacedemon	4
Douglas, Sir James	47
Douglas, Archibald, Earl of	49
Douglas, (James,) Earl of Morton, and Regent of Scotland under James VI.	52
Douglas, (Gawin,) Bp. of Dunkeld, and Poet	51
Douſa, Janus, of Nortwik in Holland, and firſt Rector of the Univerſity of Leyden, when it was founded in 1575, and ſirn. *the Varro of Holland*	52
Draco, the Athenian Lawgiver	8
Drake, Sir Francis, Admiral to Q. Elizabeth	52
Dreux, (Robert, Comte de,) French Gen. in the Cruzades, and Brother to Lewis VII.	44
Dropylus, the Archon	8
Druſus, Rom. Gen.	20
Dryden, John, of Aldwinkle. near Oundle, in Northamptonſhire, the Poet	54
Ducas, Emp. of the Eaſt, ſirnamed *Parapinacius*	42
Ducetius, the Sicilian Gen.	12
Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and Min. to Edward VI.	52
Dudley, (Robert,) Earl of Leiceſter	52
Duffus, K. of Scotland	40
Duilius, Rom. Gen.	15
Duncan, K. of Scotland	41
Duncan II.	42
Duns, John, ſirn. *Scotus*, and *Doctor ſubtilis*, the Head of a Sect of the Schoolmen call'd *Scotiſts*	46
Dunſtan, St. Min. to Edgar, ſirn. *the Peaceable*	40
Durandus, the Writer on the Canon Law, ſirn. *Speculator*	46
Durandus de Sancto Portiano, the Scholaſtic, ſirn. *Doctor reſolutiſſimus*, and Bp. of Anicium	47
Durer, Albert, of Nuremberg, the Painter and Engraver	51
Duris of Samos, the Hiſtorian	15

E

Ebroin, Min. to Clotaire III.	34
Eburic, K. of the Suevi	32
Ecdicius, Rom. Gen. in Gaul	30
Ecelinus, Gen. of the Gibellines in Italy	45
Echeſtratus, K. of Lacedemon	3
Echyreus, K. of Sicyon	2
Edbald, K. of Kent	33
Edbert, K. of Northumberland	35
Edbert, K. of Kent	35
Edbert II. K. of Kent, ſirn. *Pren*	36
Edgar, ſirn. *the Peaceable*, K. of England	40
Edgar, K. of Scotland	42
Edgar Atheling	42
Edmund, K. of England	39
Edmund II. ſirn. *Ironſide*	41
Edred, K. of England	39
Edric, ſirn. *Streon*, Min. to Ethelred II.	41
Edrick, K. of Kent	34
Edward, K. of England before the Conqueſt, ſirn. *the Elder*	38
Edward II. ſirn. *the Martyr*	40
Edward III. ſirn. *the Confeſſor*	41
Edward I. K. of England after the Conqueſt, ſirn. *Long-ſhanks*	46
Edward II. ſirn. *of Caernarvon*	47
Edward III. ſirn. *of Windſor*	47
Edward IV.	50
Edward V.	50
Edward VI.	51

	N° of Plate.
Edward, K. of Portugal	49
Edward, ſirn. *the Black Prince*	48
Edward, Earl of Savoy	47
Edwin, K. of Northumberland	33
Edwin, Earl	42
Edwy, K. of England	40
Ega, Win. to Clovis II.	33
Egbert, K of Kent	34
Egbert, K. of Weſſex, who conquers the Heptarchy, and becomes the firſt K. of England	37
Egbert, Marquis of Saxony	42
Egerton, Thomas, Lord Elleſmere, and Ld. Chancellor to James I.	53
Egfrid, K. of Northumberland	34
Egfrid, K. of Mercia	36
Egidius, Rom. Gov. of Soiſſons	30
Egiga, K. of Spain	34
Eginhard, the Hiſtorian, and Chancellor to Charlemagne	37
Eglon, K. of Moab	2
Egmont, (Lamoral, Count) who was beheaded with Count Horn, for the firſt Oppoſition to *the Spaniſh Power in the Netherlands*	52
Egrick, K. of Eaſt Anglia	33
Ehud, the ſecond Judge of Iſrael	2
Ela, K. of Iſrael	4
Elatus, the firſt of the Ephori	5
Eleazar, the High Prieſt	2
Eleazar, the High Prieſt	15
Electryo, K. of Mycenæ	1
Electus, Min. to Commodus	24
Elfleda, Princeſs, the Daughter of Alfred, and for her Courage, ſhewn in ſeveral Battles againſt the Welch, ſirn. *K. Elfleda*	39
Elfric, Duke of Mercia	40
Eli, the High Prieſt	3
Elias, the Prophet	4
Eliaſhib, the High Prieſt	12
Eliſha, the Prophet	4
Elizabeth, Q. of England	52
Elizabeth Petrowna, Czarina of Moſcovy	55
Ella, firſt K. of Suſſex	30
Elulæus, K. of Tyre	6
Elutherius, Exarch of Ravenna	33
Elutherus, Bp. of Rome	24
Emmanuel, K. of Portugal	50
Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, ſirn. *Ironhead*	52
Empedocles of Agrigentum, the Philoſopher	12
Emperamus, the Laced. Gen.	7
Ennius of Calabria, the Roman Poet	16
Enoch	1
Enos	1
Epaminondas, the Theban Gen.	13
Ephorus of Cumæ, the Hiſtorian	13
Ephraim	2
Ephrem, Min. to Juſtin I.	31
Epictetus of Hierapolis in Phrygia, the Stoic Philoſopher	22
Epicurus of Gargettum in Attica, the Philoſopher	15
Epycides, Tyrant of Syracuſe	16
Epimenides of Crete, *the firſt Builder of Temples in Greece*	9
Epopeus, K. of Sicyon	2
Eratmus, Deſiderius, of Rotterdam, the great Critic	51
Eraſiſtratus of Ceos, the Peripatetic Philoſopher, Scholar of Theophraſtus, and Phyſician to Seleucus Nicator	15
Eratoſthenes of Cyrené, the ſecond Librarian of Alexandria, *the Father of Chronology*, the Mathematician, Critic, and ſirn. *Beta*	16
Eratus, K. of Sicyon	1
Ercombert, K. of Kent	33
Erchenwin, the firſt K. of Eſſex	31
Eric, K. of Denmark	37
Eric II. ſirn. *Barn*, or *the Child*	38
Eric III. ſirn. *the Good*	42
Eric IV. ſirn. *Harefoot*	43
Eric V. ſirn. *the Lamb*	43
Eric VI. ſirn. *Plog Penning*	45
Eric VII.	46
Eric VIII.	46

	N° of Plate.
Eric IX.	49
Eric, K. of Norway	46
Eric VI. K. of Sweden, ſirn. *Bederhat*	39
Eric VII.	39
Eric VIII.	39
Eric X. ſirn. *the Saint*	44
Eric XI.	45
Eric XII. ſirn. *the Stutterer*	45
Eric XIII.	48
Eric XIV.	52
Erichtheus, K. of Athens	2
Erichthonius, K. of Athens	2
Erpwald, K. of Eaſt-Anglia	33
Ervigius, K. of Spain	34
Erymneus, the Peripatetic Philoſopher	18
Eryxias, the 7th Decennial Archon	7
Eſcus, 2d K. of Kent	30
Eſcwin, K. of Weſſex	34
Eſſarhadon, or *Aſſaradinus*, K. of Aſſyria and Babylon	6 & 7
Eſſars, (Pierre des,) Miniſter to Charles VI	49
Eſſex, (Robert Devereux, Earl of) and Favourite to Q. Elizabeth	52
Eſſex, (Robert Devereux II, Earl of) and Gen. to the Parliament	53
Eteocles, K. of Thebes	3
Ethfinus, K. of Scotland	35
Ethelbald, K. of Mercia	35
Ethelbald, K. of England	38
Ethelbert, K. of Kent	32
Ethelbert II.	35
Ethelbert, K. of Eaſt-Anglia	35
Ethelbert II, and laſt K. of Eaſt-Anglia	36
Ethelbert, K. of England	38
Ethelred, K. of Mercia	34
Ethelred, K. of Eaſt-Anglia	36
Ethelred K. of Northumberland	36
Ethelred, K. of England	38
Ethelred II, ſirn. *the unready*	40
Ethelric, K. of Eaſt-Anglia	34
Ethelun, the Weſt Saxon	35
Ethelward, Prince, and Grandſon of Alfred	39
Ethelwold, Miniſter to Edgar *the Peaceable*	40
Ethelwolf, the 2d K. of England	37
Ethus, K. of Scotland	38
Evagoras, K of Salamis	13
Evagrius of Pontus, the Eccleſiaſtic Hiſtorian	32
Evander, the Philoſopher of the 2d Academy	16
Euaric, K. of the Viſigoths	30
Evarillus, Bp. of Rome	22
Euclid of Megara, the Philoſopher	12
Euclid of Alexandria, the Mathematician, and Author of *the Elements of Geometry*	15
Euclidas the Lacedemonian	16
Euclemon of Athens, the Aſtronomer	12
Eudamidas, K. of Lacedemon	14
Eudamidas II	15
Eudes, K. of France	38
Eudes, Duke of Aquitain	35
Eudes, Comte de Chartres, Min. to Robert, ſirn. *the Wiſe*	41
Eudoxia, the Empreſs	30
Eudoxia II	42
Eudoxus of Cnidus, the Aſtronomer, who *firſt introduced the Celeſtial Sphere, and the regular Aſtronomy from Egypt into Greece*	13
Eugene, (Prince) of Savoy, and Gen. to Charles VI	55
Eugenius II, K. of Scotland	29
Eugenius III	31
Eugenius IV	33
Eugenius V	34
Eugenius VI	34
Eugenius VII	35
Eugenius VIII	36
Eugenius, the Tyrant in the Weſtern Empire	28
Eugenius, Pope	36
Eugenius II	37
Eugenius III	43
Eugenius IV.	49

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

	N° of Plate.
Eulaïus, the Eunuch, and Min. to Ptolemy, firn. *Philometor*	17
Eumelus of Corinth, the Poet	6
Eumelus, K. of Cimmerian Bofphorus	14
Eumedes, Macedonian Gen.	14
Eumenes, K. of Pergamus	15
Eumenes II	17
Eumolpus, the Son of Muſæus, the Diſciple of Orpheus, and *the Inventor of the Eleuſinian Myſteries*	2
Eunapius, of Sardis, the Hiſtorian and Platoniſt	28
Euneus, K. of Sicyon	3
Eunomus, K. of Lacedemon	4
Eunus, the Syrian Slave, who conducted the Servile War againſt the Romans in Sicily	18
Eupales, K. of Aſſyria	3
Euphaes, K. of Meſſenia	6
Euphorion of Chalcis, the Poet and Hiſtorian	16
Eupolis of Athens, the Comic Poet	12
Evremond, (Charles de Saint) of St. Denys le Guaſt, near Coutances, in Lower Normandy, the Wit and Critic	54
Euripides of Salamis, the Tragic Poet, and firn. *the Philoſopher for the Stage*	12
Europs, K. of Sicyon	1
Euryalus, the Lacedemonian	7
Eurycrates, K. of Lacedemon	6
Eurycrates II	8
Eurypon, K. of Lacedemon	3
Euryſthenes, K. of Lacedemon	3
Euſebius, Bp. of Rome	27
Euſebius, firn. *Pamphilus*, Biſhop of Cæſarea, the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorian, and Chronologer	27
Euſtace, (Earl) Son to Stephen, K. of England	44
Euſtathius, Archbiſhop of Theſſalonica, and Commentator on Homer	44
Eutropius, of Italy, the Hiſtorian and Sophiſt	28
Eutropius, Min. to Arcadius	28
Eutyches of Conſtantinople, the Heretic	30
Eutychianus, Bp. of Rome	26
Eutychius, firn. *the Eunuch*, laſt Exarch of Ravenna	35
Exeter, (Beaufort, Duke of) and Lord Chancellor to Henry V	49
Ezechiel, the Prophet	9

F

FABIANUS, Bp. of Rome	25
Fabius, Quintus, Roman General	14
Fabius Maximus, firn. *Cunctator*	16
Fabius Pictor, the firſt Roman Hiſtorian	16
Fabricius, Rom. Gen.	15
Fabricius, (Jo. Albertus) of Helmſtadt, the great Critic	55
Fagel, Francis, Greffier of Holland	55
Falkland, (Lucius Cary, Lord Viſcount) and Secretary to Charles I	53
Farneſe, Alexander, Duke of Parma, and Gen. to Philip II	52
Faſtolf, (Sir John) Gen. in France to Henry VI	49
Favorinus of Arles, the Philoſopher, and Rival of Adrian	23
Favritta, the Goth	28
Fauſtina Galeria, *ſenior*, Wife to Antoninus Pius	23
Fauſtina, *junior*, Wife to Antoninus firn. *the Philoſopher*	24
Fauſtus, John, of Mentz, joint Diſcoverer with Guttemberg of *the Art of Printing*	49
Felix, Bp. of Rome	26
Felix II	30
Felix III	31
Felix, (Minutius) of Rome, the Lawyer	25
Fenelon, (Francis de Salignac de la Mothe) of Fenelon, in the County of Perigorde, Archbiſhop of Cambray, Author of *Telemachus*, and of *Maximes des Saints*	55
Ferchard, K. of Scotland	33
Ferchard II	33
Ferdinand, Emp. of Germany	52
Ferdinand II	53
Ferdinand III	53
Ferdinand, K. of Caſtile, firn. *the Great*	41
Ferdinand II, Regent under Alphonſo IX	44
Ferdinand III	45
Ferdinand IV	46
Ferdinand V. firn. *the Catholic*	50
Ferdinand VI	55
Ferdinand, K. of Arragon	49
Ferdinand, K. of Portugal	48
Ferdinand, K. of Naples	50
Ferdinand II	50
Ferdinand, Earl of Flanders	45
Fergus, K. of Scotland	29
Fergus II	36
Ficinus, Marſilius, of Florence, the Platoniſt	50
Filicaia, (Vincent de) of Florence, the Poet	54
Finch, Hen. Earl of Nottingham	54
Fitzalan, John, Earl of Arundel	49
Fitz Peter, Jeffrey, Miniſter to Richard I	44
Flaccus, Horatius, of Venuſia in Apulia, the Poet	20
Flaccus, Verrius, the Grammarian, and ſuppoſed Author of *the Capitoline Marbles*	20
Flaccus, Gov. of Egypt	21
Flaccus, (Valerius) of Padua, or of Setia near Rome, the Poet	22
Flambart, Ranulph, Min. to William Rufus	42
Flamel, Nicholas, the Alchymiſt	48
Flaminius, Titus Quintus, Roman General	17
Flamma, Calpurnius, Roman Tribune	15
Flamſtead, John, of Denby in Derbyſhire, the Aſtronomer	55
Flanders, Baldwin, Earl of	38
———, Arnolph, Earl of	40
———, Baldwin, Earl of	42
———, Robert, Earl of	42
———, William, Earl of	43
———, Ferdinand, Earl of	45
———, Guy, Earl of	46
Flavio, the Inventor, or Improver of *the Mariner's Compaſs*	47
Fleury, Cardinal, Miniſter to Lewis XV	55
Florianus, Rom. Emp.	29
Florus, Geſſius, of Clazomené, and Roman Gov. of Judea	22
Florus, Lucius Annæus, the Hiſtorian	23
Foix, (Gaſton de) Duke of Nemours, and Gen. to Lewis XII	51
Fontaine, (John de la) of Chateau-Thierry, the Poet	54
Forbes, (Duncan) of Culloden, Lord Preſident of Scotland	55
Forret, Pierre de la, Min. to John II, K. of France	48
Formoſus, Pope	38
Fracaſtorius, Hieronymus, of Verona, the Phyſician, and Poet	51
Francis, Emp. of Germany	55
Francis, K. of France	51
Francis II	52
Franco of Liege, the Mathematician	41
Fredegaire, firn. *the Scholaſtic*, the French Hiſtorian, and Abridger of *the Hiſtory of Gregory of Tours*	35
Fredegonde, firn. *the Cruel*, Wife to Chilperic	32
Frederick, Emp. of Germany, firn. *Barbaroſſa*	44
Frederick II	45
Frederick III	49
Frederick, K. of Denmark	51
Frederick II	52
Frederick III	53
Frederick IV	54
Frederick V.	55
Frederick, K. of Sweden	55
Frederick, K. of Sicily	47
Frederick II, firn. *the Simple*	48
Frederick, K. of Naples	50
Frederick Auguſtus, King of Poland	54
Frederick Auguſtus II	55
Frederick William, firn. *the Great Elector of Brandenburgh*	54
Frederick, K. of Pruſſia	54
Frederick II	55
Frederick III	55
Frederick, J. Elector of Saxony	51
Frederick, Elector Palatine, and K. of Bohemia	53
Frederick, Prince of Wales	55
Fridulph, K. of Northumberland	32
Friend, Dr. John, of Crowton in Northamptonſhire, the Phyſician	55
Fritigernes, the Goth	28
Froila, K. of Leon	36
Froila II	39
Froiſſart, John, of Valenciennes, the Flemiſh Hiſtorian	48
Frontinus, Julius, Roman Prætor, and Author of a Book on *the Stratagems of War*	22
Fronto, Min. to Avitus	30
Frotho, K. of Denmark	39
Frumarius, K. of the Suevi	30
Fuſetius, Metius, the Alban Gen.	7
Fulgentius, Biſhop of Ruſpæ in Africa, firn. *the Auguſtine of his Age*	30
Fulrad, Min. to Pepin	36
Fundanus, (Minutius) Proconſul of Aſia under Adrian	23
Fuſcus, Cornelius, Miniſter to Domitian	22

G

GABINUS, Proconſul of Syria	19
Gabrini, Nicholas, firn. *Rienzi*, Tyrant of Rome under Clement VI.	47
Gad	1
Gainas, Tyr. in Aſia under Arcadius	28
Galba, Rom. Emp.	22
Galen, Claudius, of Pergamus, the Phyſician, Philoſopher, and Critic	24
Galileo Galilei of Florence, the Aſtronomer, and *firſt Obſerver of the Satellites of Jupiter*	53
Gallienus, Rom Emp.	26
Gallus, C. Sulpicius, the firſt Rom. Aſtronomer	17
Gallus, Plotius, the firſt Lat. Rhetorician	19
Gallus, Cornelius, the firſt Preſect of Egypt	20
Gallus, Ælius, the third Preſect of Egypt	20
Gallus Hoſtilius, Rom. Emp.	26
Gallus, Min. to Conſtantius II.	28
Gama, Vaſquez di, *firſt Diſcoverer of the Paſſage to the Eaſt Indies*	50
Garcias, K. of Leon	39
Garibald, K. of the Lombards	54
Garlande, Stephen de, Min. to Lewis *le gros*	43
Gaſſendi (Peter) of Chanterſier in Provence, the Aſtronomer, Philoſopher, and Critic	53
Gaveſton, (Pierce,) Miniſter to Edward II.	47
Gaza, Theodore, of Theſſalonica, the Critic	49
Gazæus, Timotheus, the Grammarian and Natural Hiſtorian	30
Geber of Seville, the Arabian Aſtronomer and Alchemiſt	40
Gelanor, K. of Argos	2
Gelaſius, B. of Rome	30
Gelaſius II.	43
Gelaſius of Cyzicus, the Hiſtorian	30
Gellius, Aulus, of Athens, the Grammarian	23
Gelo, K. of Syracuſe	11
Geminus of Rhodes,, the Aſtronomer	19
Gennadius of Marſeilles, the Hiſtorian	30
Genſeric, K. of the Vandals	29
Gentius, K. of Illyria	17
George, K. of Great Britain	55
George II.	55
Georgius, firn. *Syncellus*, the Chronologer	36
Gerard of Alſace, the firſt Duke of Loraine	41
Gerbert, or Pope Silveſter II.	40
Germanicus, Rom. General	21
Gervais, A. Bp. of Rheims, and Min. to *Philip l'Amoureux*	42
Gervaſe of Canterbury, the Hiſtorian	45
Geſalric, K. of the Viſigoths	31
Geſner, Conrad, of Zurich, firn. *the Pliny of Germany*	51
Geta, Rom. Emp.	25
Giffard, Walter, A. Bp. of York, and Regent of Eng. under Edward I.	46
Gjeiſus, Caliph of Egypt	38
Gildas of Bath, firn. *the Wiſe*, the Britiſh Hiſtorian	32
Gildo, Governor of Africk	28
Gilimer, the laſt K. of the Vandals	31
Giſulfus, Duke of Beneventum	35
Gingis-kan, Emperor of the Tartars	45
Giraldi, (Lilio) of Ferrara, the Critic	51
Glaber, Monk of Cluny, the Hiſtor.	41
Glabrio, Man. Acilius, Rom. Gen.	17
Glanville, Ranulph de, who digeſted *the Engliſh Law*	44
Glappa, K. of Northumberland	32
Glendour, (Owen,) Welch Gen.	48
Gloceſter, Robert, Earl of	43
Gloceſter, Gilbert, Earl of	45
Gloceſter, Richard, Earl of	46
Gloceſter, Gilbert, Earl of	46
Gloceſter, Humphry, firn. *the good*, Duke of, and Regent of England under Henry VI	49
Glycerius, Weſtern Emp.	30
Godegiſil, K. of Burgundy	30
Godeſcalchus the Monk, firn. *Fulgentius*, Author of *the Predeſtinarian Herely*	37
Godfrey of Boulogne, the firſt K. of Jeruſalem	42
Godolias, Babylonian Governor of Judæa	9
Godolphin, (Sidney, Earl of) Min. to Q. Ann	55
Godomar, K. of Burgundy	30
Gombaud the Monk, Min. to *Lewis le debonnaire*	37
Gondebaud, or Gondemont, K. of the Vandals	30
Gondebaud, K. of Burgundy	30
Gondemar, K. of Burgundy	31
Gondemar, K. of Spain	33
Gondibert, K. of the Lombards	34
Gonſalvo, firn. *the Great Captain*, Gen. to Ferdinand V. K. of Spain	51
Gontran, K. of Orleans and Burgundy	32
Gonzalez, (Melenda) Regent of Leon	41
Goodwin, Earl of Kent, Min. to Edward *the Confeſſor*	41
Goran, K. of Scotland	31
Gordian, *junior*, and *junior*, Roman Emperors	25
Gorgias of Leontium, the Orator	12
Gorgus, the Meſſenian	7
Gormo, firn. *the Engliſhman*, K. of Denmark	39
Goſlin, Bp. of Paris	38
Gotricus, K. of Denmark	37
Gracchus, Sempronius	17
Gracchus, Tiberius	18
Gracchus, Caius	18
Grevius, (John George,) of Naumburgh in Saxony, the Critic	54
Graham, Regent of Scotland under Eugenius I.	29
Grammaticus, (Saxo,) the Daniſh Hiſtorian	45
Grange, (La) Cardinal d' Amiens, Min. to Charles V.	48
Granville, Card. and Min. to the Dutcheſs of Parma	52
Gratian, Weſtern Emp.	28
Gratian of Cluſium in Tuſcany, Monk of Bologna, firn. *Magiſter*, and Collector of *the Canon Law*	44
Gravina, (Jo. Vincent) of Naples, the Lawyer	55

	N° of Plate
Gregoras (Nicephoras) the Aſtronomer, and Byzantine Hiſtorian	47
Gregory, K, of Scotland, ſirn. *the Great*	38
Gregory, Bp. of Rome, ſirn. *the Great*	32
Gregory II.	35
Gregory III.	35
Gregory IV.	37
Gregory V.	40
Gregory VI.	41
Gregory VII. ſirn. *Hildebrand*	42
Gregory VIII.	44
Gregory IX.	45
Gregory X.	46
Gregory XI.	48
Gregory XII.	49
Gregory XIII.	52
Gregory XIV.	52
Gregory XV.	53
Gregory, Bp. of Neocæſarea, ſirn. *Thaumaturgus*	25
Gregory the Lawyer, and Publiſher of a *Codex*	26
Gregory, Min. to Conſtantine the Great	27
Gregory Nazianzen, of a Village near Nazienzum in Cappadocia, Bp. of Conſtantinople, ſirn. Θεολογος	28
Gregory of Tours, ſirn. *the Father of the French Hiſtory*	32
Greſham, (Sir Thomas) of London, Merchant, and *Founder of Greſham College, &c.*	52
Grimoald, Min. to Sigibert II.	33
Grimoald, K. of the Lombards	34
Grimus, K. of Scotland	40
Griſe-Gonnelle, (Geoffroy,) Min. to Lothaire	40
Grocyn, William, of Briſtol, *the Reſtorer of the Greek Language in England*	50
Gronovius, J. Fred. of Hamburgh, the Critic	54
Gronovius, James, of Leyden, the Critic	54
Groſteſt, or Greathead, Bp. of Lincoln	45
Grotius, Hugo, of Delft, the great Lawyer and Critic	53
Gruterus, Janus, of Antwerp, the Antiquarian	53
Guerin, Min. to Lewis VIII.	45
Gueſclin, (Conſtable de) General to Charles V. K. of France	48
Guette, (Gerard la,) Miniſter to Philip V.	47
Gui de Luſignac, K. of Jeruſalem,	44
Guicciardin, Francis, of Florence, the Hiſtorian	51
Guido, K. of Italy	38
Guido Rheni, the Italian Painter	53
Guiſcard, Robert, the Norman	42
Guiſcard, Roger, Duke of Calabria	42
Guiſe, (Francis, Duke of) Min. and Gen. to Henry II.	52
——, (Henry, Duke of) ſir. *Balafré*	52
Gunderic, K. of the Vandals	29
Gunderic, K. of Burgundy	30
Gundicar, K. of Burgundy	29
Gurges, Q. Fabius, Rom Gen.	15
Guſtavus, K. of Sweden, ſirn. *Ericſon*	51
Guſtavus II. ſirn. *Adolphus*	53
Guthurm, the Daniſh General in England	38
Gutteinberg, (John) of Mentz, one of the joint Diſcoverers with Fauſtus of *the Art of Printing*	49
Gyges, K of Lydia	6
Gylippus, the Laced. Gen. who defeated Nicias in Sicily	12

H.

HABAKKUK the Prophet	6
Hacquin, K. of Norway, ſirn. *the Tyrant*	45
Hacquin II.	46
Hacquin III.	47
Hacquin IV.	48
Hacquin, K. of Sweden, ſir. *the Red*	41
Haggai the Prophet	10
Hainault, Baldwin, Earl of	42
Hakem, K. of Corduba	36
Hakem, Caliph of Egypt	40
Halenſis, Alexander, the Scholaſtic, ſirn. *Doctor Irrefragabilis*	45
Hales, (Robert de) High Treaſurer of England under Richard II.	48
Halley, (Dr. Edmund) of St. Leonards, Shoreditch, London, the great Aſtronomer	55
Halliſax, Geo. Savill, Marquis of	54
Halliſax, Charles Montague, Earl of, and Treaſurer to William III.	54
Halſtan, K. of Sweden	42
Halyattes, K. of Lydia	5
Halyattes II.	8
Hamarujas, Caliph of Egypt	38
Hamilton, James, Earl of Arran, and Regent of Scotland under Q. Mary	52
Hammond, (Dr. Henry) of Chertſey in Surry, the Commentator	53
Hampden, John, of Hampden in Buckinghamſhire, who ſtood the Tryal of *Ship Money*, and was one of the five Members of the Houſe of Commons demanded by Charles I.	53
Hanno the Carthaginian Gen.	15
Harcourt, Godfrey de, Genera. n Normandy under Edward III.	47
Harcourt, Sir Simon, Ld. Chancellor to Q. Ann	55
Hardouin, John, of Kemper in Bretagne, the Critic who attempted to prove that moſt of the Greek and Roman Claſſics were ſpurious	55
Hare, (Dr. Francis) of London, Bp. of Chicheſter	55
Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford, and Min. to Q. Ann	55
Harmodius, the Athenian	10
Haro, Don Lewis de, Miniſter to Philip IV.	53
Harold, ſirn. *Harefoot*, K. of England	41
Harold II.	42
Harold V. K. of Denmark	37
Harold VI. ſirn. *Blaatand*	39
Harold VII.	42
Harold, K. of Norway	41
Harold II.	43
Haron Waçicus, Caliph of the Saracens	37
Haron, Caliph of Egypt	38
Harpagus, Perſian Govern. of Lydia, under Cyrus	10
Harpalus, Governor of Babylon, under Alexander *the Great*	14
Harvey, (William) of Folkſton in Kent, the Phyſician, and firſt *Diſcoverer of the Circulation of the Blood*	53
Haſen, Caliph of the Saracens	34
Haſen the Saracen	37
Haſtings, (William Lord) Gen. to Edward IV.	50
Hatto, A. Bp. of Mentz	38
Hawkwood, (Sir John) of Heningham Sible in Eſſex, Gen. to Edward III. and afterwards in Italy to Galeas Duke of Milan, and to Pope Boniface IX.	48
Hazael, K. of Syria	4
Heber	1
Hector the Trojan	3
Hegelochus, Egyptian Gen.	18
Hegeſinus of Pergamus, the Philoſopher	17
Heinſius, Penſionary of Holland	54
Helen	3
Helenus, Son to Pyrrhus	15
Helicon, Min. to Caligula	21
Heliodorus, Syrian Min. to Seleucus, ſirn. *Philopator*	17
Heliodorus, the Sophiſt and Biſhop of Tricca	28
Heliogabalus, or Alagabalus Antoninus, Rom. Emp.	25
Hellanicus of Mitylene, the Hiſtorian	12
Hellen, K. of Phthiotis	2
Hammingus, K. of Denmark	37
Helvicus (Chriſtopher) of Spendlingen, near Heſſe Caſſel, the Chronologer	53
Hengiſt, the firſt K. of Kent	30
Heniochides the Archon	8
Henry, Emp. of Germany, ſirn. *the Bird-catcher*	39
Henry II. ſirn. *the Lame*	41
Henry III. ſirn. *the Black*	41
Henry IV.	42
Henry V	43
Henry VI. ſirn. *Aſper*	44
Henry VII. ſirn. *of Luxemburgh*	47
Henry, French Emperor	45
Henry, King of England, ſirnamed *Beauclerc*	42
Henry II. ſirn. *Plantagenet*	44
Henry III. ſirn. *of Wincheſter*	45
Henry IV. ſirn. *of Bolingbroke*	48
Henry V. ſirn. *of Monmouth*	49
Henry VI. ſirn. *of Windſor*	49
Henry VII.	50
Henry VIII.	51
Henry, K. of France	41
Henry II.	51
Henry III.	52
Henry IV. ſirn. *the Great*	52
Henry, K. of Navarre, ſirn. *le gros*	46
Henry, K. of Caſtile	45
Henry II. ſirn. *the Baſtard*	48
Henry III.	48
Henry IV. ſirn. *the Impotent*	50
Henry, K, of Poland, ſirnamed *of Anjou*	52
Henry, Earl of Portugal	42
Henry, K. of Portugal, ſirn. *the Cardinal*	52
Henry, Prince of England	44
Henry of Ghent, the Scholaſtic, ſirn. *Doctor Solennis*	46
Henry of Huntington, the Hiſtorian	44
Hephæſtion, Macedonian General, and Favourite of Alexander *the Great*	14
Heraclianus, the Tyrant of Africa, under Honorius	29
Heraclides, ſirnamed *Lembus*, the Hiſtorian	17
Heraclides, the Syrian	17
Heraclitus of Epheſus, ſirn. σκοτεινος the Philoſopher	10
Heraclius, Eaſtern Emp.	33
Heraclius, Min. to Conſtans II.	34
Herald, Duke of Aquitain	35
Hercules, Son of Alcmena	3
Hermachus of Mitylene, the Epicurean Philoſopher, and immediate Succeſſor of Epicurus	15
Hermannus, of Richenou in Swabia, and ſirn. *Contractus*, the Monk, Mathematician, and Chronologer	41
Hermenric, K. of Kent	31
Hermerick, K. of the Suevi	29
Hermias, Tyrant of Atarna	14
Hermippus, of Smyrna, Peripatetic Philoſopher, and Grammarian	16
Hermocrates, the Syracuſan Gen.	12
Hermogenes, the Rhetorician	24
Hermogenes, the Lawyer, Scholar of Papinianus, and Counſellor to Alexander Severus	26
Hermogenes, Eaſtern Rom. Gen.	27
Hero, K. of Sweden	37
Herod, K. of the Jews	20
Herodian of Alexandria, the Hiſtorian	25
Herodicus of Athens, ſirn. *the Gymnaſtic Phyſician*	12
Herodicus, ſirn. *Crateteus*, the Grammarian	18
Herodotus of Halicarnaſſus, ſirn. *the Father of Hiſtory*	12
Heſiod of Aſcra, the Poet	4
Heſychius of Miletus, the Lexicographer	31
Hezekiah, K. of Judah	6
Hibba, the Goth	31
Hicetas, K. of Arcadia	6
Hicetas, Tyrant of Syracuſe	15
Hierax, Antiochus, Syrian Min. to Seleucus II, ſirn. *Callinicus*	16
Hierax, Egyptian Min. to Ptolemy ſirn. *Phyſcon*	18
Hiero, K. of Syracuſe	11
Hiero II	15
Hierocles of Alexandria, the Platoniſt	27
Hieronymus, the Philoſopher	15
Hieronymus, K. of Syracuſe	16
Hieronymus, Divus, or Saint Jerome of Stridon in Dalmatia, ſirn. *Bibliotheca Eccleſiæ*	28
Hilary, Saint, Bp. of Poitiers, ſirn. *Rhodanus Latinæ Eloquentiæ*	27
Hilary, Bp. of Rome	30
Hildebrand, K. of the Lombards	35
Hildedrand, or Pope Gregory VII	42
Hilderic, K. of the Vandals	31
Hilduin, Min. to Lewis *le debonnaire*	37
Himerius, Gen. to Leo VI	39
Hincmarus, A. Bp. of Rheims	37
Hipparchus, Tyrant of Athens	10
Hipparchus of Rhodes, the great Aſtronomer, and firſt Diſcoverer of *the Preceſſion of the Equinoxes*	17
Hippias, Tyrant of Athens	10
Hippoclides, the Archon	9
Hippocrates of Cos, the Phyſician, and ſirnamed *the Father of Medicine*	12
Hippomenes, Decennial Archon	6
Hiram, K. of Tyre	3
Hire, (La) ſirn. *Vignolles*, General to Charles VII	49
Hisjam, Caliph of the Saracens	35
Hisjam, K. of Corduba	36
Hiſpalenſis, Iſidorus, Bp. of Seville, the Grammarian	33
Hobbes, Thomas, of Malmſbury in Wiltſhire, Author of ſeveral Heretical Paradoxes in Religion, Morals, and Politics	53
Holt, Lord Chief Juſtice to William III, and Q. Ann	54
Homer, ſirnamed *the Prince of Epic Poets*	4
Homer, *junior*, the Tragic Poet	15
Honorius, Weſt. Emp.	28
Honorius, Pope	33
Honorius II	43
Honorius III	45
Honorius IV	46
Hophra, or Apries, K. of Egypt	9
Horatius Flaccus, of Venuſia in Apulia, the Poet	20
Hormiſdas, K, of Perſia	26
Hormiſdas II	27
Hormiſdas III	32
Hormiſdas IV, ſirn. *Iſdegerdes*, K. of Perſia	33
Hormiſdas, Bp. of Rome	31
Horn, (Count) who, with William Prince of Orange, and Count Egmont, firſt oppoſed the Spaniſh Government in the Netherlands	52
Hortenſius, Quintus, the Roman Orator	19
Horus, K. of Egypt	2
Hoſea, the Prophet	5
Hoſhea, K. of Iſrael	6
Hotomanus, Francis, of Paris, the Lawyer, and Rival of Cujas	52
Hoveden, Roger de, the Hiſtorian	44
Hubba, the Dane	38
Hubert de Burgh, Miniſter to Henry III.	45
Huet, Daniel, of Caen in Normandy, and Biſhop of Avranches, Diſciple of Bochart, and Critic, *&c.*	52
Hugh, K. of Arles	38
Hugh, ſirnamed *the Great*, *the White*, and *the Abbé*, Min. to Rodolph	39
Hugh Capet, K. of France, and 1ſt of the 3d Race	40
Humbert II, Earl of Savoy	43
Humbert III, ſirn. *the Saint*	43
Humenus, the Egyptian Aſtronomer	43
Hunaud, Duke of Aquitain	36
Hunneric, K. of the Vandals	30
Huniades, J. Corvinus, Vaivod of Tanſilvania, and Gen. to Ladiſlaus King of Hungary, againſt the Turks	49

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

	N° of Plate.
Huſs, (John) of Huſſinetz in Bohemia, who ſuffered at the Council of Conſtance for oppoſing the Errors of the Church of Rome	49
Huygens, Chriſtian, of the Hague, the Mathematician, Aſtronomer, and *firſt Diſcoverer of the Satellites of Saturn, &c.*	54
Hyacinth, Duke of Savoy	53
Hyginus, C. Julius, of Spain, or according to others, of Alexandria, the Grammarian and Poet	20
Hyginus, Bp. of Rome	23
Hypatia of Alexandria, the Mathematician, and Dau. to Theon	29
Hyperbatas, Prætor of the Acheans	16
Hyperides of Athens, the Orator	14
Hyrcanus, John, Prince of the Jews	18
Hyrcanus II	19

I

JABIN, K. of Canaan	2
Jacob, the Patriarch	1
Jaddus, the High Prieſt	14
Jagello, K. of Poland,	48
Jamblichus of Chalcis, the Pythagorean Philoſopher	27
James, K. of Arragon	45
James II, ſirn. *the Juſt*	46
James, K. of Scotland	49
James II	49
James III	50
James IV	50
James V	51
James VI	52
James, K. of Great Britain	53
James II	54
James, K. of Sicily	46
Jane Seymour, Q. of England	51
Janiſcus, K. of Sicyon	3
Jared	1
Jaſon, the Argonaut	3
Ibrahim, Caliph of the Saracens	35
Ibrahim, Ottoman Emp.	53
Icetes, Tyrant in Sicily	14
Ida, the firſt K. of Northumberland	31
Jeannin, Preſident of the French Parliament under Henry IV	53
Jeffrey of Monmouth, the Hiſtorian	44
Jehoahaz, K. of Iſrael	4
Jehoahaz, K. of Judah	8
Jehoiakim, K. of Judah	8
Jehoiachin, K. of Judah	9
Jehoſaphat, K. of Judah	4
Jehu, K. of Iſrael	4
Jeremiah, the Prophet	8
Jeroboam, K. of Iſrael	4
Jeroboam II	4
Jerome, Saint, of Stridon in Dalmatia, ſirn. *Bibliotheca Eccleſiæ*	28
Jerome of Prague	49
Jeſhuah, High Prieſt	10
Jesus Christ	20, 21
Jeſus, the Son of Sirach	16
Jeſus, ſirn. *Jaſon*, High Prieſt of the Jews	17
Jezid, Caliph of the Saracens	34
Jezid II	35
Jezid III	35
Ignatius, Saint, and Bp. of Antioch	22
Ignatius Loyola, of Biſcay, *the firſt of the Jeſuits*	51
Illus, Min. to Zeno	30
Ilus, K. of Troy	2
Ilvarodamus, K. of Babylon	9
Imilco, Carthaginian Gen.	13
Ina, K. of Weſſex	34
Inachus, firſt K. of Argos	1
Inarus, Tyrant of Egypt	11
Indulfus, K. of Scotland	40
Ingeldus, K. of Sweden	38
Ingo II, K. of Sweden	38
Ingo III	42
Ingo IV	43
Ingo, K. of Norway, ſirn. *Gibbus*	44
Innocent, Bp. of Rome	29
Innocent II, Pope	43
Innocent III	44
Innocent IV	45
Innocent V	46
Innocent VI	48
Innocent VII	49
Innocent VIII	50
Innocent IX	52
Innocent X	53
Innocent XI	54
Innocent XII	54
Innocent XIII	55
Joan, Q. of Naples	47
Joan II	49
Joan, Pope of Rome	38
Joan, Q. of Spain	51
Joannes Remigius, Exarch of Ravenna	33
Joannes Platon, Exarch of Ravenna	34
Joannes Tizocopus, Exarch of Ravenna	35
Joaſh, K. of Iſrael	4
Joaſh, K. of Judah	4
Johanan, the High Prieſt	4
John, Saint, ſirn. *the Baptiſt*	21
John, Saint	22
John Zemiſces, Eaſtern Emp.	40
John II, ſirn. *Comnenus*, and *καλος*	43
John III, ſirn. *Ducas*	45
John IV, ſirn. *Laſcaris*	46
John V, ſirn. *Paleologus*	47
John VI, ſirn. *Paleologus*	49
John, ſirn. *the Notary*, the Tyrant	29
John, ſirn. *the Cappadocian*, Min. to Juſtinian	31
John, King of England, ſirnamed *Lackland*	44
John, K. of Sweden	45
John II	50
John III	52
John, K. of France	47
John II	48
John, K. of Caſtile	48
John II	49
John, K. of Arragon	48
John II	50
John, K. of Portugal, ſirnamed *the Baſtard*	48
John II	50
John III	51
John IV, ſirn. *Duke of Braganza*	53
John V	55
John Albert, King of Poland	50
John Caſimir, K. of Poland	53
John Sobieſki, K. of Poland	54
John Baliol, K. of Scotland	46
John, K. of Sweden and Denmark	50
John Baſilowitz, Czar of Muſcovy	51
John II, Czar of Muſcovy	54
John III	55
John, Brother and Miniſter to Michael IV	41
John, (Don) of Auſtria, General to Philip II	52
John, Bp. of Rome	31
John II	31
John III, ſirn. *Catelin*	32
John IV, Pope	33
Jonn V	34
John VI	35
John VII	35
John VIII	38
John IX	39
John X	39
John XI	39
John XII	40
John XIII	40
John XIV	40
John XV	40
John XVI	41
John XVII	41
John XVIII	41
John XIX	46
John XX	47
John XXI	49
John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaſter, and Min. to Edward III	49
John of Saliſbury, the Critic	44
Johnſon, Ben, of Weſtminſter, the Dramatic Poet	53
Joiada, the High Prieſt	12
Joiakim, the High Prieſt	11
Joinville, John de, the Hiſtorian, and Favourite of Lewis IX	46
Jonah, the Prophet	5
Jonathan, the High Prieſt	13
Jonathan Maccabeus	17
Jones, Inigo, of a Street near St. Paul's London, the great Architect	53
Joram, K. of Iſrael	4
Joram, K. of Judah	4
Jornandes, the Gothic Hiſtorian	31
Joſeph, the Son of Jacob	1
Joſeph, Emp. of Germany	55
Joſeph, K. of Portugal	55
Joſeph, K. of Morocco	42
Joſeph II	44
Joſephus of Jeruſalem, the Jewiſh Hiſtorian	22
Joſhua, Gen. of the Iſraelites	2
Joſiah, K. of Judah	8
Joſſus, Emp. of Germany	49
Jotham, K. of Judah	5
Jovian, Rom. Emp.	28
Jovius, Paul, of Como, and Biſhop of Nocera, the Hiſtorian	51
Joyeuſe, William, Duke de, Min. to Henry III	52
Iphicrates, Athenian Gen.	13
Iphitus, K. of Elis, and *Founder of the Olympic Games*	4
Irene, Empreſs, and Mother to Conſtantin VII	36
Irenæus, St. Bp. of Lyons	24
Iſaac, the Patriarch	1
Iſaac, Exarch of Ravenna	33
Iſaac Comnenus, Eaſtern Emp.	42
Iſaac II, Angelus Comnenus	44
Iſabella, Q. to Edward II	47
Iſaiah, the Prophet	5
Iſarchus, the Archon	12
Iſdigerdes, K. of Perſia	28
Iſdigerdes, the laſt K. of Perſia, ſirn. *Hormiſdas IV*	31
Iſhboſheth, K. of Iſrael	3
Iſhmael	1
Iſidorus Hiſpalenſis, Bp. of Seville, the Grammarian	33
Iſle Adam, (Villiers, Marſhal de) Gen. to Charles VII	49
Iſocrates of Athens, the Rhetorician	13
Iſæus, Athenian Orator	13
Iſſachar	1
Italicus, Silius, of Seville, or according to others, of Italy, the Poet	22
Ithobolus, K. of Tyre	8
Judah, Son of Jacob	1
Judith, Empreſs	37
Jugæus, K. of Babylon	6
Jugurtha, K. of Numidia	18
Julia, Daughter to Auguſtus	20
Julia, Mother to Heliogabalus	25
Julian, Roman Emperor, ſirn. *the Apoſtate*	28
Julian, Count of Ceuta	35
Julianus, Rom. Gen. in Dacia	22
Julianus, Salvius, the Lawyer, and Author of *the Perpetual Edict*	23
Julianus, Didius, Rom. Emp.	24
Julius Cæſar, Triumvir, and Rom. Emp.	19, 20
Julius, Bp. of Rome	27
Julius II, Pope	51
Julius III	51
Juſtin, Eaſtern Emperor, ſirn. *the Thracian*	31
Juſtin II	32
Juſtin, the Hiſtorian, and Abridger of Trogus Pompeius	23
Juſtin of Samaria, ſirn. *Martyr*	23
Juſtinian, Eaſtern Emp.	31
Juſtinian II, ſirn. *Rinotmetus*	34
Juſtinian, Rom. Gen.	32
Juvenal of Aquinum, the Satirical Poet	22
Ivar, Daniſh Gen. in England	38

K

KATHERINE, Queen to Henry VIII	51
Katherine Howard, Queen to Henry VIII	51
Katherine Parr, Queen to Henry VIII	51
Kempis, (Thomas a) of a Village near Cologne, Author of *ſeveral Works of Piety*	50
Kenelm, K. of Mercia	37
Kenneth, K. of Scotland	33
Kenneth II	37
Kenneth III	40
Kenric, K. of Weſſex	31
Kepler, John, of Wiel, in the Dutchy of Wirtemberg, the Aſtronomer	53
Kinathal, K. of Scotland	32
Kneller, Sir Godfrey, of Lubeck, the Painter	55
Knolles, Sir Robert, Gen. to Edward III	48

L

LABEO, Antiſtius, of Rome, the Lawyer and Critic	20
Labienus, Rom. Gen. under Cæſar in Gaul	19
Laborosoarchod, K. of Babylon	9
Labotas, K. of Lacedemon	3
Lachares, Tyrant of Athens	15
Lactantius Firmianus, of Africa, Diſciple of Arnobius, and ſirn. *the Chriſtian Cicero*	27
Lacy, Henry de, Earl of Lincoln	47
Lacydes of Cyrene, the Philoſopher of the ſecond Academy	16
Ladiſlaus, K. of Poland, ſirn. *Herman*	42
Ladiſlaus II	43
Ladiſlaus III	45
Ladiſlaus, or Uladiſlaus IV, ſirn. *Letticus*	46
Ladiſlaus, or Uladiſlaus V	49
Ladiſlaus, or Uladiſlaus VI	53
Ladiſlaus, K. of Naples	48
Lælius, Caius	17
Lælius, Caius	18
Laertius, Diogenes, of Laerta in Cilicia, the Hiſtorian	24
Lætus, Min. to Commodus	24
Laïus, K. of Thebes	2
Lamachus, the Athenian Gen.	12
Lambert, K. of Italy	38
Lamech	1
Lamedon, K. of Sicyon	2
Lampares, K. of Aſſyria	2
Lamprides, K. of Aſſyria	2
Lampridius, Ælius, the Hiſtorian	27
Lancaſter, Thomas, Earl of	47
Lancaſter, John of Ghent, Duke of, and Min. to Edward III	48
Landais, Peter, Favorite to the Duke de Bretagne	50
Lando, Min. to Clovis	38
Lando, Pope	39
Landri, Min. to Q. Fredegonde	32
Lanfranc, A. Bp. of Canterbury	42
Langton, A. Bp. of Canterbury	45
Langton, Bp. of Litchfield, and Min. to Edward I	47
Laodice, Q. to Antiochus, and Mother to Seleucus Callinicus	15
Laomedon, K. of Troy	3
Laoſthenes, K. of Aſſyria	3
Lartius, Roman Dictator	18
Laſcaris, John, of Conſtantinople, *the firſt Collector of the Mediccan Library at Florence*	50
Latinus, K. of the Latins	3
Laud, Dr. William, of Reading in Berkſhire, A. Bp. of Canterbury, and Min. to Charles I	53
Lauderdale, (John Maitland, Duke of)	52
Lauria, (Roger de) Spaniſh Admiral under Peter, K. of Arragon	46
Lautrec, (Marſhal,) General to Francis I	51
Law, John, of Edinburgh, Controller General of the Finances in France	55
Leger, Bp. of Autun, and Min. to Childeric II	34
Leibnitz, (Godfrey William) of Leipſig, the Philoſopher, and Mathematician	55
Leiceſter, (Robert, Earl of)	44
Leiceſter, (Simon de Montfort, Earl of) and Min. to Henry III, and afterwards General to the Barons	45
Leiceſter, (Robert Dudley, Earl of)	52

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

	N° of Plate.
Leland, (John) of London, the Antiquarian to Henry VIII	51
Lenfant, (James) of Bazoche en Beauce, in France, the Hiſtorian, Critic, &c.	55
Leo, Eaſtern Emperor, ſirnamed *the Thracian*	30
Leo II	30
Leo Iſauricus III, ſirnamed *Iconomachus*	35
Leo IV	36
Leo V, ſirn. *the Armenian*	37
Leo VI, ſirn. *the Philoſopher*	38
Leo, ſirn. *the Saint*, Bp. of Rome	29
Leo II, Pope	34
Leo III	36
Leo IV	37
Leo V	39
Leo VI	39
Leo VII	39
Leo VIII	40
Leo IX	41
Leo X	51
Leo XI	53
Leo, ſirn. *Tonitrus*, Tyrant in the Eaſt	41
Leocrates, 5th Decennial Archon at Athens	6
Leocrates, the Athenian Gen.	11
Leofric, Duke of Mercia	41
Leon, K. of Lacedemon	8
Leonidas, K. of Lacedemon	11
Leonidas II	15
Leontius, Tyrant in the Eaſt	30
Leontius, Eaſtern Emp.	34
Leopold, Emp. of Germany	54
Leoſthenes, Athenian Gen.	14
Leotychides, K. of Lacedemon	11
Leovigildus, K. of the Viſigoths	32
Lepidus, M. Æmilius, *ſenior*	19
Lepidus, M. Æmilius, the Triumvir	20
Lerma, (Duke of) Miniſter to Philip III	53
Leſchus, K. of Poland, ſirn. *the White*	44
Leſchus, ſirn. *the Black*	46
Leſdiguieres, (Francis de) Conſtable of France, and Gen. to Henry IV	52
Lætus Rom. Min. to Commodus	24
Leucippus, K. of Sicyon	1
Leudegiſille, Gen. to Gontran, K. of Orleans	32
Leudiſile, Min. to Thieri, K. of Auſtraſia	34
Leva, (Anthony de) Gen. to Ferdinand V, and Charles V	51
Levi	1
Lewellyn, Prince of Wales	46
Lewis, ſirn. *le debonnaire*, Emp. of the Weſt, or Germany	37
Lewis II	38
Lewis III	38
Lewis IV, ſirn. *the Bavarian*	47
Lewis, K. of Germany	37
Lewis II	38
Lewis, K. of France	37
Lewis II, ſirn. *le begue*	38
Lewis III	38
Lewis IV, ſirn. *Outremer*	39
Lewis V, ſirn. *le Faineant*	40
Lewis VI, ſirn. *le gros*	43
Lewis VII, ſirn. *le jeune*	43
Lewis VIII, ſirn. *the Lyon*	45
Lewis IX, ſirn. *the Saint*	45
Lewis X, ſirn. *Hutin*	47
Lewis XI	50
Lewis XII	50
Lewis XIII	53
LewisXIV	53
Lewis XV	55
Lewis, K. of Spain	55
Lewis, K. of Arles, ſirnamed *the Blind*	38
Lewis, K. of Italy	38
Lewis, K. of Sicily	47
Lewis, K. of Poland	48
Lewis, Duke of Savoy	49
Libanius of Antioch, the Sophiſt, and Præceptor of St. Baſil, St. Chryſoſtome, and of Julian, ſirn. *the Apoſtate*	28
Liberius, Bp. of Rome	28
Licinius, Rom. Emp.	27
Linus, the Poet	3
Linus, (St) Bp. of Rome	22
Lipſius, (Juſtus) of Iſca, near Bruſſels, the Critic	52
Litorius, Rom. Gen.	29
Liuba, K. of the Viſigoths	32
Liuba II	33
Livia, the Empreſs, Wife to Auguſtus	20
Livingſton, (Alexander) Regent of Scotland under James II	49
Livius, (Andronicus) the 1ſt Roman Dramatic Poet	16
Livius, (Titus) of Padua, the great Roman Hiſtorian	20
Lloyd, (Dr. William) of Tilehurſt in Berkſhire, Bp. of Worceſter, the Chronologer, &c.	54
Locke, (John) of Wrington, near Briſtol in Somerſetſhire, the Metaphyſician, Commentator, &c.	54
Lollius, (Marcus) Rom. Gen. in Germany	20
Lollius, Urbicus, Gov. in Britain under Antoninus Pius	24
Lombard, (Peter) of Novarro in Italy, Bp. of Paris, and ſirn. *the Maſter of the Sentences*	43
Longchamp, Chancellor, Bp. of Ely, and Regent under Richard I	44
Longinus, Dionyſius, the Platoniſt, and great Critic, and Min. to Zenobia, Q. of Palmyra	26
Longinus, Min. to Zeno	30
Longinus, the firſt Exarch of Ravenna	32
Lorraine, (Charles, Duke of)	40
Lorraine, (René, 2d Duke of)	50
Lorraine, (Charles, Cardinal de) and Min. to Charles IX	52
Lot	1
Lothair, K. of Kent	34
Lothaire, K. of France	40
Lothario, K. of Italy	39
Lothario, ſirn. *the Saxon*, Emperor of Germany	43
Lotharius, Emp. of the Weſt	37
Louvet, Preſident under Charles VII	49
Louvois, (le Tellier de) Miniſter to Lewis XIV	54
Loyola, (Ignatius) of Biſcay, *the 1ſt of the Jeſuits*	51
Lucan, of Corduba, the Poet	22
Lucian, of Samoſata, the Wit and Sophiſt	24
Lucilius, *the 1ſt Roman Satiriſt*	18
Lucilla, Siſter to Commodus	24
Lucius Verus, Rom. Emp.	24
Lucius, Bp. of Rome	26
Lucius II, Pope	43
Lucius III	44
Lucretius Carus, of Rome, the Epicurean Poet	19
Lucullus, (L. Licinius) Rom. Gen.	19
Ludecan, K. of Mercia	37
Luines, (Charles Albert, Duc de) Min. to Lewis XIII	53
Luitpert, K. of the Lombards	35
Luitprand, K. of the Lombards	35
Luitprand, Bp. of Cremona, the Hiſtorian	39
Lulli, (Raymond) of Majorca, the Scholaſtic, Chymiſt, and *Inventor of a new Species of Learning*	46
Lupus, Gov. of Egypt	22
Lutatius Caius, Rom. Gen.	16
Luther, (Martin) of Iſleben, in the County of Mansfield, *the great Reformer*	51
Luxemburgh, (Francis, Marſhal de) and Gen. to Lewis XIV	54
Lycon of Troas, the Peripatetic Philoſopher, and Succeſſor of Strato in that School	15
Lycophron of Chalcis, the Poet	15
Lycortas, Prætor of the Achæans	17
Lycurgus, K. of Lacedemon, and *Lawgiver of Sparta*	4
Lycurgus of Athens, the Orator, ſirn. *Ibis*	13
Lycurgus of Lacedemon	10
Lynacre, (Dr. Thomas) of Canterbury, firſt Preſident, and one of the Founders of the College of Phyſicians	50
Lynceus, K. of Argos	2
Lyra, (Nicholas de) the Scholaſtic Divine	47
Lyſander, the Lacedemonian Gen.	12
Lyſiades, Tyrant of Megalopolis	16
Lyſias of Athens, the Orator	12
Lyſias, Tyrant of Tarſus	15
Lyſias, Syrian Min. to Antiochus ſirn. *Eupator*	17
Lyſimachus, K. of Macedon	14, & 15
Lyſippus of Sicyon, the Statuary	14

M

MACBETH, K. of Scotland	41
Maccabeus, (Jonathan) Prince of the Jews	17
Maccabeus, (Judas) Prince of the Jews	17
Maccabeus, (Simon) Prince of the Jews	18
Macclesfield, (George Parker, Earl of) and Ld. Chancellor to George I	55
Macedonius of Conſtantinople, the Heretic	28
Macer, Æm. of Verona, the Poet	20
Machanidas, Tyrant of Lacedemon	16
Machiavel, (Nicholas) Secretary to the Republick of Florence	51
Mackenzie, (Sir George) of Dundee, in Scotland, the Lawyer, and Critic	54
Maclaurin, (Colin) of Kilmoddan in Argyleſhire, the Mathematician	55
Macrinus, Opilius, Rom. Emp.	25
Macrinus, Valerius, Gen. in Illyria under Alexander Severus	25
Macro, Rom. Min. to Tiberius	21
Macrobius, the Grammarian, and Author of *the Saturnalia*, &c.	29
Madyes, Scythian Gen.	8
Mæcenas, (C. Cilnius) Min. to Auguſtus, and Patron of Horace, Virgil, &c.	20
Mænon, Tyrant in Sicily	15
Maſtor, K. of Mycenæ	3
Magadetes, Gov. of Syria	19
Magas, K. of Cyrené	14
Magnentius, the Tyrant	27
Magnus, K. of Denmark and Norway	41
Magnus II	42
Magnus III	43
Magnus IV	44
Magnus V	47
Magnus VI	47
Magnus II, K. of Sweden	46
Magnus III	47
Magnus, (Olaus) A. Bp. of Upſal, and Swediſh Hiſtorian	51
Mago, Carthaginian Gen.	13
Mahaleel	1
Mahomet, *the falſe Prophet*, and 1ſt Caliph of the Saracens	33
Mahomet Mahadis, Caliph of the Saracens	36
Mahomet, K. of Corduba	28
Mahomet II, ſirn. *Almahadi*	41
Mahomet, Ottoman Emp.	49
Mahomet II	50
Mahomet III	52
Mahomet IV	54
Mahomet V	55
Mahomet, Saracen Gen.	39
Maimburgh, (Lewis) of Nancy in Lorraine, the Hiſtorian	54
Malmonides, of Corduba, the learned Jew	44
Maintenon, (Madam de) Widow of Scarron, and Favourite to Lewis XIV	54
Majorianus, Weſtern Emp.	30
Malachi, *the laſt of the Prophets*	12
Malchus, of Byzantium, the Sophiſt, and Hiſtorian	30
Malcolm, K. of Scotland	39
Malcolm II	41
Malcolm III ſirn. *Canmore*	42
Malcolm IV	44
Maldias, K. of the Suevi	30
Malduinus, K. of Scotland	34
Malebranche, (Nicholas) of Paris, the Carteſian and Metaphyſician	54
Malherbe, (Francis) of Caen in Normandy, the Poet, who *firſt gave Harmony to the French Poetry*	53
Malmſbury, (William of) the Hiſtorian	43
Mamercus, Æmilius	12
Mamercus, Tyrant of Catana	14
Mamitus, K. of Aſſyria	2
Mamitus II	2
Mammea, Mother to Alexander Severus	25
Manaſſeh	2
Mannaſſes, K. of Judah	7
Manaſſes, the High Prieſt	15
Manaſſes, (George) Tyrant in the Eaſt	42
Manchaleus, K. of Aſſyria	2
Manetho, the Egyptian Hiſtorian	15
Manfred, K. of Naples	46
Manilius, (Marcus) the Aſtronomical Poet	20
Manſfeld, Count, General to Frederick K. of Bohemia, and Elector Palatine	53
Mantuanus, (Baptiſta) the Poet	50
Manuel, Eaſtern Emperor, ſirnamed *Comnenus*	43
Manuel II, ſirn. *Paleologus*	48
Manuel, the laſt Rom. Governor of Egypt	33
Manutius, (Aldus) of Venice, the Printer	51
Manutius, (Paul) the Critic, and Librarian of the Vatican	52
Marathus, K. of Sicyon	2
Marathus II	2
Marani, (Carlo) of Camerino in the Marquiſate of Ancona, the Painter	54
Marcellinus, Bp. of Rome	26
Marcellinus, Ammianus, of Antioch, the Hiſtorian	28
Marcellinus, Min. to Severus	30
Marcellinus, Count of Illyria, the Chronologer	32
Marcellus, M. Claudius	16
Marcellus, Nephew to Auguſtus	20
Marcellus, ſirn. *Neratius*, Miniſter to Trajan	23
Marcellus, Ulpius, Gov. of Britain under Commodus	24
Marcellus, Bp. of Rome	27
Marcellus II, Pope	52
Marcianus, Eaſtern Emp.	29
Marcion, of Sinope in Paphlagonia, the Heretick	25
Marcus, Bp. of Rome	27
Mardokempadus, K. of Babylon	6
Mardonius, the Perſian Gen. under Xerxes	12
Margaret, Q. of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, ſirn. *the Northern Semiramis*	48
Marians, of Talavera, near Toledo, the Spaniſh Hiſtorian	52
Marianus, ſirn. *Scotus*, the Chronologer and Hiſtorian	42
Marigni, (Enguerrand de) Min. to Philip IV	47
Marini, (J. Baptiſta) of Naples, the Italian Poet	53
Marius, (Caius) the Rom. Gen. and Rival of Sylla	18
Marlborough, (John Churchill, Duke of) Gen. to Q. Ann	55
Maro, (Virgilius) of Mantua, the Poet	20
Marot, (Clement) of Quercy, the French Poet	52
Marozia, Tyrant of Rome, and Concubine to Pope Sergius III	39
Marſhal, (William) Earl of Pembroke, Engliſh Miniſter and Protector under K. John	45
Marſhal, (Richard) Earl of Pembroke, and Min. to Henry III	45
Marſham, (Sir John) of St. Bartholomew, London, the Chronologer	54

Marſil,

	N° of Plate.
Martel, (Charles) Min. to Thieri IV	35
Marthe, (Scevole de St.) of Poitiers, the Critic and Hiſtorian	52
Martia, Favourite to Commodus, and a Chriſtian	24
Martial, of Bilbilis in Celtiberia, the Epigrammatic Poet	22
Martin, K. of Arragon	48
Martin, Pope	33
Martin II	38
Martin III	39
Martin IV	46
Martin V	49
Mary, Q. of Sicily	48
Mary, Q. of Scotland	51, 52
Mary, Q. of England	52
Mary II, Q. of England	54
Maſiniſſa, K. of Numidia	17
Maſo, (C. Papirius	16
Maſſo, (Papirius) of St. Germain Laval en Forez, the Lawyer, Critic, and Hiſtorian	53
Matathias, Father of the Maccabees	17
Matho, Gen. of the Carthaginian Mercenarys	16
Mathuſalem	1
Matilda, the Empreſs, Wife to Henry I, and Mother to Otho *the Great*	40
Matilda, Counteſs of Tuſcany	42
Matilda, or Maud, the Empreſs, and Mother to Henry II	43
Matthew Paris, Monk of St. Alban's, the Hiſtorian	45
Matthew, of Weſtminſter, ſirn. *Florilegus*, the Hiſtorian	48
Matthias, Emp. of Germany	53
Mauregat, ſirn. *the Uſurper*, King of Leon	36
Maurice, Gov. of Rome	33
Maurice, (Count) of Naſſau	52
Mauricius, Eaſtern Emp. ſirn. *the Cappadocian*	32
Mauſolus, Prince of Caria	13
Maxentius, Roman Emp.	27
Maximinianus, Roman Emp.	26
Maximinianus, Galerius, Roman Emperor	27
Maximilian, Emp. of Germany	50
Maximilian II	52
Maximinus, Roman Emp.	25
Maximus, (Sp. Carvilius)	16
Maximus, (Q. Fabius) ſirn. *Cunctator*	16
Maximus, (Valerius) the Hiſtorian	21
Maximus, Roman General in Germany under Domitian	22
Maximus	23
Maximus, (Claudius) Proconſul of Africa under Antoninus Pius	23
Maximus Tyrius, the Philoſopher and Sophiſt	24
Maximus, the Tyrant	28
Maximus, Emp. of the Weſt	30
Mayenne, (Duke de) Gen. of the League	52
Mazarine, (Julius) of Piſcina in the Abruzzo, Cardinal, and Miniſter to Lewis XIV	53
Medici, (Coſmo de) Duke of Florence	49
Medici, (Laurence de) Duke of Florence	50
Medici, (Catharine de) Queen to Henry II	52
Medon, 1ſt Archon at Athens	3
Medon, K. of Argos	3
Megabyzus, the Perſian General in Egypt under Artaxerxes *Longimanus*	11
Megacles, the 6th Archon of Athens	4
Megaſthenes, the Hiſtorian	14
Meingre, (Marſhal de) ſirn. *Boucicaut*, Gen. to Charles VI	49
Mela, (Pomponius) of Mellaria in Spain, the Geographer	21
Melanchrus, Tyrant of Leſbos	8
Melancthon, (Philip) of Brette, in the Palatinate, and *one of the Proteſtant Reformers*	51
Melanthus, K. of Athens	3
Melchiades, Bp. of Rome	27
Meleager, K. of Macedon	15
Melec Sala, Sultan of Egypt	45
Meles, K. of Lydia	6
Meleſander, Athenian Gen.	12
Meliſende, Q. of Jeruſalem	43
Meliſſus, the Philoſopher, and Samian General	12
Melvill, (Sir James) the Hiſtorian, and Ambaſſador from Scotland in France, during the Reigns of Q. Mary, and K. James VI	52
Memnon of Rhodes, Perſian Gen. under Darius Codomanus	14
Menage, (Giles) of Angers, the Critic, *&c.*	54
Menahem, K. of Iſrael	5
Menander of Athens, the Comic Poet, and *Inventor of the New Comedy*	14
Menecrates of Niſa, the Grammarian	18
Menedemus of Eretrea, the Philoſopher	14
Menelaus, K. of Lacedemon	3
Menelaus, ſirn. *Onias IV*, the High Prieſt	17
Menelaus, of Anea in Caria, the Aſtronomer, who made his Obſervations at Rome under Trajan	22
Meneſtheus, K. of Athens	3
Menophis, K. of Egypt	2
Mentor, of Rhodes	13
Mephres, K. of Egypt	2
Meroveus, K. of France	29
Merovæus, Son to Chilperic	32
Merres. K. of Egypt	7
Merula, (George) of Alexandria della Paglia, the Philologiſt and Hiſtorian	50
Merwan, Caliph of the Saracens	34
Merwan II	35
Meſapus, K. of of Sicyon	1
Meſeſſimordacus, K. of Babylon	7
Meſſala, (Marcus Valerius) Roman Painter	16
Meſſala Corvinus	20
Meſſalina, the Empreſs, Wife to Claudius	21
Meſué, ſirn. *John of Damaſcus*, Phyſician to the Caliph Rasjidius	37
Meſué, of Maridin, ſirn. *Jacebita*, Phyſician to Hakem, Caliph of Egypt	41
Meſué, of Corduba, the Phyſician	44
Metellus, (Quintus Cæcilius) ſirnamed *Macedonicus*	18
Metellus, ſirn. *Dalmaticus*	18
Metellus, ſirn. *Numidicus*	18
Metellus, Quintus	19
Metellus, (Lucius Cæcilius) ſirnamed *Creticus*	19
Meton of Athens, the Aſtronomer, and *Author of the Cycle of* 19 *Years*	12
Metrodorus of Athens, the Philoſopher and Painter	17
Metrodorus Scepſius, the Philoſopher, and Min. to Mithridates	19
Meurſius, (John) of Looſduinen, near the Hague, the great Critic, Antiquarian, *&c.*	53
Mezeray, (Francis Eudes de) of Ry, near Argentan in Lower Normandy, the French Hiſtorian	53
Micah, the Prophet	5
Michael, Eaſtern Emperor	37
Michael II, ſirn. *the Stammerer*	37
Michael III, ſirn. *the Sot*	37
Michael IV, ſirn. *the Paphlagonian*	41
Michael V, ſirn. *Calaphates*	41
Michael VI, ſirn. *Strato*	42
Michael VII, ſir. *Ducas*, and *Parapinacius*	42
Michael, Emperor of Nice, ſirn. *Paleologus*	46
Michael Wieſnowiſki, K. of Poland	54
Michael Fadorowitz, Czar of Moſcovy	53
Micipſa, K. of Numidia	18
Miciſlaus, K. of Poland	41
Miciſlaus II	44
Midas, K. of Phrygia	6
Milo, of Crotona, ſirn. *the Wreſtler*	10
Miltiades, the Athenian Gen.	10
Milton, (John) of Bread ſtreet London, the Poet, and Author of *Paradiſe Loſt*, *&c.*	54
Mindarus, the Lacedemonian Gen.	12
Minos, K. of Crete, and Lawgiver	2
Minutius Felix, of Rome, the Lawyer	25
Mirva, K. of the Suevi	32
Miſitheus, Min. to Gordian	25
Miſphragmuthoſis, K. of Egypt	1
Mithradates, K. of Pontus	13
Mithradates II	14
Mithradates III	14
Mithridates, K. of the Parthians	17
Mithridates, ſirn. *Euergetes*, K. of Pontus	18
Mithridates, K. of Pontus, ſirn. *the Great*	18
Mitreus, K. of Aſſyria	3
Mneſtheus, the Notary under Aurelian	26
Moctafis, Caliph	39
Modeſtus, Min. to Valens	28
Modred, the Britiſh Uſurper	31
Mœnon, Tyrant in Sicily	15
Moliere, (Jo. Baptiſta de) of Paris, the great French Comic Poet	54
Monfort, (Simon, Comte de)	45
Monk, (George) Gen. and Duke of Albemarle	54
Monmouth, (James, Duke of)	54
Monmouth, (Jeffrey of) the Hiſtorian	44
Montacute, (John de) Earl of Saliſbury, and Min. to Richard II	48
Montacute, (Thomas) Earl of Saliſbury	49
Montagne, (Michael de) of Perigord, Author of *The Eſſays*	52
Montague, (Edward) Earl of Sandwich, and Admiral	54
Montague, (Charles) Earl of Halliſax, and Treaſurer to William III	54
Montaigu, (John de) Miniſter to Charles VI	48
Montanus, the Heretic	24
Montecuculi, Gen. to the Emperor Leopold	54
Montfaucon, (Bernard de) the Critic and Antiquarian	55
Montfort, (Simon Comte de)	45
Montfort, Earl of Leiceſter, Min. to Henry III	45
Montferrat, (Conrad, Marquis of)	44
Montlheri, (Hugh de) Min. to Philip *l'amoureux*	42
Montmorency, (Matthew de) Conſtable of France under Philip II	45
Montmorency, (Charles de) Gen. under Philip VI, ſirn *of Valois*	47
Montmorency, (Ann de) Conſtable of France, Min. and Gen. to Francis I, and Henry II	52
Montroſe, (James Graham, Marquis of) Gen. under Charles I	53
Morcar, (Earl) Gen. under Harold II	42
Mordacus, K. of Scotland	35
More, (Sir Thomas) Chancellor of England under Henry VIII	51
Morhoff, (Daniel George) of Wiſmar, in the Dutchy of Mecklenburgh, the Critic	54
Mortimer, Earl of March, Min. to Edward III	47
Mortimer, (Edward) Earl of March	49
Morton, (James Douglas, Earl of) Regent of Scotland under James VI	52
Moſes, the Prophet, and Jewiſh Lawgiver	2
Moſtazen, Caliph	45
Mowbray, (Robert de) Earl of Northumberland	42
Muaſſicus, Caliph	38
Muavius, Caliph of the Saracens	34
Muavius, K. of Corduba	36
Muazzus, Caliph of Egypt	40
Muça, the Saracen, and Conqueror of Spain	35
Mucianus, Roman Governor of Syria under Nero, and afterwards Min to Veſpaſian	22
Muctadirus, Caliph	39
Muctadis Billa, Caliph	42
Muctaphis, Caliph	39
Muctaphis II	43
Muhtadis Billa, Caliph	38
Mummius, Lucius, Roman Gen. and Conqueror of Corinth	18
Mummol, French Gen. to Gontran, K. of Orleans	32
Mundirus, K. of Corduba	38
Murena, Lucius	19
Murray, (Thomas Randolph, Earl of) General under Robert I, King of Scotland	47
Murray, (James Stuart, Earl of) Regent of Scotland under Q. Mary	52
Murzuſle, Eaſtern Emp.	45
Muſa Alhadis, Caliph	36
Muſa, Ottoman Emp.	49
Muſa, (Antoninus) of Greece, Phyſician to Auguſtus, whoſe great Remedy was *the Cold Bath*	20
Muſæus of Eleuſis, the Poet	2
Muſonianus, Min. to Conſtantius II	28
Muſtacſis, Caliph	39
Muſtadirus Billa, Caliph	42
Muſtainus, Caliph of the Saracens	38
Muſtanſirus, Caliph of the Saracens	38
Muſtantirus Billa, Caliph of Egypt	41
Muſtapha, Ottoman Emp.	53
Muſtapha II	54
Muſteali, Caliph of Egypt	42
Muſteneged, Caliph	44
Muſteraſchad, Caliph	43
Muſtetzi, Caliph	44
Mutàdidus, Caliph	38
Mutamidus, Caliph	38
Mutaſimus Billa, ſirn. *Otheviamus*, Caliph	37
Mutazzus, Caliph	38
Mutewakelus, Caliph	37
Mutius Lilla, Caliph	39

N

NABIS, Tyrant of Lacedemon	16
Nabocolaſſar, or Nebuchadnezar, K. of Babylon	8
Nabonadius, the laſt K. of Babylon	9
Nabonaſſar, K. of Babylon	6
Nabopolaſſar, K. of Babylon	8
Nabochodonoſor, K. of Aſſyria	8
Nabuzardan, the Babylonian Gen. under Nebuchadnezar	9
Nadab, K. of Iſrael	4
Nadius, K. of Babylon	6
Nævius, C. the Comic Poet	16
Nahor	1
Nahum, the Prophet	5
Naphtali	1
Napier, (John) of Merchiſton near Edinburgh, *the Inventor of the Logaritms*	53
Narciſſus, Min. to Claudius	21
Narſes, K. of Perſia	26
Narſes, the Eunuch, and Roman Gen. under Juſtinian	31
Narſes, Rom. Gen. under Phocas	33
Naſica, (Scipio) ſirn. *Corculum*	16
Naſo, (Ovidius) of Sulmo near Rome, the Roman Poet	20
Natzar, Caliph	44
Naude, (Gabriel) of Paris, the Phyſician and Critic	53
Nazianzen, (St. Gregory) of a Village near Nazianzum, in Cappadocia, Bp. of Conſtantinople, and ſirn. Θεολογος	28
Neanthes, of Cyzicus, on the Propontis, the Hiſtorian and Critic	15
Nebuchadnezar, K. of Babylon	8
Nechepſos, K. of Egypt	7
Necho, K. of Egypt	7
Nectanabis, K. of Egypt	13
Nectanebus, K. of Egypt	13
Nehemiah, the Prophet	11
Neoptolemus, Macedonian Gen. under Alexander *the Great*	14
Nephercheres, K. of Egypt	4
Nephereus, K. of Egypt	13
Nepherites, K. of Egypt	13
Nepos, (P. Rupilius) Rom. Gen.	18
Nepos, (Cornelius) of Hoſtilia near Verona, the Hiſtorian	20
Nepos, Weſtern Emp.	30

Nero,

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

	N° of Plate.
Nero, Roman Emp.	22
Nerva, Roman Emp.	22
Neſtor of Pylus, the Grecian Gen.	5
Neſtorius, the Heretic, Bp. of Conſtantinople	29
Nevill, (Ralph) Earl of Weſtmoreland, and Min. to Henry IV	49
Nevill, (Richard) Earl of Warwick, ſirn. *the King-maker*	50
Newcaſtle, (William, Marquis of) Gen. to Charles I	53
Newton, (Sir Iſaac) of Woolſthorp, or Woolſtrop, near Belvoir Caſtle, and Grantham, in Lincolnſhire, the great Mathematician, Aſtronomer, Philoſopher, Chronologer, &c.	55
Nicander, K. of Lacedemon	4
Nicander, of Colophon, the Poet, and Phyſician	18
Nicanor, Syrian Gen. under Antiochus V., ſirn *Eupator*	17
Nicephorus, Eaſtern Emperor, ſirn. *Logothetes*	37
Nicephorus II, ſirn. *Phocas*	40
Nicephorus III, ſirn. *Botoniates*	42
Nicephorus, Min. to Leo IV	36
Nicetas, Min. to Conſtantin VI	35
Nicholas, K. of Denmark	43
Nicholas, Pope	38
Nicholas II	42
Nicholas III	46
Nicholas IV	46
Nicholas V	49
Nicias, the Athenian Gen. in Sicily	12
Nicocles, K. of Salamis	13
Nicomedes, K. of Bithynia	15
Nicomedes II, ſirn. *Philopater*	18
Nicomedes III	19
Niger, (Peſcennius) Gov. in Spain, and Roman Emp.	24
Ninus, K. of Aſſyria	1
Ninus II	1
Ninyas, or Zameis, K. of Aſſyria	1
Niricaſſolaſſar, K. of Babylon	9
Noah	1
Nomentanus, (Creſcentius) Tyrant of Rome	40
Normandy, (Rollo, ſirn. *the Great*, Duke of)	39
Normandy, (William, ſirn. *Longſword*, Duke of)	39
Normandy, (Richard, ſirn. *the Old*, Duke of)	39
Normandy, (Richard II, ſirn. *ſans peur*, Duke of)	40
Normandy, (Richard III, Duke of)	41
Normandy, (Robert, ſirn. *the Devil*, Duke of)	41
Normandy, (William, ſirn. *the Baſtard*, Duke of) and afterwards K. of England	41
Normandy, (Robert, Duke of)	42
Northumberland, (Uthred, Earl of)	41
Northumberland, (Siward, Earl of)	41
Northumberland, (Henry Piercy, Earl of)	48
Northumberland, (Dudley, Duke of) and Min. to Edward VI	52
Nottingham, (Heneage Finch, Earl of) and Lord Chancellor to Charles II	54
Nottingham, (Daniel, Earl of)	54
Numa Pompilius, K. of Rome	6
Numerianus, the Grammarian, and Gen. to Severus	24
Numerianus, Roman Emp.	26
Numitor, K. of the Latins	5

O

OBALAS, K. of Perſia	30
Occam, (William) of Ockham, near Guilford in Surry, the Scholaſtic, ſirn. *Inceptor*	47
Ocha, Saracen Gov. of Spain	35
Ocraxapes, K. of Aſſyria	4
Offa, K. of Kent	31
Octavia, Siſter to Auguſtus, and Mother to Marcellus	20
Octavius, ſirn *Auguſtus* Roman Emp.	20
Odenatus, K. of Palmyra,	26
Odoacer, K. of the Heruli	30
Odoyſa, Saracen Gov. of Spain	35
Oedipus, K. of Thebes	30
Offa, K. of Eſſex	34
Offa, K. of Mercia	36
Ogyges, K. of Attica	1
Olaus, K. of Sweden	38
Olaus II, ſirn. *Skotkonung*	40
Olaus, K. of Denmark	37
Olaus II, ſirn. *Hunger*	42
Olaus, K. of Norway	40
Olaus II	41
Olaus III	42
Olaus IV	46
Olaus V	48
Oldcaſtle, (Sir John) Lord Cobham, and Head of the Lollards in the Reign of Henry V	46
Olivarez, (Duke de) Miniſter to Philip IV	53
Oliver, ſirn. *le Daim*, Miniſter to Lewis XI	50
Oliver Cromwell	54
Olybrius, Weſtern Emp.	30
Olympiodorus, of Thebes in Egypt, the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorian	29
Olympius, Exarch of Ravenna	33
Omar, Caliph of the Saracens	33
Omar II	35
Omri, K. of Iſrael	4
Onias, High Prieſt	14
Onias II	16
Onias III	17
Onias IV, ſirn. *Menelaus*	17
Onomarchus, Phocean Gen.	13
Ophratenes, K. of Aſſyria	4
Ophrateus, K. of Aſſyria	4
Oppian of Cilicia, the Poet	25
Orange, (William, Prince of)	52
Orange, (William, Prince of) Stadtholder of Holland, and afterwards K. of Great Britain	54
Orange, (William, Prince of) and Stadtholder	55
Orchan, Ottoman Emp.	47
Ordonno, K. of Leon, and Aſturias	37
Ordonno II	39
Ordonno III	39
Ordonno IV	40
Oreſtes, K. of Mycenæ	3
Oreſtes, Weſtern Min. who dethroned Nepos, and raiſed Auguſtulus the laſt Weſtern Roman Emp.	30
Origen, of Alexandria, ſirn. *Adamantius*, the Critic, Commentator, &c.	25
Orlando, ſirn. *Furioſo*,	36
Orleans, (Joan d'Arc, ſirn. *the Maid of*)	49
Orleans, (Lewis, Duke of) and Min. to Charles VI	49
Orleans, (Philip, Duke of) and Regent of France under Lewis XV	55
Ormond, (James Butler, Duke of)	54
Orodes, K. of Parthia	19
Oroetes. Prefect of Lydia	10
Orontes, Perſian Gen. under Artaxerxes II, ſirn. *Mnemon*	13
Orophernes, the Cappadocian, and pretended Son of Ariarathes I, K. of Cappadocia	17
Oroſius, of Tarraco in Spain, the Hiſtorian	29
Orpheus, of Thrace, the Poet	3
Orthopolis, K. of Sicyon	2
Oſhald, K. of Northumberland	36
Oſbert, K of Northumberland	38
Oſborn, (Thomas) Earl of Danby, and Min. to Charles II	54
Oſiris, Perſian Gen. under Artaxerxes, ſirn. *Longimanus*	12
Oſman, Ottoman Emp.	53
Oſochor, K. of Egypt	4
Oſorius, or Oſorio, (Jerom) Biſhop of Silves, the Hiſtorian and Critic, ſirnamed *the Cicero of Portugal*	52
Oſorthon, K. of Egypt	4
Oſorthon II	5
Oſred, K. of Northumberland	35
Oſred II	36
Oſric, K. of Northumberland	33
Oſric II	35
Oſſat, (Arnaud de) of Caſſagnabere, near Auch, in Gaſcogny, Biſhop of Bayeux, Cardinal, and French Ambaſſador at Rome under Henry IV. *His Letters are a Maſter-piece in the Art of Negotiation*	52
Oſſuna, (Duke de) Miniſter to Philip III	52
Oſterman, (Count) Chancellor and Min. to the Czarina Ann	55
Oſtorius, Rom. Gen. in Britain	21
Oſulph, K. of Northumberland	36
Oſwald, K. of Northumberland	33
Oſwin, K. of Northumberland	33
Oſwy, K. of Northumberland	33
Otanes, the Perſian, and *one of the ſeven who put the Magi to Death*	10
Othniel, the firſt Judge of Iſrael	2
Otho, Roman Emp.	22
Otho, Emp. of Germany, ſirn. *the Great*	39
Otho II, ſirn. *the Bloody*	40
Otho III, ſirn. *the Red*	40
Otho IV	45
Otho Friſingenſis, *the Reſtorer of the Peripatetic Philoſophy in Germany*	43
Otſman, Caliph of the Saracens	33
Ottogar, K. of Bohemia	46
Ottoman, or Oſman, the firſt Emp. of the Turks	46
Ovidius Naſo, of Sulmo, on the Eaſtern Side of the Appenines, near Rome, the Poet	20
Oxenſtiern, Chancellor of Sweden, and Min. to Q. Chriſtina	53
Oxford, (Robert Harley, Earl of) and Min. to Q. Ann	55
Oxyntes, K. of Athens	3

P

PACORUS, Parthian Gen.	20
Pacuvius, (M.) of Brunduſium, the Tragic Poet, and Nephew of Ennius	17
Pætus, (Thraſea) the Rom. Senator	22
Palladio, (Andrew) of Vicenza, the Architect	52
Pallas, Min. to Claudius	21
Palma, Gov. of Syria under Trajan	23
Palmatus, (Julius) Gen. in Armenia under Alexander *Severus*	25
Pancirolus, of Reggio, the Critic, and Profeſſor of Law at Padua	52
Pandion, K. of Athens	2
Pandion II	2
Panætius, Tyrant of Leontium	11
Panætius, of Rhodes, the Stoic Philoſopher	18
Panodorus, of Rhodes, the Monk and Chronologer	29
Pantaleon, K. of Piſa	1
Panyas, K. of Aſſyria	3
Panvinius, (Onuphrius) of Verona, the Critic and Antiquarian	52
Papinianus, the Lawgiver, and Prætorian Prefect under Septimius Severus	25
Pappus, of Alexandria, the Mathematician	28
Papus, (Lucius Emilius) Roman General	16
Para, K. of Armenia	28
Paracelſus, of Einſideln near Zurich, the great Chymiſt, and *Introducer of Chymical Remedies into Medicine*	51
Paris, (Matthew) the Monk of St. Albans, and Hiſtorian	45
Paris, (William, Bp. of) the Scholaſtic	45
Parma, (Margaret, Ducheſs of) and Gov. of the Netherlands	52
Parma, (Alexander Farneſe, Duke of) Gen. to Philip II	52
Parmenides, of Elea, the Philoſopher	10
Parmenio, Macedonian Gen. under Alexander *the Great*	14
Parrhaſius of Epheſus, the Painter	12
Paryſades, K. of Pontus	14
Paryſades, K. of Cimmerian Boſphorus	15
Paſcal, Pope	37
Paſcal II	42
Paſcal, (Blaiſe) of Clermont in Auvergne, the Mathematician, and Author of *The Provincial Letters, Penſees, &c.*	54
Paſquier, (Stephen) of Paris, the Lawyer, and great Antiquarian	52
Paterculus, (Velleius) of Naples, the Hiſtorian	22
Patinho, (Don Joſeph) Miniſter to Philip V	55
Patrenſis, (Mnaſeas) of Patras in Achaia, the Grammarian and Geographer	18
Paul, St.	22
Paul, ſirn. *the Silentiary*, or Secretary to Juſtinian, the Poet	35
Paul, Pope	36
Paul II	50
Paul III	52
Paul IV	52
Paul V	53
Paul, Conſtable de St.	50
Paul, (Father) of Venice, ſirn. *Sarpi*, the Hiſtorian	53
Paulinus, Min. to Theodoſius II	29
Paulus of Samoſata, the Heretic, and Bp. of Antioch	26
Paulus Patricius, Exarch of Ravenna	35
Pauſanias, Lacedemonian Regent and General	11
Pauſanias, K. of Lacedemon	12
Pauſanias, K. of Macedon	13
Pauſanias, of Cæſarea in Cappadocia, the Critic, Antiquarian, and Geographer	24
Peireſc, (Fabri de) of Bougencier near Toulon, the Hiſtorian, Critic, and great Patron of Learning	53
Peka, K. of Iſrael	5
Pekaiah, K. of Iſrael	5
Pelagius, firſt K. of Leon and the Aſturias	35
Pelagius of Great Britain, the Heretic	29
Pelagius, Eaſtern Patrician	30
Pelagius, Bp. of Rome	32
Pelagius II	32
Pelaſgus, K. of Sicyon	3
Peleg, or Phaleg	1
Pelopidas, Theban Gen.	13
Pembroke, (Richard, ſirn. *Strongbow*, Earl of)	44
Pembroke, (William Marſhal, Earl of) Min. to K. John, and Protector under Henry III	45
Pembroke, (Richard, Earl of)	45
Pembroke, (Adomar de Valentia, Earl of)	46
Pembroke, (Haſtings, Earl of)	48
Penda, K. of Mercia	33
Pepin, Min. to Clotaire II	33
Pepin, ſirnamed *Heriſtel*, Miniſter to Clovis III	34
Pepin, ſirn. *the Little*, K. of France	36
Pepin, K. of Aquitain	37
Pepin II	37
Percy, (Henry) Earl of Northumberland	48
Percy, (Henry, ſirn. *Hotſpur*	48
Perdiccas, K. of Macedon	6
Perdiccas II	11
Perdiccas III	13
Perdiccas, Macedonian Gen. under Alexander *the Great*	14
Perennis, Min. to Commodus	24
Periander, Tyrant of Corinth	8
Pericles, the Athenian Gen.	11
Peroxes, K. of Perſia	30
Perperna, (N.) Roman Gen.	18
Perron, (Jaques Davy du) of Cretteville, in Lower Normandy, Bp. of Evreux, and Cardinal	52
Perſæus, the Stoic Philoſopher	15
Perſeus, K. of Mycenæ	2
Perſeus, the laſt K. of Macedon	17
Perſius of Volterra, the Poet	22
Pertarithus, K. of the Lombards	34
Pertinax, Roman Emp.	24

	N° of Plate.
Petavius Dionyſius, of Orleans, the Chronologer, &c.	53
Peter, St.	21
Peter de Courtenay, French Eaſtern Emperor	45
Peter, K. of Arragon	42
Peter II	44
Peter III	46
Peter IV, ſirn. *the Ceremonious*	47
Peter, K. of Sicily	46
Peter II	47
Peter, K. of Portugal, ſirnamed *the Cruel*	48
Peter II	54
Peter, K. of Caſtile, ſirnamed *the Cruel*	47
Peter, Czar of Muſcovy, ſirn. *the Great*	54
Peter II	55
Peter, Earl of Savoy, ſirn. *the little Charlemagne*	46
Peter, ſirn. *the Hermit*, who by his Preaching gave Riſe to *the Crusades*	42
Peter of Troyes, ſirn. *Comeſtor*, the Scholaſtic	44
Peter, ſirn. *the Fuller*, the Heretick, and Bp. of Antioch	30
Peter of Blois, Archdeacon of Bath, the Hiſtorian	44
Petrarch, (Francis) of Arezzo, the Italian Poet	48
Petronilla, Q. of Arragon	43
Petronius, 2d Prefect of Egypt	20
Petronius Arbiter, Favorite of Nero	22
Petubaſtes, K. of Egypt	4
Peurbachius, (Georgius) of Bavaria, the Aſtronomer, and Præceptor to Regiomontanus	49
Phæbidas, the Lacedemonian Gen.	13
Phædrus of Thrace, the Poet	21
Phæſtus, K. of Sicyon	3
Phalaris, Tyrant of Agrigentum	9
Phaleg, or Peleg	1
Phanas, the Meſſenian	7
Pharamond, the firſt French King	29
Pharaſmenes, K. of Armenia	23
Pharnabazus, the Perſian Gen.	12
Pharnaces, K. of Pontus	7
Pharoah Necho, K. of Egypt	8
Phaſelites, (Critolaus) the Peripatetic Philoſopher	17
Pherecles, the Archon	4
Pherecydes, of Syros, the Maſter of *Pythagoras*	10
Phidias of Athens, the Statuary	12
Phidon, K. of Argos	4
Philagrius, Gov. of Egypt	27
Philelphus, (Francis) of Ancona, the Poet and Hiſtorian	49
Philemon, of Soli in Cilicia, the Comic Poet, and Rival of *Menander*	14
Philetas, of Cos, the Poet and Grammarian	14
Phileterus, ſirn. *the Eunuch*, King of Pergamus	15
Philibert, Duke of Savoy, ſirn. *the Hunter*	50
Philibert II, ſirn. *the Handſome*	50
Philip, K. of Macedon	8
Philip II, ſirn. *the Son of Amyntas*	13
Philip III, ſirn. *Aridæus*	14
Philip IV	16
Philip, K of Syria	19
Philip, ſirn. *the Arabian*, Roman Emperor	25
Philip *junior*, Roman Min.	25
Philip, Emp. of Germany	44
Philip, K. of France, ſirnamed *l' Amoureux*	42
Philip II, ſirn. *Auguſtus*	44
Philip III, ſirn. *le Hardi*	46
Philip IV. ſirn. *le Bel*	46
Philip V, ſirn. *the Long*	47
Philip VI, of Valois, ſirn. *the Fortunate*	47
Philip of Auſtria, K. of Spain	51
Philip II	52
Philip III	52
Philip IV	53
Philip V	54
Philip, K. of Sweden	42
Philip, Earl of Savoy	46
Philip, Duke of Savoy, ſirn. *Sans Terre*	50
Philippicus, Roman Gen.	32
Philippicus Bardanes, Eaſtern Emp.	35
Philiſtus of Syracuſe, the Hiſtorian, and Gen. to Dionyſius *junior*	13
Philo, the Dialectic Philoſopher, the Companion of Zeno, and Maſter of *Carneades*	15
Philo, the Philoſopher of the third Academy	19
Philo of Alexandria, ſirn. *Judæus*, the Hiſtorian	21
Philo Biblius, the Grammarian	23
Philochorus, of Athens, the Hiſtorian	16
Philolaus, of Crotona, the Pythagorean Philoſopher	13
Philomelus, the Phocean Gen.	13
Philopæmen, Prætor of the Achæans, ſirn. *the laſt of the Greeks*	16
Philopæmen, Pergamenian Min. under Attalus ſirn. *Philadelphus*	18
Philoponus, (John) of Alexandria, the Grammarian, and Commentator on Ariſtotle	33
Philoſtratus of Lemnos, the Sophiſt	25
Philotas, Macedonian Gen.	14
Philoxenus of Cythera, the Poet, and Critic on the Poems of Dionyſius the Tyrant of Sicily	13
Phineas, the High Prieſt	2
Phintias, Tyrant of Agrigentum	15
Phlegon Trallian, Freedman and Favorite of Adrian, and Hiſtorian	23
Phocas, Eaſtern Emp.	33
Phocas, Eaſtern Gen. under Conſtantin IX	39
Phocas, Eaſtern Gen. under Baſilius II	40
Phocion, the Athenian	14
Phorbas, K. of Argos	1
Phorbas, Archon of Athens	4
Phoroneus, K. of Argos	1
Photius, Patriarch of Conſtantinople	38
Phraates, K. of the Parthians	17
Phraates II	18
Phraortes, K. of Media	8
Phraortes, K. of Parthia	20
Phriapatius, K. of Parthia	17
Phryno, the Athenian	8
Phul, K. of Aſſyria	5
Phylarchus of Athens, or, according to others, of Egypt, the Hiſtorian	16
Phyton, Gen. of the Rhegians	13
Piaſti, Duke of Poland	37
Victor, (Fabius) *the firſt Roman Hiſtorian*	16
Picus, (Jo.) of Mirandola, ſirn. *the Phœnix of Learning*	50
Pilate, (Pontius) Roman Gov. of Judæa under Tiberius	21
Pilatus, (Leontius) of Theſſalonica, Reſtorer of the Greek Learning in Italy, and Præceptor to *Petrarch*, and *Boccacio*	47
Pindar of Thebes, the Poet	11
Piſander, Lacedemonian Gen.	13
Piſides, (George) of Conſtantinople, the Poet and Hiſtorian	33
Piſiſtratus, Tyrant of Athens	9
Piſo, Favorite to Galba	22
Piſſuthnes, Satrap of Lydia	12
Pithou, (Peter) of Troye in Champagne, the Lawyer and Critic, ſirn. *the Varro of France*	52
Pittacus of Mitylene	8
Pius, Bp. of Rome	23
Pius II, Pope	50
Pius III	51
Pius IV	52
Pius V	52
Placidia, the Empreſs, Regent under Valentininn III	29
Plancus, (Munatius) Roman Senator	20
Platina, of Verona, the Hiſtorian	50
Plato, of Athens, the Comic Poet	11
Plato, of Athens, the Philoſopher, ſirn. *the Divine*, Author of *the Academic Philoſophy*	13
Plautianus, Min. to Septimius Severus	25
Plautus, of Umbria, the Comic Poet	16
Plemneus, K. of Sicyon	2
Pletho, (Geo. Gemiſtus) of Conſtantinople, *the firſt Reviver of the Platonic Philoſophy in Florence*	49
Pliny *ſenior*, of Verona, ſirn. *the Hiſtoriah*	22
Pliny *junior*, of Como, and Gov. of Bithynia under Trajan	23
Pliſtarchus, K. of Lacedemon	11
Pliſtoanax, K. of Lacedemon	11
Plotina, the Empreſs, Wife to Trajan	23
Plotinus, of Egypt, the Platoniſt	26
Plutarch, of Cheronea, the Philoſopher, and Hiſtorian	23
Poggio, the Florentine Hiſtorian	49
Pole, (Michael de la) Earl of Suffolk	48
Pole, (William de la) Duke of Suffolk, and Min. to Henry VI	49
Polemon of Oeete, near Athens, the Academic Philoſopher	14
Polignac, Cardinal, and Author of *the Anti-Lucretius*	55
Politian, (Angelo) the Poet, and Greek and Latin Profeſſor at Florence	50
Pollio, (Aſinius) the Orator, and Hiſtorian	20
Pollio (Aſinius) *junior*	21
Pollio, (M. Vitruvius) the Architect	20
Pollio, (Trebellius) the Hiſtorian	27
Pollis, Lacedemonian Gen.	13
Pollux, Julius, of Naucratis in Egypt, the Grammarian	24
Polybius, of Megalopolis, the Hiſtorian	17
Polybus, K. of Sicyon	2
Polycarp, (St.) Bp. of Smyrna	23
Polycrates, Tyrant of Samos	10
Polydectes, K. of Lacedemon	4
Polydorus, K. of Thebes	2
Polydorus, K. of Lacedemon	5
Polyænus, of Macedon, who has left *a Collection of 833 different Stratagems of War*	23
Polynices, K. of Thebes	3
Polyphides, K. of Sicyon	3
Polyſperchon, Macedonian Gen.	14
Polyſtratus, the Epicurean Philoſopher	16
Polyxenidas, Syrian Gen. under Antiochus III, ſirn *the Great*	17
Pompeius, Cneius, ſirn. *Strabo*, Rom. General	19
Pompeius, Cneius, ſirn. *Magnus*, the Triumvir	19
Pompeius, Sextus	20
Pompeius, (Trogus) of Vocontii in the Narbonenſian Gaul, the Hiſtorian	20
Pomponatius, (Peter) of Mantua, Author of *a new Sect of Peripateticks*	51
Pomponius, (Marcus) Rom. Prætor	17
Pontanus, (Jo. Jovianus) of Umbria, Maſter of the Records to Ferdinand, K. of Naples, and *one of the great Reſtorers of Claſſic Learning in Italy*	50
Pool, or Pole, (Reynold) of Stoverton-Caſtle, in Staffordſhire, A. Bp. of Canterbury, Cardinal, and Min. to Q. Mary	52
Pope, (Alexander) of Cheapſide, London, the Poet	55
Popiel, Duke of Poland	37
Porphyry, of Tyre, the Platoniſt	26
Portland, (Weſton, Earl of) and Min. to Charles I	53
Portland, (Bentink, Earl of) and Min. to William III	54
Porſenna, K. of Etruria	10
Porus, K. of Babylon	6
Porus, K. of India	14
Poſidonius, of Apamea, the Stoic Philoſopher and Aſtronomer	19
Poſthumius, Tyrant of Gaul	26
Pouſſin, (Nicholas) of Andeli in Normandy, the Painter	53
Prætus, K. of Argos	2
Prat, (Antoine de) Chancellor and Min. to Francis I	51
Praxiteles, of Magna-Græcia, the Statuary	14
Premiſlaus, K. of Poland	46
Priamus, K of Troy	3
Prideaux, (Dr. Humphry) of Padſtow in Cornwall, the Hiſtorian	54
Primeroſe, Sir Archibald	54
Prior, (Mathew) of London, the Poet	55
Priſcian, of Cæſarea, the Grammarian	31
Priſcus, (Servilius) Roman Dictator	12
Priſcus, (Statius) Rom. Gen.	24
Priſcus, Min. to the Emp. Mauricius	32
Priſcus, Gov. of Syria under Philip ſirn. *the Arabian*	25
Probus, Roman Emp.	26
Probus Anicius, Min. to Valentinian	28
Procas, K. of the Latins	4
Procida, (John de) Min. to Peter III, K. of Arragon	46
Procles, K. of Lacedemon	3
Proclus of Lycia, ſirn. *Diadochus*, the Platoniſt and Mathematician	31
Procopius, the Tyrant	28
Procopius of Cæſarea, the Hiſtorian, and Secretary to *Beliſarius*	31
Prometheus, the Brother of Atlas	2
Propertius, (Sextus Aurelius) of Mevania in Umbria, the Elegiac Poet	20
Proſper, of Aquitain, the Chronologer	30
Protagoras, of Abdera, the Sophiſt, and Scholar of *Democritus*	12
Protogenes, of Caunus in Caria, the Painter	14
Prudentius, of Saragoſſa, the Poet	28
Pruſias, K. of Bithynia	16
Pruſias II, ſirn. *Venator*	17
Prytanis, K. of Lacedemon	3
Pſammenitus, K. of Egypt	10
Pſammetichus, Tyrant of Corinth	9
Pſammitichus, K. of Egypt	7
Pſammitichus II	12
Pſammus, K. of Egypt	5
Pſammuthis, K. of Egypt	15
Pſellus, (Michael) of Conſtantinople, the Peripatetick Philoſopher, and Hiſtorian	42
Pſeuſennes, or Seſac, K. of Egypt	4
Pſeuſennes II	4
Pſinaches, K. of Egypt	4
Ptolemy, ſirn. *Alorites*, K. of Macedon	13
Ptolemy, ſirn. *Ceraunus*, K. of Macedon	15
Ptolemy, the Son of Lagus, ſirn. *Soter*, K. of Egypt	14
Ptolemy II, ſirn. *Philadelphus*	15
Ptolemy III, ſirn. *Euergetes*	16
Ptolemy IV, ſirn. *Philopator*	16
Ptolemy V, ſirn. *Epiphanes*	16
Ptolemy VI, ſirn. *Philometor*	17
Ptolemy VII, ſirn. *Phyſcon*, or *Euergetes II*	17
Ptolemy VIII, ſirn. *Lathurus*, and *Soter*	18
Ptolemy IX, ſirn. *Alexander III*	19
Ptolemy X, ſirn. *Dionyſius*, and *Auletes*	19
Ptolemy XI, ſirn. *Dionyſius II*	19
Ptolemy XII, ſirn *Junior*	20
Ptolemy, ſirn. *Appion*, K. of Cyrené	18
Ptolemy, ſirn. *Macron*, Syrian Min. to Antiochus ſirn. *Epiphanes*	17
Ptolemy, (Claudius) of Peluſium, the great Aſtronomer	23
Puffendorf, (Samuel) of Fleh near Kemnitz in Upper Saxony, the great Lawyer and Hiſtorian	54
Pulcheria, the Empreſs, and Siſter to Theodoſius II	29
Pulteney, (Sir William) Chairman to the Committee for *the Excluſion Bill*	54
Pupienus, (Maximus) Rom. Emp.	25
Puteanus, (Ericius) of Venloo in Guelderland, the Critic	53
Pylades, the Roman Comedian	20
Pym, (John) of Somerſetſhire, one of the five Members demanded by Charles I, which began *the Civil War*	53
Pyritiades, K. of Aſſyria	4

	N° of Plate.
Pyrrho, of Elis, *the firſt of the Sceptic Philoſophers*	14
Pyrrhus, K. of Epirus	15
Pythagoras, of Samos, the Philoſopher	10
Pythias, of Syracuſe, the Pythagorean Philoſopher	13

Q

QUEVEDO, (Francis) of la Marche in New Caſtile, the Spaniſh Wit	53
Quiceſm, K. of Suſſex	33
Quintilian, (Fabius) of Calahorra in Spain, the Rhetorician, and brought to Rome by Galba	22
Quintillus, Min. to Claudius II	26

R

RABANUS Maurus, A. Bp. of Mentz	37
Rabelais, (Francis) of Chinon in the Touraine, ſirn. *the Lucian of France*	51
Rachis, K. of the Lombards	35
Racine, of Ferté Milon near Senlis, the Tragic Poet	54
Radagaiſus, the Goth	29
Radbond, Duke of Frieſland	35
Ragimbert, K. of the Lombards	35
Ragnald, K. of Sweden	43
Raimond, Comte de Toulouſe	42
Raimond, K. of Arragon	43
Raintroy, Min. to Dagobert III	35
Raleigh, (Sir Walter) of Hayes in the Pariſh of Budley, near Exeter, the Hiſtorian, &c.	52
Ramirus, K. of Leon	37
Ramirus II	39
Ramirus III	40
Ramirus, K. of Arragon	41
Ramirus II, ſirn. *the Monk*	43
Ramſes, K. of Egypt	2
Ramus, (Peter) of Cuth in the Vermandois, *one of the firſt Moderns who attacked the Philoſophy of Ariſtotle*	52
Raphael, of Urbin, the Painter	51
Rapin, (René) of Tours, the Critic	54
Raſchid, Caliph	36
Raſchid II	43
Raymond VI, Count of Toulouſe	45
Raymond VII	45
Recaredus, K. of the Viſigoths	32
Recaredus II	33
Recheſwind, K. of Spain	33
Rechiarius, K. of the Suevi	29
Rechila, K. of the Suevi	29
Redowald, K. of Eaſt-Anglia	32
Regillianus, Tyrant of Pannonia	26
Reginon, Abbé of Prum near Treves, the Hiſtorian	38
Regiomontanus, (Jo.) of Franconia, *the great Reſtorer of Aſtronomy in Europe*	50
Regner, K. of Denmark	37
Regulus, (M. Attilius) Rom. Gen. in the 1ſt Punic War	15
Rehoboam, K. of Judah	4
Remi, Peter, Min. to Charles IV, K. of France	47
Remiſmund, K. of the Suevi	30
Retz, (Cardinal de) A. Bp. of Paris, and Head of *the Frondeurs*	53
Reu	1
Reuben	1
Reuchlin, (Jo.) of Pforzeim near Spires, and ſirn. *Capnio, the Reſtorer of the Hebrew and Greek Languages in Germany*	50
Rezin, K. of Syria	6
Rhazes, ſirn. *Abubeter*, the Arabian Phyſician	40
Rhoilas, Gen. of the Nomad Scythians	29
Riccoboni, (Antony) of Rovigo, the Critic	52
Richard K. of England, ſirn. *Cœur de Lyon*	44
Richard II, ſirn. *of Bourdeaux*	48
Richard III, ſirn. *Crookback*	50
Richelieu, (Armagnac du Pleſſis, Cardinal de) and Min. to Lewis XIII	53
Richemont, (Conſtable de) Gen. to Charles VII	49
Ricimer, Min. to Severus	30
Rigebelus, K. of Babylon	7
Ringo, K. of Denmark	37
Riperda, (Duke de) Min. to Philip V	55
Rivaulx, (Peter de) Treaſurer to Henry III, K. of England	45
Rivers, (Earl of) Min. to Edward IV	50
Robert, French Emp. of the Eaſt	45
Robert, K. of France, ſirn. *the Wiſe*	40
Robert, K. of Scotland	47
Robert II	48
Robert III	48
Robert, K. of Naples, ſirn. *the Wiſe*	47
Robert, ſirn. *le fort*, Min. to Charles *le Chauve*	38
Robert, Comte de Paris, Min. to Charles *the Simple*	39
Rochefoucauld, (Duke de) Author of *the Maxims*	53
Roches, (Peter de) Bp. of Wincheſter, and Regent of England under Henry III	45
Roderic, the laſt K. of the Goths in Spain	35
Roderic, K. of Connaught	44
Rodoaldus, K. of the Lombards	34
Rodolph, of Habſburg, Emp. of Germany, and *firſt of the Auſtrian Family*	46
Rodolph II	52
Rodolph, K. of Burgundy	38
Rodolph II	39
Rodolph III, ſirn. *le fainéant*	40
Rodolph, K. of France	39
Rodolph, K. of Italy	39
Rodolph, Duke of Swabia	42
Roger Guiſcard, Duke of Calabria, or Naples	42
Roger II, K. of Naples	43
Roger III	43
Roger, Bp. of Saliſbury, and Min. to Henry ſirn. *Beauclerc*, K. of England	43
Roger de Hoveden, the Hiſtorian	44
Rohan, (Henry, Duke de) Gen. of *the Hugonots*	53
Rollin, (Charles) of Paris, the Critic and Hiſtorian	55
Rollo, ſirn. *the Great*, Duke of Normandy	39
Romano, (Julio) the Painter, and *principal Scholar of Raphaël*	51
Romanus, Exarch of Ravenna	32
Romanus, Eaſtern Emp.	39
Romanus II	40
Romanus III, ſirn *Argyropalus*	41
Romanus IV, ſirn. *Diogenes*	42
Romulus, *1ſt K. of Rome*	5
Ronſard, (Peter) of la Poſſonniere en Vandomois, the French Poet and Favorite of Charles IX	52
Rotgaut, the Lombard Gen.	36
Rotharis, K. of the Lombards	33
Rubens, (Peter Paul) of Antwerp, the Painter	53
Ruffinus, Min. to Honorius	28
Ruffinus, Min. to Anaſtaſius	31
Rufus, P. Rutilius	19
Rufus, P. Sulpicius, the Tribune	19
Rupert, Emp of Germany	48
Ruſſel, (William, Lord)	54
Ruſſel, (Edward) Admiral, and Earl of Orford	54
Rutilius, (C. M.) *the firſt Plebeian Dictator*	13
Ruyter, (Michael Adrian de) the great Dutch Admiral	54

S

SABACON, ſirn. *the Ethiopian*, K. of Egypt	6
Sabert, K. of Eſſex	32
Sabina, the Empreſs, Wife to *Adrian*	23
Sabinianus, Roman Gen. to Anaſtaſius	31
Sabinianus, Bp. of Rome	33
Sabinus, Min. to Maximus	25
Sadyattes, K. of Lydia	8
Saïn, Perſian Gen. under Coſroës II	33
Saladin, Sultan of Egypt	44
Salah	1
Saliſbury, (Roger, Bp. of) Min. to Henry I	43
Saliſbury, (Robert Cecil, Earl of) and Min. to James I	53
Salluſt, Min. to Julian	28
Salluſtius, (C. Criſpus) of Amiternum near Rome, the Hiſtorian	19
Salmanaſar, K. of Aſſyria	6
Salmaſius, (Claudius) of Saumaiſe le Duc in Burgundy, the Critic	53
Samoſattenus, (Paulus) Biſhop of Antioch	25
Samuel, the Prophet	3
Sancho, K. of Leon, ſirn. *the Fat*	40
Sancho II, K. of Caſtille	42
Sancho III	44
Sancho IV	46
Sancho, K. of Arragon	42
Sancho, K. of Portugal	44
Sancho II, ſirn. *Capellus*	45
Sannazarius of Naples, the Poet	51
Saoſduchinus, K. of Babylon	7
Sapor, K. of Perſia	25
Sapor II	27
Sappor III	28
Sapor, Gov. of Armenia	34
Sappho of Leſbos, the Lyric Poeteſs	9
Sarah, the Wife of Abraham	1
Sarac, or Sardanapalus II, K. of Aſſyria	8
Sabarus, Perſian Gen. under Coſroës II	33
Sardanapalus, or Tonoſconcoleros, K. of Aſſyria	4
Sardanapalus II, or Sarac, K. of Aſſyria	8
Sarpedon, Syrian Gen. under Diodotus, ſirn. *Tryphon*	18
Sarpi, (Father Paul, ſirn.) of Venice, the Hiſtorian	53
Saturninus, (Sentius) Prefect of Syria under Auguſtus	20
Saturninus, Tyrant of Egypt	26
Satyrus, Tyrant of Heraclea	13
Satyrus, the Peripatetic Philoſopher	18
Saul, K. of Iſrael	3
Savile, (Sir Henry) of Bradley near Halifax in Yorkſhire, the Mathematician and Critic	52
Savill, George, Marquis of Halifax	54
Savonarola of Ferrara, *the Fryer who attacked the Vices of Pope Alexander VI*	50
Saxe, Count, Gen. to Lewis XV	55
Saxo Grammaticus, the Daniſh Hiſtorian	45
Saxony, (John Frederick, Elector of)	51
Saxred, K. of Eſſex	33
Scaliger, (Julius Cæſar) of Ripa near Verona, the Critic	51
Scaliger, (Joſeph) of Agen near Bourdeaux, the great Chronologer, Critic, &c.	52
Scamander, K. of Troy	2
Scapula, Proconſul of Africk under Septimius Severus	24
Scarron, (Paul) the French Burleſque Poet, and Huſband to Madam Maintenon	53
Scepſius (Metrodorus) the Philoſopher	19
Scevole de St. Marthe, of Loudun in Poitou, the Lawyer, Antiquarian, &c.	52
Schoeffer, (Peter) Aſſiſtant to Guttemberg and Fauſtus on their Diſcovery of *the Art of Printing*	49
Scholaſticus, Exarch of Ravenna	35
Schomberg, (Marſhal and Duke of) and Gen. to William III	54
Scipio Naſica, ſirn. *Circulum Populi Romani*	16
Scipio, (P.) ſirn *Africanus*	16
Scipio, (P. Cornelius) ſirn. *Africanus II*	18
Scipio, (L. Cornelius) ſirn. *Aſiaticus*	17
Scipio Naſica, (P. Cornelius) ſirn. *Serapion*	18
Scopas, Egyptian Gen. under Ptolemy ſirn. *Epiphanes*	17
Scotus, (John) ſirn. *Erigena*	38
Scotus, (Marianus) the Chronologer and Hiſtorian	42
Scotus, (John Duns) ſirn. *Doctor Subtilis*, the Head of a Sect of the Schoolmen called *Scotiſts*	46
Scrope, (Richard) Lord Chancellor to Richard II	48
Scrope, (Sir William) Earl of Wiltſhire, and Min to Richard II	48
Sebaſtian, K. of Portugal	52
Sebbi, K. of Eſſex	34
Secundus, the Hiſtorian of the Lombards	33
Segrave, Min. to Henry III, K. of England	45
Segrave, (Sir Nicholas de)	49
Seguier, Pierre, Chancellor to Lewis XIV	54
Sejanus, Rom. Min. to Tiberius	21
Selden, John, of Salvinton near Terring in Suſſex, the great Lawyer, Antiquarian, Critic, &c.	53
Seleucus, K. of Boſphorus	12
Seleucus, ſirn. *Nicator*, K. of Syria	14
Seleucus II, ſirn. *Callinicus*	16
Seleucus III, ſirn. *Ceraunus*	16
Seleucus IV, ſirn. *Philopator*	17
Selim, Ottoman Emp.	51
Selim II	52
Semiramis, Q. of Aſſyria	1
Senacherib, K. of Aſſyria	6
Seneca, of Corduba, the Philoſopher	22
Senlis, (Chancellor de) Min. to Lewis *le gros*	43
Sergius, Pope	34
Sergius II	37
Sergius III	39
Sergius IV	41
Sertorius, Quintus, Tyrant in Spain	19
Servilius Priſcus	12
Servilius, Quintus	12
Servius Tullius, the ſixth King of Rome	9
Servius, the Commentator on Virgil	29
Serug	1
Seſac, K. of Egypt	4
Seſenchoſis, K. of Egypt	4
Seſoſtris, K. of Egypt	2
Seth	1
Sethos, K. of Egypt	2
Severianus, Gov. of Myſia	25
Severianus, Proconſul of Aſia	27
Severinus, Pope	33
Severus, Septimius, Roman Emp.	24
Severus, Alexander, Roman Emp.	25
Severus, Emp. of the Weſt	30
Severus, Cæſar under Conſtantin Chlorus	27
Severus, Julius, Gov. of Britain	23
Severus, Roman Gen.	28
Severus, Sulpicius, of Aquitain, the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorian	29
Sevicus, K. of Egypt	6
Seward, K. of Eſſex	33
Sexburga, K. of Weſſex	34
Seymour, (Edward) Duke of Somerſet, and Lord Protector under Edward VI	51
Seymour, (Jane) Queen to Henry VIII	51
Seymour, Sir Edward	54
Sforza, Francis, Duke of Milan	49
Sforza, Lewis, ſirn. *the Moor*, Duke of Milan	50
Shaftſbury, Anthony, Earl of	54
Shakeſpear, William, of Stratford upon Avon, the great Engliſh Dramatic Poet	52
Shallum, K. of Iſrael	5
Shem	1
Siagrius, Roman Gov. of Soiſſons	30
Siculus, Diodorus, the Hiſtorian	20
Sicyon, K. of Sicyon	2
Sidney, Sir Phillip, of Penſhurſt in Kent, the Poet	52
Sidney, Algernon	54
Sidonius Apollinaris, of Lyons, and Bp. of Clermont en Auvergne, the Poet	30

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

	N° of Plate.
Sigebert, K. of Auſtraſia	32
Sigebert II	33
Sigebert, K. of Eaſt-Anglia	33
Sigebert, ſirn. *the Little*, K. of Eſſex	33
Sigebert I I, ſirn. *the Good*	34
Sigebert, K. of Weſſex	36
Sigebert, the Norman	38
Sigebert, Monk of Gemblours in Brabant, the Hiſtorian	42
Sigered, K. of Eſſex	36
Sigeric, K. of Eſſex	36
Sigheri, K. of Eſſex	34
Sigifrid, Comte de Ringelheim, *firſt Marquis of Brandenburgh*	39
Sigiſmond, K. of Burgundy	31
Sigiſmond, Emp. of Germany	49
Sigiſmund, K. of Poland	51
Sigiſmund II, ſirn. *Auguſtus*	51
Sigiſmund III	52
Sigiſmund, K. of Sweden	52
Sigonius, Carolus, of Modena, the Critic and Antiquarian	52
Silius Italicus, of Seville, or according to others of Italy, the Poet	22
Silleri, (Nicholas Brulart de) Chancellor to Henry IV	53
Silo, ſirn. *the Saracen*, K. of Leon	36
Silveſter, Bp. of Rome	27
Silveſter II, Pope	40
Silvius, ſirn. *Poſthumus*, third King of the Latins	3
Simeon	1
Simeon of Durham, the Hiſtorian	44
Simon, ſirn. *the Juſt*, the High-Prieſt	14
Simon II	16
Simon Maccabeus	18
Simonides of Cea, the Poet	10
Simplicius, Bp. of Rome	30
Simplicius of Cilicia, the Peripatetick Philoſopher	31
Sinzendorff, Count, Chancellor to the Emp. Charles VI	55
Siricius, Bp. of Rome	28
Siroes, K. of Perſia	33
Siſebod, K of Spain	33
Siſenaud, K of Spain	33
Siſenna, Lucius, the Roman Hiſtorian	19
Siſinius, Pope	35
Siſyphus, K. of Corinth	2
Sitalces, K. of Thrace	12
Siward, K. of Denmark	37
Siward, Earl of Northumberland	41
Siwaſt, K. of Sweden	37
Sixtus, Bp, of Rome	23
Sixtus II	26
Sixtus III	29
Sixtus IV, Pope	50
Sixtus V	52
Sledda, K. of Eſſex	32
Sleidan, John, of Sleida near Cologne, the German Hiſtorian	51
Slingelandt, Penſionary of Holland	55
Smaragdus, Exarch of Ravenna	32
Smendis, K. of Egypt	3
Smerdis, one of the Magi, King of Perſia	10
Socrates, of Athens, the Scholar of Anaxagoras, and *Parent of the Greek Philoſophy*	12
Socrates, of Conſtantinople, ſirn. *the Scholaſtic*, the Eccleſiaſtic Hiſtorian	29
Sogdianus, K. of Perſia	12
Soliman, Ottoman Emp.	49
Soliman II	51
Soliman III	54
Solinus, the Geographer, ſirn. *the Ape of Pliny*	22
Solomon, K. of Iſrael	4
Solomon, the Eunuch, Rom. Gen.	31
Solon, the Archon, and *Lawgiver of Athens*	9
Solvathius, K. of Scotland	36
Somers, John, Lord Chancellor to William III	54
Somerſet, (Edward Beaufort, Duke of) and Min. to Henry VI	49
Somerſet, Edward, Duke of	50
Somerſet, Edward Seymour, 1ſt Duke of, and Ld. Protector under Edward VI	51
Somerſet, Carr, Earl of, and Min. to James I	53
Sophocles, of Athens, the Tragic Poet, ſirn. *the Attic Siren*, and *the Bee*	11
Soſares, K. of Aſſyria	2
Soſarmus, K. of Aſſyria	3
Soſibius, of Lacedemon, the Critic	15
Soſibius, Egyptian Min.	16
Soſigenes, of Alexandria, the Aſtronomer, and *Author of the Julian Calendar*	20
Soſthenes, Macedonian Gen.	15
Soſtratus, of Cnidus, the Architect	15
Soter, Bp. of Rome	24
Sotion, of Alexandria, the Grammarian	16
Sous, K. of Lacedemon	3
Sozomen, of Salamis, the Eccleſiaſtic Hiſtorian	29
Sparetus, K. of Aſſyria	2
Spartacus, K. of Boſphorus	12
Spartacus II	12
Spartacus III, K. of Cimmerian Boſphorus	14
Spartacus, the Gladiator	19
Spartianus, Ælius, the Hiſtorian	26
Spelman, (Sir Henry) of Cengham near Lynne in Norfolk, the Antiquarian	53
Spencer, Hugh de, *ſenior*, Min. to Edward II	47
Spencer, Hugh de, *junior*, Min. to Edward II	47
Spencer, Edmund, of London, the Poet, and Author of *The Fairy Queen*, &c.	52
Speuſippus of Athens, the Philoſopher, and Succeſſor of Plato	14
Spherus, K of Aſſyria	2
Sphœrus, of Boſphorus, the Stoic Philoſopher, and Hiſtorian	16
Spinola, (Marquis de) General to Philip III	53
Spinoſa, (Benedict de) of Amſterdam, and Son of a Portugueſe Jew. *Author of ſeveral Works tending to Atheiſm*	54
Spoleto, Lambert, Duke of	38
Spurina, L. Taruntius, the Mathematician	19
Stafford, (Henry) Duke of Buckingham, and Min. to Richard III	50
Stair, (James, Earl of) and Secretary of State to William III	54
Stair, (John, Earl of) Ambaſſador in France to George I, and Gen. under George II	55
Stanhope, (James, Earl of) Gen. in Spain to Q. Ann, and Secretary of State under George I	55
Stanly, (Thomas, Lord)	50
Stapleton, Bp. of Exeter, and Min. to Edward II	47
Staremberg, (Guido, Count) and Min. to the Emperors Joſeph, and Charles VI	55
Statius, (P. Papinius) of Naples, the Poet	22
Stauracius, Min. to Nicephoras	37
Steele, Sir Richard, of Dublin, the Critic, &c.	55
Stenchill, K of Sweden	42
Steno Stur, Regent of Sweden	50
Stephen, K. of England, ſirn. *of Blois*	43
Stephen Batori, K. of Poland	52
Stephen, Bp of Rome	26
Stephen II, Pope	36
Stephen III	36
Stephen IV	36
Stephen V	37
Stephen VI	38
Stephen VII	38
Stephen VIII	39
Stephen IX	39
Stephen X	42
Stephen, Gen. againſt the Iconoclaſts	35
Stephens, (Robert) of Paris, the Printer	51
Stephens, (Henry) of Paris, the Printer and Critic	52
Stephinates, K. of Egypt	7
Steſichorus, of Himera in Sicily, the Lyric Poet	9
Sthenelaidas, the Lacedemonian Ephor	12
Sthenelus, K. of Argos	2
Sthenelus, K. of Mycenæ	3
Stilico, Min. to Honorius	28
Stillingfleet, (Dr. Edward) of Cranborn in Dorſetſhire, Bp. of Worceſter, *the great Controverſial Divine*, &c.	54
Stilpo, of Megara, the Philoſopher, and Scholar of Euclid	14
Stobœus, (John) Author of *A Collection of Moral Sentences from many ancient Greek Authors*	29
Strabo, of Amaſia in Pontus, the great Geographer, and Stoic Philoſopher	20
Strada, (Famianus) of Rome, the Hiſtorian and Critic	53
Strafford, (Thomas Wentworth, Earl of) and Min. to Charles I	53
Strato, of Lampſachus, ſirn. *Φυσικος*, the Peripatetic Philoſopher, and Scholar of Theophraſtus	15
Struthas, Perſian Gen. to Artaxerxes ſirn. *Mnemon*	13
Sueſred, K. of Eſſex	34
Sueno, K. of Denmark	40
Sueno II	41
Sueno, K. of Norway	40
Sueno, ſirn. *Greathead*, K. of Denmark	43
Sueno, Regent of Norway	41
Suetonius Paulinus, (C.) Gov. of Numidia, and afterwards of Britain, under Nero	22
Suetonius Tranquillus, the Secretary of the Emperor Adrian, and Hiſtorian	23
Suger, (Abbé) Min. to Lewis *le jeune*	43
Suidas, the Author of *The Hiſtorical Greek Lexicon*	42
Suintilla, K. of Spain	33
Suintilla II	33
Suithred, K. of Eſſex	35
Suleiman, Caliph of the Saracens	35
Sully, (Maximilian de Bethune de Roſni, Duc de) and Min. to Henry IV	52
Sulpicius, (Publius) Roman Gen. in Greece	16
Sunderland, (Robert Spencer, Earl of) and Min. to James II	54
Sunderland, (Charles, Earl of) and Min. to George I	55
Sura, (Licinius) Min. to Trajan	23
Surenas, Parthian Gen.	19
Suſarion, *one of the Inventors of Comedy*	9
Swetcher II, K. of Sweden	43
Swetcher III	44
Swift, (Dr. Jonathan) of Dublin, Dean of St. Patricks	55
Swithelm, K. of Eſſex	34
Swithin, Bp. of Wincheſter, and Min. to Ethelwolf	37
Sydenham, (Dr. Thomas) of Winford Eagle in Dorſetſhire, the Phyſician	54
Syenneſis, or Labynites, Gov. of Cilicia under Nebuchadnezar	9
Sylla, (L. Cornelius) ſirn. *the Dictator*	19
Syloſon, Tyrant of Samos	10
Sylverius, Bp. of Rome	31
Sylvius, (Æneas) or Pius II, Pope	50
Symmachus, Gov. of Rome under Valentinian II	28
Symmachus, Bp. of Rome	30
Symmachus, Prefect of Rome under Theodoric, K. of the Oſtrogoths	31
Syncellus, (Geo.) of Conſtantinople, ſirn. *the Monk*, the Chronologer	36
Syneſius, Bp. of Cyrené, and Platoniſt	29
Syphax, K. of Numidia	16
Syrianus, Roman Gen. in Egypt under Conſtantius II	28

T

TACELLOTHIS, K. of Egypt	4
Tachos, or Teos, K. of Egypt	13
Tacitus, (Cornelius) the great Roman Hiſtorian, and Son-in-Law of *Agricola*	22
Tacitus, Roman Emp.	26
Taherus, Caliph	45
Taherus, Saracen Gen.	37
Taius Lilla, Caliph	40
Talbot, (John) Earl of Shrewſbury, and Gen. in France under Henry VI	49
Talbot, (Charles, Lord) and Lord Chancellor to George II	55
Tamerlane, Emp. of the Tartars	49
Tancred, K. of Naples, ſirn. *the Baſtard*	44
Tanegui du Chatel, Min. to Charles VII	49
Taracus, K. of Egypt	6
Tarquinius Priſcus, 5th K of Rome	8
Tarquinius, ſirn. *Superbus*, 7th K. of Rome	10
Taruntius Spurina, the Mathematician	19
Taſſilion, Duke of Bavaria	36
Taſſo, (Torquato) of Sorento in the Kingdom of Naples, the Italian Epic Poet	52
Tatian, of Syria, the Rhetorician, and Heretic	24
Tatius, K. of the Sabines	6
Taurus, Prefect of Italy under Auguſtus	20
Tautanes, K. of Aſſyria	3
Tegula, (P. Licinius) of Rome, the Comic Poet	17
Teia, the laſt K. of the Oſtrogoths	32
Telchin, K. of Sicyon	1
Telecles, the Philoſopher of the 2d Academy	16
Teleclus, K. of Lacedemon	4
Teleric, K. of the Bulgarians	36
Teleſphorus, Bp. of Rome	23
Teleſtes, the Dithyrambic Poet	12
Teleſtus, K. of Corinth	5
Temple, (Sir William) of London, Ambaſſador in Holland to Charles II, Critic, Hiſtorian, &c.	54
Temple, (Sir Richard) Lord Viſcount Cobham	55
Tennes, K. of Sidon	13
Terah	1
Terence, of Carthage, the Comic Poet	17
Terentia, Wife of Mæcenas	20
Terpander, of Antiſſa in the Iſle of Leſbos, the Poet	7
Tertullianus, (Q. Septimius Florens) of Carthage, who adopted and defended *the Hereſy of Montanus*	24
Tetricus, Tyrant in Gaul under Aurelian	26
Teucer, K. of Troy	2
Teuta, Q. of Illyria	16
Teutæus, K. of Aſſyria	3
Thales, of Miletus, the Philoſopher and Mathematician, and *who reſtored Aſtronomy in the Greek Colonies in Aſia Minor, which was carried from thence into Greece*	9
Thalcſtris, Q. of the Amazons	14
Thaletas, of Crete, the Lyric Poet, and Friend of Lycurgus	4
Thaletas, the Muſician	7
Thebit, the Arabian Aſtronomer, and Diſcoverer of *the Motion of Trepidation*	46
Thelxion, K. of Sicyon	1
Themiſtius, of Paphlagonia, Prefect of Conſtantinople, and ſirn. *Euphrates*, the Peripatetic Philoſopher, and Sophiſt	28
Themiſtocles, the Athenian Gen.	11
Theoclus, the Meſſenian Bard	7
Theoclytus K. of Sicyon	3
Theocritus, of Syracuſe, the Paſtoral Poet	15
Theodatus, K. of the Oſtrogoths	31
Theodebald, K. of Metz in France	31
Theodebald, K. of the Oſtrogoths	31
Theodebert, K. of Metz in France	31
Theodebert II, K. of Auſtraſia	32
Theodogeſillus, K. of the Viſigoths	31
Theodolinda, Q. of the Lombards	33
Theodora, Empreſs	31

Theodora,

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

	N° of Plate.
Theodora, Empreſs of the Eaſt	37
Theodora II	42
Theodora, the Roman Courtezan	39
Theodore Comnenus, Prince of Epirus	45
Theodore Laſcaris, Emp. of Nice	45
Theodore Juannowitz, Czar of Muſcovy	52
Theodore II, Boriſſowitz	53
Theodore III, Alexiowitz	54
Theodoret, Bp. of Cyrus, the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorian	29
Theodoric, K. of the Oſtrogoths	30
Theodoric, K. of the Viſigoths	29
Theodoric II	30
Theodoric, K. of Northumberland	32
Theodorus Calliopas, Exarch of Ravenna	33
Theodorus, Emp. of Nice	46
Theodorus, Pope	33
Theodorus II	39
Theodorus, Min. to Heraclius	33
Theodorus, Min. to Leo V	37
Theodoſius, of Tripoli, the Mathematician	19
Theodoſius, Eaſtern Emp. ſirn. *the Great*	28
Theodoſius *junior*, or II	29
Theodoſius III	35
Theodoſius *ſenior*, Roman Gen.	[illegible]
Theodoſius, Brother to Conſtans II	34
Theodoſus, Son to Conſtantin *Menomachus*	42
Theodotion, of Sinope, or of Epheſus, the Interpreter	24
Theodotus, K. of Bactria	16
Theognis, of Megara, the Poet	10
Theon *ſenior*, of Smyrna, the Aſtronomer	23
Theon *junior*, of Alexandria, the Aſtronomer	28
Theonomus, K. of Sicyon	3
Theophane, (Empreſs) Wife to the Emp. Romanus	40
Theophilus, Eaſtern Emp.	37
Theophobus, Min. to Theophilus	37
Theophraſtus, of Ereſos in the Iſle of Leſbos, the Peripatetic Philoſopher and Succeſſor of *Ariſtotle*	14
Theophylactus Simocatta, the Hiſtorian	33
Theophylactus, Exarch of Ravenna	35
Theopompus, K. of Lacedemon	5
Theopompus, of the Iſle of Chios, the Orator, and Hiſtorian	13
Theramenes, Athenian Gen.	12
Thero, Tyrant of Agrigentum	11
Theſippus, the Archon	4
Theſeus, K. of Athens	3
Theſpieus, the Archon	4
Theſpis, of Icaria in Attica, *the Inventor of Tragedy*	10
Theudemirus, K. of the Suevi	32
Theudis, K. of the Viſigoths	31
Thibaud, Comte de Blois, Min. to Lewis VII	44
Thibaud, K. of Navarre	45
Thieri, K. of Metz in France	31
Thieri II, K. of France	32
Thieri III	34
Thieri IV	35
Thieri, the 1ſt Earl of Holland	38
Thimbro, Lacedemonian Gen.	13
Thineus, K. of Aſſyria	3
Thoas, Ætolian Gen.	17
Thomas, Earl of Savoy	44
Thomas, ſirn. *the Slave*, the Saracen Gen. under Almamon	37
Thomas Aquinas, or of Aquinum, the Head of a Sect of Schoolmen called *Thomiſts*	46
Thomſon, (James) of Ednam near Kelſo in Scotland, the Poet, and Author of *The Seaſons, &c.*	55
Thorismond, K. of the Viſigoths	30
Thou, (James Auguſte, Preſident de) of Paris, the Hiſtorian	52
Thraſamond, K. of the Vandals	30
Thraſemond, Gen. to Pope Gregory III	35
Thrasybulus, Tyrant of Miletus	H
Thraſybulus, K. of Syracuſe	11
Thraſybulus, the Athenian Gen.	12
Thucidides, Athenian Gen.	12
Thucidides, of Athens, the Hiſtorian	12
Thuoris, K. of Egypt	3
Thurimachus, K. of Sicyon	1
Thurimas, K. of Macedon	5
Thyeſtes, K. of Mycenæ	3
Thymætes, K. of Athens	3
Tiberinus, K. of the Latins	4
Tiberius, Rom. Min. to Auguſtus, and afterwards Emperor	20, 21
Tiberius II	32
Tiberius, Min. to Conſtans II	34
Tiberius, Tyrant of Sicily	35
Tibullus, of Rome, the Elegiac Poet	20
Tigellinus, Min. to Nero	22
Tiglath Pileſer, K. of Aſſyria	6
Tigranes, K. of Armenia	19
Tigranes II	20
Tillotſon Dr. John) of Sowerby near Hallifax in Yorkſhire, Archbiſhop of Canterbury	53
Tilly, (Count) Gen. to the Emperor Ferdinand II	53
Timagenes, of Alexandria, the Hiſtorian and Rhetorician	19
Timæus, of Sicily, the Hiſtorian	19
Timocharis, of Alexandria, the Aſtronomer	15
Timoleon, of Corinth	15
Tintoret, (Ja. Robuſti, ſirn.) of Venice, the Painter	14
Tiphernas, (Gregoras) of Umbria, *the Reſtorer of the Greek Language in France*	52
Tiribazus, Perſian Gen. under Artaxerxes *Mnemon*	50
Tiſſaphernes, Perſian Min. under Artaxerxes *Mnemon*	13
Tithrauſtes, Perſian Gen. under Artaxerxes *Mnemon*	13
Titian Vecelli. of Venice, the Painter	51
Titianus, Prefect in Gaul under Conſtans	27
Titilus, K. of Eaſt-Anglia	32
Titus, Roman Emp.	22
Tlepolemus, Egyptian Gen. under Ptolemy ſirn. *Philopator*	16
Tobias *ſenior*, the Jewiſh Captive at Niniveh	7
Tolmides, the Athenian Gen.	11
Tomyris, Q. of the Maſſagetæ	10
Tonoſconcoleros, or Sardanapalus, K. of Aſſyria	4
Torquatus, (T. Manlius)	13
Torquatus, (Manlius) Rom. Gen.	14
Torquatus, (T Manlius)	16
Totila, K. of the Oſtrogoths	31
Tournon, Cardinal d' Oſſie, and Min. to Francis I	51
Townſhend, (Charles, Lord Viſcount) Secretary of State to George I	53
Trajan, Roman Emp.	22
Trallian, (Phlegon) of Trallis in Lydia, the Hiſtorian	23
Trapezuntius, (Geo.) of Trebizonde, the Greek Tranſlator, *&c.*	49
Trebellius Pollio, the Hiſtorian	27
Tremouille, (Geo. de la) Min. to Charles VII	49
Tremouille, (Lewis de la) Gen. to Charles VIII	50
Tribonianus, the principal Compiler of *the Juſtinian Codex*	31
Triopas, K. of Argos	2
Triſſino, (J. Geo.) of Vicenza, the Poet	51
Trivulce, Marſhall, and Gen. to Lewis XII	51
Trogus Pompeius, of Gallia Narbonenſis, the Hiſtorian	20
Tromp, (Van) Dutch Admiral	54
Tros, K. of Troy	2
Truſſel, (Sir William)	47
Tucca, of Rome, the Critic, and Editor of *The Æneid*	20
Tulca, K. of Spain	33
Tullus Hoſtilius, 3d K. of Rome	7
Turbo, (Marcius) Roman Gov. in Judæa	23
Turenne, (Henry) Duke de Bouillon	52
Turenne, (Henry, Viſcount and Marquis de) Gen. to Lewis XIV	54
Turgel, Regent of Sweden	46
Turketul, Ld. Chancellor, and Min. to Edmund	39
Turnebus, (Adrian) of Andely near Rouën, the Critic	51
Tuthmoſis, K. of Egypt	2
Tyanæus, (Apollonius)	22
Tycho-Brahe, of Knudſtorp near Elſimburgh, in the Province of Schonen, the great Daniſh Aſtronomer	52
Tyrius, (Maximus) the Philoſopher and Sophiſt	24
Tyrranio, the Grammarian and Peripatetic Philoſopher	19
Tyrrhus, Egyptian Gen. under Alexander and Cleopatra I	19
Tyrtæus, of Athens, the Poet, and Bard to the Lacedemonians in the 2d Meſſenian War	7
Tzetzes, (John) of Conſtantinople, the Critic and Scholiaſt	44

V

VALENS, Cæſar under Conſtantin *the Great*	27
Valens, Eaſtern Emp.	28
Valentin, Pope	37
Valentinian, Weſtern Emp.	28
Valentinian II	28
Valentinian III	29
Valentinois, (Diana de Poitiers, Ducheſſe de) and Favourite to Henry II	51
Valerianus, Roman Emp.	26
Valla, (Laurentius) of Rome, the Critic, and *the great Reſtorer of the Purity of the Latin Tongue in Italy*	49
Valois, (Charles de) Min. to Lewis X, ſirn. *Hutin*	47
Vandyck, (Anthony) of Antwerp, the Painter, and Scholar of Rubens	53
Varanes IV, K. of Perſia	28
Varanes V	29
Varius, the Critic, and Editor of *The Æneid*	20
Varro, (M. Terentius) the moſt learned of the Romans	19
Varro,)P. Terentius) ſirn. *Atacinus*, the Poet	20
Varus, Quintilius, Prefect of Syria under Auguſtus	20
Vauban, Marſhal, Engineer to Lewis XIV	54
Vayer, (Francis de la Mothe le) of Paris, the Critic	53
Vecelli, (Titian) of Venice, the Painter	51
Vega, (Lopez de) of Madrid, the great Spaniſh Comic Poet, who compoſed 1300 *different Pieces, of which* 300 *are publiſhed*	53
Vendome, (Matthew de) Min. to Philip III	46
Ventidius, Roman Gen.	20
Vere, (Robert de) Duke of Ireland, and Min. to Richard II	48
Veremond, ſirn. *the Uſurper*, K. of Leon	36
Veremond II	40
Veremond III	41
Vermandois, (Herbert, Comte de)	39
Vermandois, (Hugh, Comte de)	42
Veroneſe, (Paul Caliari, ſirn.) of Verona, the Painter	52
Verrius Flaccus, the Grammarian, and ſuppoſed *Author of the Capitoline Marbles*	20
Vertot, (René Aubert de) of Bennetot in Normandy, the Hiſtorian	55
Verus, (Ceionius Commodus)	23
Verus, Lucius, Roman Emp.	24
Veſputius, (Americus) firſt Spaniſh Gen. on the Continent of America	50
Uffa, the firſt K. of Eaſt-Anglia	32
Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy	51
Victor Amadeus II	54
Victor, Bp. of Rome	24
Victor II, Pope	42
Victor III	42
Victor, (Aurelius) Gov. of Pannonia under Julian *the Apoſtate*, the Hiſtorian	28
Victorius, of Aquitain, *Inventor of the Paſchal Cycle*	30
Vida, (Hieronymus) of Cremona, and Bp. of Alba, the Poet	51
Vienne, (John de) French Admiral under Charles V	48
Vigilius, Bp. of Rome	31
Vignes, (Peter de) Lord Chancellor to Frederick II	45
Villars, (Lewis, Hector de) Marſhal and Gen. to Lewis XIV	55
Villebeon, (Peter de) Min. to Lewis IX	46
Villeroy, (Nicholas de) Secretary to Henry IV	53
Villiers, Marſhal de l' Iſle Adam, Gen. to Charles VII	49
Villiers, (George, Duke of Buckingham, Min. to James I, and Charles I	53
Villiers, George) II, Duke of Buckingham	54
Vinci, (Leonardo da) of Florence, the Painter	51
Vindex, (Julius) Gov. of Gaul under Nero	22
Vinius, Min. to Galba	22
Virgil, (Polydore) of Urbin, the Hiſtorian	51
Virgilius Maro, of Mantua, the Rom. Poet	20
Viriathus, Tyrant of Luſitania	18
Vitalianus, Min. to Maximinus	25
Vitalianus, the Goth	31
Vitalianus, Pope	34
Vitellius, Roman Emp.	22
Vitiges, K. of the Oſtrogoths	31
Vitiza, K. of Spain	35
Vitruvius Pollio, of Verona, the Architect	20
Vitus, Roman Gen.	29
Vives, (Ludovicus) of Valentia, the Critic	51
Ulnoth, Thane of Suſſex	41
Ulpian, of Tyre, the Roman Lawyer, and Min. to Alexander *Severus*	25
Ulrica, Queen of Sweden	55
Ulyſſes, of Ithaca, the Grecian Gen.	3
Voiture, (Vincent) of Amiens, the French Poet, *&c.*	53
Vologeſus, K. of Parthia	22
Vologeſus II	24
Volumnius, (Titus) Prefect of Syria under Auguſtus	20
Voluſianus, Rom. Emp.	26
Vopiſcus, (Flavius) of Syracuſe, the Hiſtorian	27
Voragine, (Jacobus de) of a Village near Genoa, Author of *the Golden Legend*	46
Vortigern, K. of Britain	29
Vortimer, Britiſh King	30
Voſſius, (Gerard John) of a Village near Heidelberg, the great Critic, *&c.*	53
Urban, Bp. of Rome	25
Urban II, Pope	42
Urban III	44
Urban IV	46
Urban V	48
Urban VI	48
Urban VII	52
Urban VIII	53
Urraca, Q. of Caſtile	43
Uſher, Dr. James) of Dublin, A. Bp. of Armagh, the great Chronologer, Divine, Antiquarian, Critic, *&c.*	53
Uthred, Earl of Northumberland	41
Uvinomadus, French Min. to Childerick	30
Vulfoald, French Min. to Thierri III	34
Uzzi, the High Prieſt	3
Uzziah, or Azariah, K. of Judah	4

W

WALDECK, (George Frederick, Comte de)	54
Waldemar, K. of Denmark	44
Waldemar II	45
Waldemar III	47
Waldemar, K. of Sweden	45

INDEX OF THE KINGS, &c. MEN OF LEARNING, STATESMEN, &c.

	N° of Plate.
Walid, Caliph of the Saracens	35
Walid II	35
Wallace, (Sir William) Regent of Scotland under John Baliol	46
Waller, (Edmund) of Coleſhill in Hertfordſhire, the Poet	54
Walleſtein, (Count) Gen. to the Emp. Ferdinand II	53
Wallia, K. of the Viſigoths	29
Wallis, (Dr. John) of Aſhford in Kent, the Mathematician	54
Walpole, (Sir Robert) Earl of Orford, and Min. to George I, and II	55
Walſingham, (Sir Francis) Secretary of State to Q. Elizabeth	52
Walter, of Alſace	36
Walter, of Coventry, the Hiſtorian	45
Waltholff, Earl of Northumberland	42
Wamba, K. of Spain	34
Warwick, (Guy, Earl of)	47
Warwick, (Beauchamp, Earl of) and Regent of France under Henry VI	49
Warwick, (Richard Nevill, Earl of) ſirn. *the King-Maker*	50
Weimar, Duke of Saxe, Swediſh Gen. under Queen Chriſtina	53
Wenceſlaus, Emp. of Germany	48
Wenceſlaus, K. of Poland	46
Wernerus, Reſtorer of *the Civil Law in Germany*	43
Weſſelus, (John) of Groningen, ſirn. *Friſius*, and likewiſe *Lux Mundi*, and *Magiſter Contradictionis*; he was Præceptor to John Reuchlin ſirn. *Capnio*	49
Weſtminſter, (Matthew of) ſirnamed *Florilegus*, the Hiſtorian	48
Wibba, K. of Mercia	32
Wickham, (William) Bp. of Winchester	48
Wicliff, (John) Head of *the Lollards*	48
Wiler, Duke of Swabia	35
William, Emp. of Germany	45
William, ſirn. *the Baſtard*, and *the Conqueror*, Duke of Normandy, and King of England	41, 42
William II, ſirn. *Rufus*	42
William III	54
William, K. of Scotland	44
William, K. of Naples, ſirn. *the Wicked*	44
William II, ſirn. *the Good*	44
William III	44
William, of Spires, the Mathematician	42
William, of Malmſbury, the Hiſtorian	43
William de Garlande, Min. to Lewis *le gros*	43
William de Poitiers, Duke of Aquitain	43
William, of Ipres, Min. to Stephen, K. of England	43
William, of Newburgh, the Hiſtorian	44
William, Bp. of Paris, the Scholaſtic Divine	45
William, of Provence, Min. to Henry III, K. of England	45
Williams, A. Bp. of York	53
Wilmington, (Sir Spencer Compton, Earl of)	55
Wincheſter, (Henry, Bp. of)	43
Wincheſter, (Peter de Roches, Bp. of) and Regent of England under Henry III	45
Wincheſter, (William Wickham, Bp. of)	48
Wincheſter, (Henry, Cardinal, and Bp. of)	49
Wincheſter, (Stephen Gardiner, Bp. of)	51
Wit, (John de) Penſionary of Holland	54
Witeric, K. of Spain	33
Witglaph, the laſt K. of Mercia	37
Withred, K. of Kent	34
Witikind, the Saxon Gen.	36
Wolfius, (Hieronymus) from the Territory of the Griſons, *the Tranſlator of many Greek Authors into Latin*	52
Wolſey, (Thomas) of Ipſwich, Cardinal, and Min. to Henry VIII	52
Wren, (Sir Chriſtopher) of London, the Architect, &c.	54
Wulfer, K. of Mercia	34
Wulfherd, Engliſh Gen. under Egbert	37

X

XANTHIPPUS, the Lacedemonian Gen in Africk	15
Xenocrates, of Chalcedon, the Philoſopher of the firſt Academy, and Succeſſor of *Speuſippus*	14
Xenophanes, of Colophon, the Philoſopher	10
Xenophon, of Athens, the General, Hiſtorian, and Philoſopher, and ſirn. *the Attic Muſe*	13
Xerxes, or Baleus, K. of Aſſyria	1
Xerxes, ſirn. *the Great*, King of Perſia	11
Xerxes II	12
Ximenes, Cardinal, and Min. to Ferdinand V, K. of Spain	51

Y

YOLAND, (Empreſs) Regent of the Eaſtern Empire	45
York, (Richard, Duke of) and Father to Edward IV	50

Z

ZACHARIAH, K. of Iſrael	5
Zachariah, the Prophet	10
Zachary, Pope	35
Zadok, the High Prieſt	3
Zadok II	5
Zaleucus, the Lawgiver of Locri	12
Zamaſpes, K. of Perſia	30
Zameis, or Ninyas, K. of Aſſyria	1
Zebulun	1
Zechariah, the High Prieſt	4
Zedekiah, the laſt K. of Judah	9
Zeno, of Cittium, *the firſt of the Stoic Philoſophers*	14
Zeno, of Tarſus, the Stoic Philoſopher	16
Zeno, of Sidon, the Epicurean Philoſopher	19
Zeno, Eaſtern Emp.	30
Zenodotus, the 1ſt Librarian of Alexandria	15
Zephania, the Prophet	8
Zephirinus, Bp. of Rome	25
Zeuxidamus, K. of Lacedemon	6
Zeuxippus, K. of Sicyon	3
Zeuxis, of Heraclea, the Painter	13
Zimri, K. of Iſrael	4
Zipætes, K. of Bithynia	14
Zoe, Empreſs, and Min. to Conſtantin XI	39
Zoe II, Wife to three ſucceſſive Emperors	41
Zoilus, of Amphipolis in Thrace, the Critic, ſirn. *Homero-Maſtix*	15
Zorobabel, the Jewiſh Leader after the Captivity	10
Zoſimus, Bp. of Rome	29
Zoſimus, the Hiſtorian	29
Zuendebald, Duke of Moravia	38
Zuinglius, of Zurich, the Proteſtant Reformer	52

INDEX

TO THE

REMARKABLE EVENTS

Before the BIRTH of CHRIST.

A	Years bef. Christ.	N° of Plate.
AARON, the High Prieſt, is born	1575	2
——— begins his Prieſthood in the Wilderneſs	1490	2
ABRAHAM, the Patriarch, is born at Ur, in Chaldæa	1996	1
——— his Covenant with God, May 4.	1921	1
——— defeats Chedorlaomer and reſcues Lot	1912	1
——— his Faith proved, by offering to ſacrifice his Son Iſaac	1871	1
——— dies, being 175 Years old	1821	1
ACHÆAN Republic begins	281	15
——— ends with the Deſtruction of Corinth by Mummius	146	18
ADAM and Eve created on Friday, October 28.	4004	1
ÆOLIAN Colonies, their Migration from Greece	1124	3
ÆRA of the Olympiads begins July 23.	776	5
—— of the Building of Rome begins, according to Varro, April 20.	753	5
—— of Nabonaſſar begins, February 26.	747	6
—— of the Seleucidæ or Contracts begins, March 13.	312	14
AGATHOCLES carries his army into Africa	310	14
AGESILAUS makes his Expedition againſt the Perſians	396	13
——— carries an army into Egypt	362	13
AGIS King of Sparta, is put to death in attempting an Agrarian law	241	16
AGRARIAN LAW firſt moved in Rome	416	12
——— re-eſtabliſhed in Sparta by Cleomenes	225	16
——— attempted at Rome by Tiberius Gracchus	133	18
——— by Caius Gracchus	121	18
AGRIPPA, M. VIPSANIUS, adviſes Auguſtus to diveſt himſelf of the Empire	29	20
——— retires to Mitylené from a Grudge with Marcellus	23	20
——— marries Julia, Auguſtus's Daughter	21	20
——— goes into Syria for four Years	16	20
——— dies in Campania, March 19, Æt. 51.	12	20
ALCIBIADES is recalled from Sicily, and retires to Sparta	415	12
ALEXANDER the Great enters Greece, and deſtroys Thebes, in September	335	14
——— defeats Darius on the Granicus, May 22.	334	14
——— at Iſſus, in October	333	14
——— takes Tyre, after a Siege of ſeven Months, Auguſt 20.	332	14
——— takes Poſſeſſion of Egypt, and builds Alexandria	332	14
——— defeats Darius at Arbela, October 2, and enters Babylon a few days after	331	14
——— his Expedition into India againſt Porus	327	14
———dies, April 21, Ætat. 33.	323	14
ALEXANDRIA built by Alexander the Great	332	14
——— taken by Julius Cæſar, January 14.	47	20
——— taken by Octavius, Auguſt 1, or according to others, Auguſt 29.	30	20
ANNIBAL takes and deſtroys Saguntum	219	16
——— paſſes the Alps, and defeats the Romans at Ticinum and Trebia	218	16
——— at Thraſymené	217	16
——— at Cannæ, in Apulia, Auguſt 2.	216	16
——— is defeated by Scipio in the Battle of Zama, in October	202	16
——— retires from Carthage to the Court of Antiochus	195	17
——— dies, having poiſoned himſelf at Libyſſa, in Bithynia, Æt. 64, or according to others, 70.	183	17

	Years bef. Christ.	N° of Plate.
ANOLYMPIAD the Firſt, in which the Piſans, and not the Eleans, preſided	748	6
——— the Second, in which Pantaleon with his Piſans preſided	644	8
ANTIOCHUS the Great, his War with the Romans began	192	17
——— defeated by Scipio Aſiaticus, at Magneſia	190	17
——— is killed in Media, after plundering the Temple of Jupiter	187	17
APOCRYPHA, the Hiſtory of it ends	135	18
ARGONAUTICK Expedition under Jaſon and his Companions	1263	3
ARGOS, Kingdom of, begins	1856	1
ARK of Noah reſts on Mount Ararat, on Wedneſday, May 6.	2348	1
——of the Iſraelites taken by the Philiſtines in Battle	1117	3
——— reſtored to the Iſraelites, after ſeven Months Poſſeſſion	1116	3
ARISTOPHANES's Comedy of the Clouds firſt acted againſt Socrates	424	12
ARISTOTLE's WORKS firſt brought to Rome by Sylla	86	19
ARMENIAN WAR begins under the young Caius Cæſar	2	20
ARUNDELIAN MARBLES, their Chronology begins with Cecrops	1582	2
——— ends when they are compoſed	264	15
ASDRUBAL defeated and killed by Claudius Nero	207	16
ASIATIC LUXURY firſt brought to Rome	189	17
ASSYRIA, Kingdom of, begins	2059	1
——— ends with Sardanapalus 900, or according to others	810	4
——— begins again under Phul, about	777	5
——— ends on the taking of Nineveh, by Cyaxares	606	8
ASTRONOMICAL ÆRA of Dionyſius began, June 26.	285	15
ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS begin at Babylon, according to Calliſthenes	2234	1
The firſt Eclipſe of the Moon, on Record, was obſerved at Babylon, and, being reduced by Ptolemy to the Meridian of Alexandria, happened March 19, three hours 20′ before Midnight	721	5
The ſecond Eclipſe, as before, was on March 8th, 50′ before Midnight	720	6
The third Eclipſe, as before, was on September 1, four hours and 20′ before Midnight	720	6
The fourth Eclipſe, as before, was on Saturday, April 22, five hours after Midnight	621	8
The fifth Lunar Eclipſe, as before, was on Wedneſday, July 16th, one hour before Midnight, and above ſix Digits eclipſed on the North part of her Diſk	523	10
The ſixth Lunar Eclipſe, as before, was on Monday, November 19th, 24′ before Midnight, having three Digits eclipſed on the South part of her Diſk	502	10
The ſeventh Lunar Eclipſe, as before, on Wedneſday, April 25th, ten hours and 40′ after Mid-day, having two Digits eclipſed on the South	491	11
Meton obſerved at Athens the Summer Solſtice, on the 25th of Phamenoth, or June 27, in the Morning	432	12
Timocharis obſerved at Alexandria, March 9, four hours before Midnight, a Conjunction of the Moon with the Spica of Virgo; that Star being, according to him, eight Degrees Weſt from the Equinoctial Point	294	15

	Years bef. Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Timocharis obſerved at Alexandria, November 9, three hours and an half after Midnight, a ſecond Conjunction of the Moon with the Spica of Virgo, covering that Star with the North Part of her Diſk	282	15
Hipparchus obſerved at Rhodes the Autumnal Equinox, on Sunday, September 27, about Mid-day	158	17
Hipparchus obſerved there the Autumnal Equinox, on Wedneſday, September 26, about Sun-ſet	143	17
Hipparchus began his Cycle of 304 Years, from the New Moon of September 28; it contained 111035 Days, equal to 3760 Lunations	143	17
Hipparchus obſerved at Rhodes the Vernal Equinox, on Wedneſday, March 24, a little after Midnight	135	17
Hipparchus obſerved there the Vernal Equinox, on Thurſday, March 23, about Sun-ſet	128	17
Hipparchus obſerved, that the Star, called Cor Leonis, was 29° 50′ from the Summer Solſticial Colure	128	17
ATHENIAN Colony to Thurium	444	12
ATHENIANS begin to tyrannize over the reſt of Greece	459	11
ATHENS, Kings of, begin under Cecrops	1556	2
——— end with Codrus, when the Archons for Life, begin	1070	3
——— governed firſt by Decennial Archons	704	5
——— by Annual Archons	684	7
——— receives Laws from Draco	623	8
——— receives Laws from Solon	594	9
——— uſurped by Piſiſtratus	560	9
——— freed from the Piſiſtratidæ	510	10
——— taken by Lyſander, April 24.	404	12
——— governed by 30 Tyrants	404	12
——— freed from the 30 Tyrants, by Thraſibulus	401	12
——— governed by Demetrius Phalereus for 10 Years	317	14
——— taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes	296	15
——— taken by Antigonus Gonatas, who retains it 12 Years	268	15
——— taken by Sylla, March 1.	86	19
AUGUSTUS, Octavius, joins in the IId. Triumvirate, November 27.	43	20
——— gains the battle of Philippi againſt Caſſius and Brutus, in October	42	20
——— overpowers Antony's Brother in the Peruſian war	41	20
——— defeats Sextus Pompeius in Sicily	36	20
——— degrades Lepidus from the Triumvirate	36	20
——— defeats Antony and Cleopatra in the Battle of Actium, September 2, by which he becomes Roman Emperor	31	20
——— takes Alexandria, Auguſt 1.	30	20
——— deliberates with Agrippa and Mæcenas about diveſting himſelf of the Empire	29	20
——— receives the different Branches of the Imperial Power, January 13.	27	20
——— reduces the Senate to 300, but afterwards limits them to 600	18	20
——— goes into Gaul for three Years, by which he covered his Intrigue with Terentia, Wife to Mæcenas	16	20
——— aſſumes the office of Pontifex Maximus	13	20
——— corrects and regulates the miſtake of Intercalation in the calendar		

B

BABEL, the Tower of, built	2247	1
BABYLON, Kings of, begin under Nabonaſſar, February 26.	747	6
——— taken by Cyrus	536	10
——— revolts from Darius	512	10
——— is recovered by Zopyrus	510	10
——— entered by Alexander the Great, in October	331	14
——— taken by Seleucus, March 13.	312	14
BATTERING RAM, Teſtudo, and other military Inſtruments invented by Artemones	441	12
BATTLE of Ramoth-Gilead	897	4
——— of Megiddo	608	8
——— on the River Halys, May 28.	585	9
——— of Marathon, September 28.	490	11
——— of Thermopylæ, Auguſt 7.	480	11
——— of Platæa, September 22.	479	11
BATTLE the firſt, of Chæronea	447	12
——— of Delium, about the Beginning of November	424	12
——— of Coronea, in Auguſt	394	13
——— of Allia, July 17.	390	13
——— of Leuctra, July 8.	371	13
——— gained over Alexander of Pheræa, by Pelopidas, who is killed	364	13
——— firſt, of Mantinæa	363	13
——— of Methon	360	13
——— of Philip againſt the Illyrians	359	13
——— of Agrigentum, June 13.	340	14
——— ſecond, of Chæronea, Auguſt 2.	338	14
——— on the River Granicus, May 22.	334	14
——— of Iſſus, in October	333	14
——— of Arbela, October 2.	331	14
——— on the River Himera, July 22.	310	14
——— of Ipſus	301	14
——— of Sardis	262	15
——— in which Regulus is defeated by Xanthippus	256	15
——— of Sellaſia	222	16
——— of Ticinum and Trebia	218	16
——— of Thraſymené	217	16
——— of Cannæ, Auguſt 2.	216	16
——— ſecond, of Mantinæa	208	16
——— in which Aſdrubal is killed by Claudius Nero	207	16
——— of Zama ſoon after an Eclipſe of the Sun, October 19.	202	16
——— of Panius	198	17
——— of Cynoſcephalæ	197	17
——— of Magneſia, in Lydia	190	17
——— in which Philopæmen is defeated and killed by Dinocrates	183	17
——— of Peluſium	171	17
——— of Pydna, June 22.	168	17
——— in which Judas Maccabeus defeats and kills Apollonius	166	17
——— of Azotus	148	18
——— in Spain, where 30,000 Romans were defeated by 4000 Numantines	137	18
——— of Damaſcus	127	18
——— two, in Numidia, where Jugurtha is defeated by Metellus	109	18
——— on the Banks of the Rhone	105	18
——— two of Aquæ Sextiæ	102	18
——— in Noricum	101	18
——— of Antioch	94	19
——— third, of Chæronea	86	19
——— of Præneſte, and at the Porta Collina of Rome	82	19
——— in Armenia, by Lucullus over Mithridates, December 4.	69	19
——— of Jericho, by which Hyrcanus is dethroned	67	19
——— Night one in the Upper Armenia, by Pompey over Mithridates	66	19
——— of Antony over Catiline, in December	63	19
——— of Sinnaca, June 9, in which Craſſus is killed	53	19
——— of Pharſalia, July 20.	48	20
——— of Munda, March 17.	45	20
——— of Mutina, April 15, in which Hirtius and Panſa were killed	43	20
——— of Philippi, about the End of October	42	20
——— of Actium, September 2.	31	20
——— in which Lollius is defeated in Gaul by the Germans	16	20
BITHYNIA bequeathed, by Nicomedes, to the Romans	75	19
BRITAIN firſt entered by Julius Cæſar, from which he returns, in September	55	19
BRUNDUSIUM taken by Julius Cæſar, January 4.	49	20

C

CADMUS brought the Phenician Letters into Greece	1493	19
CÆSAR JULIUS born, on July 12.	100	19
——— conquers Luſitania, and, on his Return, in Autumn, joins with Pompey and Craſſus in the Iſt. Triumvirate	60	19
——— begins to attack the Helvetii, April 1.	58	19
——— paſſes the Rhine, and ſoon after makes his firſt Expedition into Britain, from which he returns in September	55	19
——— begins the Civil War with Pompey, October 22.	50	20
——— takes Brunduſium, January 4, and Marſeilles, in the Spring	49	20

	Years bef. Christ.	N° of Plate.
CÆSAR defeats Pompey at Pharſalia, July 20.	48	20
——— takes Alexandria, January 14.	47	20
——— corrects the Calendar by the Aſſiſtance of Soſigenes	46	20
——— defeats Pompey's Son, and Lieutenants, at Munda, March 17.	45	20
——— is killed in the Senate Houſe, March 15. Æt. 56.	44	20
CANICULAR Year of the Egyptians firſt began on Saturday, July 20.	1325	2
CANINIUS REBILUS made Conſul for a few Hours, Dec. 31.	45	20
CAPTIVITY of the X Tribes begins on the taking of Samaria by Salmanaſar	721	6
——— of the Jews on the taking of Jeruſalem by Nebuchadnezar	587	9
CANNÆ, Battle of, Auguſt 2.	216	16
CARNEADES's Embaſſy from Athens to Rome	155	17
CARTHAGE built by Queen Dido about	869	4
——— deſtroyed by Scipio	146	18
——— rebuilt by Order of the Roman Senate	123	18
CARNIA, the Games of that Name begun at Sparta and celebrated annually for 9 Days in Auguſt	675	7
CATALINE Conſpiracy detected by Cicero in October, and defeated by Antony in December	63	19
CATO JUNIOR kills himſelf at Utica, February 3.	46	20
CECROPS comes into Attica 1582, or according to others	1556	2
CENSORS firſt created at Rome	443	12
CENSORSHIP reviv'd at Rome	70	19
CERES teaches the Athenians how to ſow Corn	1383	2
CHRIST JESUS our Saviour born on Monday December 25, 4 Years before the common Æra	5	20
CHRONOLOGICAL NAIL fixed in the Temple of Jupiter at Rome, September 13.	564	13
CICERO, M. TULLIUS, born on the 3d of the Nones of January	107	18
——— began to plead in the 26th Year of his Age	81	19
——— makes his Orations againſt Verres, being 36 Years old	70	19
——— detects the Cataline Conſpiracy in October	63	19
——— baniſhed Rome by Clodius April 1, and retires to Theſſalonica	58	19
——— is recalled, after a Baniſhment of a Year and 5 Months, in September	57	19
——— is put to Death by the II. Triumvirate, December 7.	43	20
CIRCUMCISION is inſtituted	1897	1
CLEOMENES, King of Sparta, begins his War with Aratus	227	16
——— kills the Ephori, and reſtores the Agrarian Laws of Sparta	225	16
——— is defeated by Antigonus at Sellaſia, and retires into Egypt	222	16
COINING OF SILVER at Rome, began 5 Years before the 1ſt Punick War	269	15
COMEDY, the firſt acted at Athens by Suſarion and Dolon	562	9
——— prohibited at Athens for 3 Years	440	12
——— firſt acted at Rome, being wrote by Livius Andronicus	240	16
——— the firſt of Terence, viz. the Andria acted	166	17
——— the laſt of Terence, viz. the Adelphi acted at the Funeral of Paulus Æmilius	160	17
COLOSSUS OF RHODES thrown down by an Earthquake	224	16
CORINTH, the Race of Kings end there	779	5
——— uſurped by Periander	629	8
——— its Citadel, called Acro-Corinthus, taken by Aratus, Auguſt 12.	243	16
——— deſtroyed by Mummius, which finiſhed the Achæan League	146	18
CORIOLANUS is baniſhed Rome	491	11
——— withdraws the Volſcian Army from Rome by his Mother's Intreaty	488	11
CREATION OF THE WORLD, at the autumnal Equinox, on Sunday, October 23.	4004	1
CREON the firſt annual Archon at Athens	684	7
CRETE conquered by Metellus	60	19
CRITICS and Grammarians, the firſt regular Body of them began about	276	15
CYCLE of Meton of 19 Years, begins from the new Moon of July 15, and 18 Days after the Summer Solſtice, it conſiſted of 6940 Days	432	12
——— of Calippus of 76 Years, begins from July 1, and conſiſted of 27759 Days	330	14
——— of Hipparchus of 304 Years, begins from the new Moon of September 28, it contained 111035 Days, equal to 3760 Lunations	143	17
CYRENE; that Kingdom bequeathed to the Romans	97	19
CYRUS, King of Perſia, defeats Cræſus King of Lydia	548	10
——— takes Babylon	538	10
——— gives an Edict for the Return of the Jews and rebuilding the Temple	536	10
CYRUS JUNIOR, his Expedition againſt his Brother Artaxerxes	401	12

D

DANIEL the Prophet flouriſhes about	558	9
DAVID the II. King of Iſrael is annointed by Samuel	1063	3
——— retires into the Deſarts of Judah	1062	3
——— retires among the Philiſtines to Ziklag	1056	3
——— ſucceeds Saul in the Kingdom of Iſrael	1055	3
——— takes Jeruſalem from the Jebuſites	1048	3
——— is reproved by Nathan the Prophet	1034	3
——— is rebelled againſt, by his Son Abſalom	1023	3
——— dies Æt. 70.	1015	3
DEBORAH defeats the Philiſtines under Siſera	1285	3
DECEMVIRS created at Rome	451	11
DEJOCES extends the Median Empire to the River Halys	678	7
DELUGE of Noah begins on Sunday December 7.	2349	1
——— of Ogyges 1020 Years before the 1ſt Olympiad	1764	1
——— of Deucalion in Theſſaly	1503	2
DEMETRIUS, Son to Philip king of Macedon, is put to Death by his Father, on a falſe Accuſation of his Brother Perſeus	180	17
DICTATOR, the firſt created at Rome, who was Lartius	498	11
DIDO Queen, builds Carthage about	869	4
DION expels Dionyſius junior from Syracuſe	357	13
——— is put to Death by the Zacynthian Mercenaries	354	13
DIONYSIUS SENIOR uſurps the Tyranny of Syracuſe	405	12
——— invents the military Catapultæ	398	13
——— makes War againſt the Carthaginians for 5 Years	397	13
——— beſieges Rhegium for 11 Months	388	13
DIONYSIUS JUNIOR is expelled Syracuſe by Dion	357	13
——— recovers it for 4 Years	347	14
——— is baniſhed by Timoleon to Corinth	343	14
DIVISION of the Kingdom of Iſrael	975	4
DIVORCE, the firſt at Rome	231	16
DRACO eſtabliſhes his Laws at Athens	623	8

E

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, for the firſt 4 that are on Record, ſee ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.		
——— of the Moon total of about 13 Digits, on Monday Auguſt 27, which terrify'd Nicias and loſt the Athenian Army in Sicily, and began at Syracuſe at 8 o'Clock, 27′ 27″ P. M.	413	12
——— of the Moon total of about 16 Digits, on Tueſday June 21, being the Night before the Battle of Pydna, it began there 59′ after 5 o'Clock at Night, and ended at 5′ after 10 o'Clock; and was the firſt predicted by a Roman Aſtronomer, viz. Gallus.	168	17
——— OF THE S. N total on the River Halys, on Tueſday May 28, and predicted by Thales, beginning at Sardis 27′ after 5 o'Clock P. M. ending 20′ after 7 o'Clock	585	9
——— of the Sun almoſt total, being 11 Digits 10′, when Agathocles carry'd his Army from Sicily into Africa on Friday, Auguſt 15, about 8 o'Clock A. M.	310	14
EGYPT, Kingdom of, begins under Miſraim	2188	1
——— conquer'd by Cambyſes	525	10
——— revolts from the Perſians	414	12
——— conquered by Ochus	350	14
——— taken Poſſeſſion of, by Alexander	332	14
——— receives a new Race of Kings, beginning with Ptolemy the Son of Lagus	323	14
——— reduced by Auguſtus to a Roman Province	30	20
EGYPTIANS of Alexandria fix their Thoth to Auguſt 29.	26	20
ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES firſt introduced into Greece	1356	2

	Years bef. Christ.	N° of Plate.
ELI the High Prieſt fell down, broke his Neck and died, on hearing the Ark was taken by the Philiſtines	1117	3
ELIAS the Prophet taken into Heaven	896	4
EMBASSY, famous one of Scipio, Mummius and Metellus, into Egypt, Syria, and Greece	136	18
ENNIUS is brought to Rome by Cato, and poliſhes their Language	205	16
EPAMINONDAS defeats the Lacedemonians at Leuctra, July 8.	371	13
——— dies of his Wounds at Mantinæa	363	13
EPHORI five, added to the Government of Sparta by Theopompus	710	5
EUMENES betrayed to Antigonus	315	14
EURIPIDES gains firſt the Prize of Tragedy, being 43 Years old	442	12
EZRA is ſent from Babylon with the Captive Jews, which begins the 70 Weeks of Years	458	11

F

FABII, 300 of that Name killed by the Veientes	477	11
FAMINE, 7 Years of, begin	1708	1

G

GAMES, OLYMPICK, firſt celebrated by the Idæi Dactyli	1453	2
——— renewed by Hercules	1222	3
——— eſtabliſhed by Iphitus and Lycurgus	884	4
——— Succeſſion of them from Corœbus begin	776	5
——— ISTHMIAN, firſt inſtituted	1326	2
——— reſtored	591	9
——— NEMEAN, reviv'd in Greece	568	9
——— PYTHIAN, firſt inſtituted	1263	3
——— reſtored	591	9
——— SÆCULAR, celebrated	17	20
GAULS under Brennus cut to Pieces at Delphi	278	15

H

HELEN, the Rape of her by Theſus	1213	3
——— the Rape of her by Paris	1198	3
HERACLIDÆ their Return into Peloponneſus	1104	3
HERODOTUS reads his Hiſtory in the Council at Athens	445	12
HESIOD the Poet flouriſh'd about	910	4
HIPPARCHUS the Tyrant of Athens put to Death	513	10
HIPPARCHUS of Rhodes the Aſtronomer, begins his Obſervations and continues them for 34 Years	162	17
See ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.		
HISTORY of the Old Teſtament ends	430	12
——— of the Apocrypha ends	135	18
HOMER wrote his Poems about	907	4
HORATII and Curiatii their Combat	667	7

I

JACOB the Patriarch born	1836	1
——— goes to his Uncle Laban	1759	1
——— returns into Canaan after 20 Years ſervitude	1739	1
——— goes into Egypt with his Family	1706	1
——— dies in Egypt Æt. 147.	1689	2
JEPHTHA defeats the Canaanites and raſhly makes a Vow	1188	3
JERUSALEM taken by King David from the Jebuſites, and made the Capital of his Empire	1048	3
——— taken by Abſalom in his Rebellion	1023	3
——— taken by Seſac King of Egypt	941	4
——— taken by Nebuchadnezar	587	9
——— taken by Antiochus Epiphanes and the Temple polluted by Swine, 25th of Kiſleu, or December 15.	170	17
——— its Caſtle taken by Simon Maccabeus	142	18
——— taken by Pompey, who reſtores it to Hyrcanus	63	19
——— taken by Antigonus and the Parthians	40	20
——— taken by Soſius and Herod, January 1.	37	20
JESUS CHRIST our Saviour, born on Monday, December 25, four Years before the vulgar Æra	5	20
INTERVIEW at Samos, betwixt Caius Cæſar and Tiberius	1	20

	Years bef. Christ.	N° of Plate.
INVENTION of Letters by Memnon the Egyptian	1822	1
——— of Scales and Meaſures by Phidon	869	4
——— of the Ships called Triremes by the Corinthians	786	5
——— of the Battering-ram, Teſtudo, and other Inſtruments of War, by Artemones	441	12
——— of the 19 Years Cycle by Meton	432	12
——— of the Catapultæ by Dionyſius of Syracuſe	398	13
IONIAN COLONIES, their Migration from Greece	1044	3
JOSEPH ſold into Egypt by his Brethren	1728	1
——— interprets Pharaoh's Dreams and is promoted	1715	1
——— diſcovers himſelf to his Brethren	1706	1
——— collects all the Money in Egypt and Canaan	1704	1
——— buys the Property of all the Lands in Egypt	1702	1
——— dies Æt. 110.	1635	2
JOSHUA paſſes Jordan, and enters Canaan on Friday, April 30.	1451	2
——— finiſhes his Conqueſt of Canaan	1445	2
——— dies at Timnath-Serah, Æt. 110.	1426	2
ISAIAH begins to Prophecy	757	5
——— is cut aſunder by a Saw	696	6
JUDGES of Iſrael begin	1405	2
JUGURTHA begins his War with the Romans	111	18
——— is defeated in two Battles by Metellus	109	18
——— is deliver'd up to Marius by Bocchus	106	18
JULIA baniſh'd to Pandatarium for her Adulteries	2	20

L

LACEDEMON, Kingdom of, begins under Euryſthenes and Procles	1102	3
——— ends with Cleomenes	220	16
——— joined to the Achæan League by Philopæmen	191	17
LATINS, Kingdom of, begins under Æneas	1182	3
LAWS of Minos given to the Cretans	1406	2
——— of Lycurgus eſtabliſhed at Sparta	884	4
——— abrogated by Philopæmen,	188	17
——— of Draco at Athens	623	8
——— of Solon eſtabliſh'd at Athens	594	9
——— of the XII Tables compiled at Rome	451	11
LEARNING encouraged at Athens by Hipparchus about	526	10
——— reviv'd at Alexandria by Ptolemy Phyſcon	137	18
LETTERS invented by Memnon the Egyptian	1822	1
——— Phenician brought by Cadmus into Greece	1493	2
LEPIDUS joins in the IId Triumvirate, Nov. 27.	43	20
——— is degraded from it by Octavius	36	20
LIBRARY, the firſt erected at Rome by Paulus Æmilius	167	17
——— of Apellicon, brought to Rome by Sylla, in which were the original Manuſcripts of Ariſtotle's Works	86	19
LOLLIUS defeated in Gaul by the Germans	16	20
LUSITANIA conquer'd by Dolabella	99	19
——— by Julius Cæſar in the Summer of	60	19
LYCURGUS the Spartan Law-giver born	926	4
——— eſtabliſhes his Laws in Sparta after 10 Years travelling	884	4
——— joins with Iphitus in reſtoring the Olympick Games	884	4
LYDIA, Kingdom of, begins	797	5
——— ends with the Conqueſt of Cræſus by Cyrus	548	10
LYRE improved by Terpander, who added three Strings	673	7

M

MACCABEUS, Judas, defeats and kills Apollonius	166	17
——— the Government of Judæa in that Family begins and continues 126 Years	163	17
——— ends with the Death of Antigonus, Jan. 1.	37	20
MACEDON, Kingdom of, begins under Caranus	814	4
——— ends with the Battle of Pydna, June 22.	168	17
——— is uſurp'd by Andriſcus	152	17
MÆCENAS adviſes Auguſtus not to lay down the Empire	29	20
MANUSCRIPTS, the Original of Æſchylus, Euripides and Sophocles, lent to Ptolemy by the Athenians	233	16
MARIUS impriſons Metellus the Conſul	119	18
——— has Jugurtha deliver'd to him by Bocchus	106	18
——— defeats the Teutones and Cimbri in 102, and in	101	18
——— engages in a civil War againſt Sylla	88	19
MEASURES and Scales invented by Phidon	869	4

	Years bef. Christ.	N° of Plate.
Mesopotamia occupyed by the Parthians	97	19
Messenians return into Peloponnesus after 300 Years Baniſhment	370	13
For the 1st, 2d and 3d Meſſenian Wars, ſee War.		
Meton invents his Cycle of XIX Years	432	12
Military Tribunes, with a conſular Power, created at Rome	444	12
Minos gives Laws to the Cretans	1406	2
Moses born, and expos'd three Months after	1571	2
—— kills an Egyptian and flies into Midian	1531	2
—— begins the Exodus May 5, and miraculouſly paſſed the Red Sea on Monday May 11.	1491	2
—— receives from God the X Commandments and the Law	1490	2
—— writes the V firſt Books of the Old Teſtament in the Land of Moab	1452	2
—— dies Æt. 120	1451	2

N

Naval Triumph, the firſt at Rome	260	15
Navigation round Africa by the Phænicians about	604	8
Nineveh taken by Arbaces and Beleſis in	820	4
—— according to others	900	4
—— taken and deſtroyed by Cyaxares and Nabopolaſſar	606	8
Numa inſtitutes the Salii or Order of XII Prieſts	709	6
—— ſome Books of his found in a Stone Coffin and burnt	179	17
Numantia taken and deſtroyed by Scipio	133	18

O

Olympiads begin from Coræbus, and were celebrated, according to Scaliger, July 23, that Year being	776	5
For Olympick Games, ſee Games.		

P

Painting, Statues, &c. firſt brought to Rome on the taking of Syracuſe in Autumn	212	16
—— the firſt fine ones, brought from Corinth by Mummius	146	18
Panathenæa firſt celebrated	1495	2
Parthenians expell'd Sparta	708	6
Parthians revolt from the Macedonians and begin the Race of the Arſacidæ	250	16
Peace of Antalcidas	387	13
Peloponnesian War begins May 7, and continues 27 Years	431	12
Pergamus, Kingdom of, begins under Philæterus	283	15
—— is annex'd to the Roman Empire	133	18
Pericles ſubdues Samos	441	12
Perseus ſends Embaſſadors to Carthage	175	17
Pharos of Alexandria built	284	15
Philip, King of Macedon, defeats the Athenians at Methon	360	13
—— gains his ſecond Battle over the Illyrians	359	13
—— defeats the Phoceans under Onomarchus	353	13
—— conquers the Phoceans, which finiſhes the IId ſacred War	348	14
—— defeats the Athenians and Thebans at Cheronæa, Aug. 2.	338	14
—— is killed by Pauſanias at Ægeæ in Auguſt	336	14
Philopæmen defeats Machanidas at Mantinæa	208	16
—— joins Lacedemon to the Achæan League	191	17
—— abrogates the Laws of Lycurgus at Sparta	188	17
—— is defeated and kill'd by Dinocrates	183	17
Philoſophers and Rhetoricians firſt baniſh'd Rome	161	17
Phocion unjuſtly put to Death by the Athenians	318	14
Phraortes, King of the Medes, kill'd by the Aſſyrians	625	8
Piſiſtratus uſurps the Tyranny of Athens	560	9
Plague at Athens begins and continues 5 Years	430	12
Plato's firſt Voyage into Sicily	389	13
—— ſecond Voyage into Sicily about	360	13
Plays firſt acted at Rome wrote by Livius Andronicus	240	16
Plebeian Conſuls firſt admitted at Rome	367	13
Plenty, VII Years of, begin	1715	1
Polycrates, Tyrant of Samos, put to Death	522	10
Pontifical Books burnt by Auguſtus	13	20
Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, comes into Italy	280	15

R

Rape of Helen by Theſeus	1213	5
—— of Helen by Paris	1198	3
—— of the Sabine Women by the Romans	750	5
Red Sea and the Nile endeavour'd to be join'd by Necho	610	8
Regulus defeated by Xanthippus	256	15
Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks	401	12
Roman Populace retire to the Mons Sacra	493	11
Romans ſend to Athens for Solon's Laws	454	11
—— paſs under the Samnite Yoke at Furcæ Caudinæ	321	14
—— firſt croſs the Po, purſuing the Gauls	224	16
—— firſt enter Aſia	190	17
—— 30,000 of them under Mancinus defeated by 4000 Numantines in	137	18
Rome, Kings of, begin, it being built April 20.	753	5
—— Conſuls of, begin on the Expulſion of Tarquin, February 24.	509	10
—— taken and burnt by the Gauls, July 17.	390	13
—— Emperors of, begin with Auguſtus from the Battle of Actium, Sept. 2.	31	20
Romulus begins his Reign, April 20.	753	5
—— triumphs over the Camerini	738	6
—— triumphs over the Veientes	732	6

S

Saguntum taken and deſtroyed by Annibal	219	16
Salii, or the Order of XII Prieſts inſtituted by Numa	709	6
Samaria made the Seat of the Kingdom of Iſrael	924	4
—— taken by Salmanazar	721	6
Sampson kills a Thouſand Philiſtines, &c.	1136	3
Samuel the Prophet defeats the Philiſtines at Ebenezer	1096	3
—— anoints Saul to be King of Iſrael	1095	3
—— anoints David to be King after Saul	1063	3
Sardis taken by Cyrus	548	10
—— taken and deſtroyed by the Athenians, which gave Riſe to the Perſian Invaſion of Greece	504	10
Saul, the firſt King of Iſrael, defeats the Philiſtines, &c.	1093	3
—— conſults the Witch of Endor, and the next Day is defeated on Mount Gilboa and kills himſelf	1055	3
Scythians invade Media for 28 Years	624	8
—— are expell'd by Cyaxares	596	9
Sea Fight, the firſt in Greece, betwixt the Corinthians and Corcyræans	664	7
—— of Salamis, October 28.	480	11
—— of Cyzicum	410	12
—— of Ægos Potamos, Dec. 13.	405	12
—— of Cnidus, in Auguſt	394	13
—— of Naxus, September 20.	377	13
—— firſt of the Romans under Duilius againſt the Carthaginians	260	15
—— of Drepanum	249	16
—— at the Iſles of Ægates	242	16
—— of Actium, Sept. 2.	31	20
Selеucus takes Babylon, March 13.	312	14
—— defeats Antigonus in the Battle of Ipſus	301	14
—— built 40 new Cities in Aſia	291	15
—— defeats and kills Lyſimachus in Phrygia, and ſo remains the laſt of the 36 Captains of Alexander	281	15
Senacherib's Army deſtroyed by an Angel	710	6
Senate of Rome reduced by Auguſtus to 300, but that being complained of, was limited to 600	18	20
Septuagint Tranſlation of the Old Teſtament made about	284	15
Ship, the firſt that appear'd in Greece, brought by Danaus from Egypt	1485	2
Sicyon, Kingdom of, begins	2089	1
—— ends	1088	3
Sidonians burn their City and themſelves to Death	351	13
Socrates put to Death by the Athenians	400	13
Sodom and Gomorrha deſtroyed by Fire from Heaven	1897	1

	Years bef. Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Solomon the 3d King of Iſrael ſucceeds David in	1015	3
——— begins building the Temple	1012	3
——— dedicates the Temple on Friday, October 30.	1004	3
——— finiſhes the building of his Palace	992	4
Solon, the Lawgiver of Athens, eſtabliſhes his Laws	594	9
Sophocles gains the Prize of Tragedy over Æſchylus	469	11
Sphere, the celeſtial, brought from Egypt into Greece by Eudoxus about	368	13
Statues of Mercury at Athens thrown down, May 9.	415	12
——— and Paintings firſt brought to Rome from Syracuſe	212	16
Sumptuary Law, the famous one call'd Lex Licinia, made at Rome	110	18
Sun Dial, the firſt erected at Rome by Papirius Curſor	293	15
Sybaris deſtroyed by the Inhabitants of Crotona	508	10
Sylla begins the Civil War againſt Marius	88	19
——— defeats Archelaus General to Mithridates at Cheronæa	86	19
——— takes Athens, March 1.	86	19
——— defeats Carbo and Marius junior at Præneſte, and at the Porta Collina of Rome	82	19
——— proſcribes 40 Senators and 1600 Equites, and is made Dictator	82	19
——— reſigns the Dictatorſhip	79	19
Syracuse built by the Corinthians	732	5
——— uſurp'd by Gelo	491	11
——— uſurp'd by Dionyſius ſenior	405	12
——— deliver'd from Dionyſius junior by Dion	357	13
——— recover'd by Dionyſius junior	347	14
——— deliver'd by Timoleon, who baniſhes Dionyſius to Corinth	343	14
——— uſurp'd by Agathocles	317	14
——— taken by Marcellus, upon the Feſtival of Diana in Auguſt	212	16
Syria, Kingdom of, ends with the Seleucidæ, who are conquer'd by Pompey	65	19

T

Tarquin the Proud is expell'd Rome, Feb. 24.	509	10
Temple of Jeruſalem the firſt, finiſhed and ſolemnly dedicated by Solomon on Friday, Oct. 30.	1004	3
——— the ſecond, finiſh'd after the Captivity, and dedicated March 10.	515	10
——— of Janus firſt ſhut after Numa	235	16
Terence's firſt Play called Andria acted	166	17
——— laſt Play called Adelphi, acted at the Funeral of Paulus Æmilius	160	17
Theban War of the ſeven Heroes	1225	3
Thebes deſtroy'd by Alexander in September	335	14
Themistocles retires into Aſia to Xerxes	471	11
Theseus ſettles the Democracy of Athens	1234	3
——— his Rape of Helen	1213	3
Tiberius retires to Rhodes for 7 Years	6	20
Time firſt meaſured at Rome by a Sun Dial	293	15
——— firſt meaſured at Rome by Water	159	17
Timocharis makes his Obſervations at Alexandria, ſee Astronomical Observations.	294	15
Tragedy, the firſt acted at Athens by Theſpis	536	10
——— the Prize of it gain'd by Æſchylus	486	11
——— the Prize gained by Sophocles over Æſchylus	469	11
——— the Prize gained by Euripides	442	12
Triremes invented by the Corinthians	786	5
Triumph, the firſt at Rome of Romulus over the Camerini	738	5
——— the leſſer called Ovation, firſt at Rome	503	10
——— Naval, the firſt at Rome	260	15
Triumvirate, the 1st betwixt Cæſar, Pompey, and Craſſus began at the End of Autumn	60	19
——— the IId betwixt Octavius, Antony and Lepidus, began, Nov. 27.	43	20
Troy, Kingdom of, begins	1546	2
——— taken and burnt by the Greeks betwixt the 23d and 24th of Thargelion, or the Night betwixt the 11th and 12th of June	1184	3
Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezar after 13 Years Siege	572	9
——— taken by Alexander after 7 Months Siege, Aug. 20.	332	14

W

War, Theban, of the ſeven Heroes, begins	1225	3
——— Trojan, of 10 Years, begins	1193	3
——— ends with the taking of Troy betwixt the 11th and 12th of June	1184	3
——— Ist Messenian of 19 Years, begins	743	5
——— IId Messenian of 14 Years, begins	685	7
——— IIId Messenian of 10 Years, begins	465	11
——— Lydian, betwixt Cyaxares and Halyattes, begins	590	9
——— ends with the Eclipſe of the Sun, May 28.	585	9
——— Ist Persian of Darius againſt Greece	490	11
——— IId Persian of Xerxes againſt Greece	480	11
——— betwixt the Athenians and Perſians at Sea	450	12
——— Ist Sacred, begins	448	12
——— Peloponnesian of 27 Years, begins May 7.	431	12
——— Decelean, begins	414	12
——— Corinthian againſt the Lacedemonians, begins	395	13
——— IId Sacred of 9 Years, begins	357	13
——— finiſh'd by King Philip	348	14
——— Samnite of 71 Years, begins	343	14
——— Hetruscan, begins	312	14
——— Tarentine, of 10 Years, begins	281	15
——— Ist Punick of 23 Years, begins	264	15
——— Lybian, of the Carthaginians againſt their Mercenaries, finiſhed	238	16
——— Sardinian, of 5 Years, begins	234	16
——— Illyrian, begins	229	16
——— betwixt Cleomenes and Aratus, begins	227	16
——— Social in Greece, begins	220	16
——— IId Punick of 17 Years, begins	218	16
——— Ist Macedonian of 4 Years, begins	200	17
——— of Antiochus with the Romans of 3 Years, begins	192	17
——— IId Macedonian of 3 Years, begins	171	17
——— ends with the Battle of Pydna, June 22.	168	17
——— IIId Punick of 3 Years, begins	149	18
——— ends with the Deſtruction of Carthage	146	18
——— Achæan, of one Year, begins	147	18
——— ends with the Deſtruction of Corinth	146	18
——— Lusitanian of 5 Years, begins	145	18
——— Numantine of 8 Years, begins	141	18
——— ends with the Deſtruction of Numantia	133	18
——— Servile in Sicily of 3 Years, begins	135	18
——— Balearean, begins	123	18
——— Jugurthine of 5 Years, begins	111	18
——— of the Teutones and Cimbri of 8 Years, begins	109	18
——— Social or Marsic of 3 Years, begins	91	19
——— Mithridatick of 26 Years, begins	89	19
——— Civil betwixt Marius and Sylla of 6 Years, begins	89	19
——— Servile, with the Gladiators of 2 Years, begins	73	19
——— againſt the Pirates finiſh'd by Pompey	67	19
——— Cretan finiſh'd by Metellus	66	19
——— againſt Cataline began in Oct. and finiſh'd in Dec.	63	19
——— IId Civil betwixt Cæſar and Pompey, begins Oct 22.	50	20
——— of Alexandria, in January	47	20
——— of Africa, in January	46	20
——— againſt Caſſius and Brutus, ends at Philippi in October	42	20
——— Perusian, betwixt Octavius and Antony's Brother	41	20
——— betwixt Octavius and Antony, begins	32	20
——— ends at Actium, Sept. 2.	31	20

X

Xerxes's Expedition againſt Greece, begins	481	11

Y

Year of Confuſion conſiſted of XV Months, or 445 Days	46	20

INDEX

TO THE

REMARKABLE EVENTS

After the BIRTH of CHRIST.

A	Years of Christ.	N° of Plate.
ABBAS, the Race of, become Caliphs of the Saracens; and encourage Learning	749	35
ACADEMY of Sciences at Paris begins	1666	54
ACCESSION of George I. to the Crown of Great-Britain, Aug. 1.	1714	55
——— of George II. June 11.	1727	55
——— of George III. October 25.	1760	56
ADRIAN ſucceeds Trajan, by the Favour of Plotina, Aug. 10.	117	23
——— builds his Wall from Carliſle to Newcaſtle	121	23
——— builds the famous Theatre at Nimes, in Honour of Plotina	122	23
——— goes into Aſia and Egypt for ſeven Years	126	23
——— rebuilds Jeruſalem, giving it the Name of Ælia Capitolina, and raiſes there a Temple to Jupiter	130	23
——— baniſhes all the Jews, and raiſes Temples to Venus, &c. in all their holy Places, which continued 180 Years	135	23
——— dies at Baiæ, July 10. Æt. 72.	138	23
ÆRA of Dioclesian begins, Aug. 29	284	26
——— THE CHRISTIAN, firſt applied to the meaſuring of Time, by Dionyſius the Monk, ſirnamed the Little	516	31
AETIUS, ſirnamed Defender of the Empire, defeats the French	428	29
——— receives the famous Complaint of the Britons	446	29
——— defeats the Hunns in the Battle of Chalons	451	30
AFRICA, Charles V^th's Expedition thither ends, Aug. 14.	1535	51
AGRIPPINA brought the Aſhes of Germanicus to Rome in March	20	21
AIX, Iſle of, taken September 23.	1757	56
ALANS enter Spain by the Conceſſion of Honorius	406	29
——— are extirpated by the Viſi Goths	417	29
ALEXANDRIA taken by Dioclesian	296	26
——— taken by the Perſians	615	33
——— taken by the Saracens	640	33
ALFRED, K. of Eng. defeated by the Danes at Wilton, in May	872	38
——— conceals himſelf in the Iſle of Athelney	878	38
——— defeats the Danes in the Battle of Edington	878	38
——— compoſes his Body of Laws	890	38
——— dies at Wincheſter, Oct. 28.	900	38
ALLIANCE, the quadruple, ſigned in May	1718	55
ALMAGEST of Ptolemy tranſlated into Arabick, by Order of Almamon	827	37
——— tranſlated from the Arabick into Latin, by Order of Frederick II.	1231	45
ALMAMON encourages Learning among the Arabians, about	816	37
——— obſerves the Sun's greateſt Declination, and found it to be 23° 34′, about	816	37
——— ordered his Aſtronomers to meaſure a Degree of Latitude on the Plains of Sinjar near Babylon, and found it to be 56⅔ Arabian Miles	819	37
——— orders the Almageſt of Ptolemy to be tranſlated into Arabick	827	37
AMBOISE, Conſpiracy of, in March	1560	52
AMERICA diſcovered by Columbus in the End of the Year	1492	50
ANDREW of Hungary is ſtrangled and hanged at Averſa near Naples, by a Conſpiracy of his Wife Joan Queen of Naples, September 18.	1345	47
ANN, Queen of Great-Britain, dies, Aug. 1. Æt. 50.	1714	55
ANTIOCH recovered from the Saracens, by Nicephorus	967	40
——— taken by the Cruzaders, in June	1098	42
ANTONINUS PIUS ſtops the Perſecution againſt the Chriſtians	152	24
ANTONINUS PIUS dies March 7. Æt. 75.	161	24
ANTONINUS, M. AURELIUS, dies at Sirmium, in Pannonia, March 17. Æt. 59.	180	24
ARCHITECTURE, a new Manner of, introduced in rebuilding the old Churches about	1005	41
ARISTOTLE's Works, imported into France from Conſtantinople, are condemned in the Council of Paris	1209	45
——— Diſputes about them occaſion ſeveral murders at Paris	1230	45
ARITHMETICK, Figures of, brought into Europe by the Saracens	991	40
ARLES, kingdom of, begins	879	38
——— is bequeathed to the Emperor Conrad	1032	41
ARMADA, Spaniſh, deſtroyed by the Engliſh, July 27.	1588	52
ASSASSINATION PLOT diſcovered, Feb. 14.	1696	54
ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.		
Agrippa obſerved, in Bithynia, a Tranſit of the Moon over the Pleiades, Nov. 29, 7 o'Clock, P. M.	92	22
Menelaus obſerved, at Rome, a Tranſit of the Moon over the Spica of Virgo, Jan. 11, 50'Clock, A. M.	98	22
Ptolemy obſerv'd, at Alexandria, an Eclipſe of the Moon, on Tueſday, May 6, 11 Hours, 15′, P. M.	133	23
Ptolemy obſerved, at Alexandria, the Vernal Equinox, March 22, about 1 o'Clock, P. M.	140	23
Aimoin, the Monk, mentions an Eclipſe of Jupiter by the Moon, obſerved in France, Jan. 31, three hours after Midnight, being both in 2° 27′ of Libra	807	37
Almamon, Caliph of the Saracens, obſerved the Sun's greateſt Declination, and found it to be 23° 34′, about	816	37
Albategni obſerved, at Aractus, the Autumnal Equinox, Sept. 19, one hour, 15′ after Midnight	882	38
Albategni obſerved, that the firſt Star of Aries was 18° 2′ from the Equinoctial Point, about	883	38
Arzachel, of Toledo, obſerved the Sun's Declination, and found it to be 23° 34′	1070	42
The great Conjunction of all the Planets in Libra happened on Sept. 14.	1186	4
Nicephoras Gregoras obſerved the firſt Comet, whoſe Courſe is deſcribed with an aſtronomical Exactneſs, and appeared in the Beginning of June	1337	47
The great Comet was firſt obſerved, Nov. 3, 1680, and diſappeared, March 9.	168.	54
ASTRONOMICAL TABLES compoſed under the Direction of Alfonſo XI. King of Caſtile, at the Expence of 400,000 Crowns, about	1253	46
ATTERBURY Dr. Biſhop of Rocheſter, baniſhed, June 22.	1723	55
AUGUSTA, Princeſs married to the Prince of Brunſwick, Jan. 16.	1764	56
AUGUSTINE, the Monk, came into England with 40 Monks	597	32
AUGUSTUS dies at Nola, in Campania, Aug. 19, Æt. 76.	14	21
AURELIAN defeats Zenobia, at Edeſſa	273	26
——— is killed near Byzantium, Jan. 29.	275	26
AUSTRIAN Family begins under Rodolph of Habſburgh	1273	46
AZINCOURT, Battle of, by Henry V. over Charles VI. Oct. 25.	1415	49

B

BAGDAD built by Almanſor, and made the Seat of the Saracen Empire	762	36
——— taken by the Tartars, which finiſhes the Saracen Empire	1258	46

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Battle of Bedriacum, in April, where Otho's Army is defeated by that of Vitellius	69	22
—— of Cremona, Oct. 29, by Mucianus over Vitellius	69	22
—— the ſecond, of Iſſus, by Severus over Niger	194	24
—— of Lyons, Feb. 19, by Severus over Albinus	198	24
—— of Edeſſa, by Aurelian over Zenobia	273	26
—— of Rome, Sept. 24, by Conſtantin over Maxentius	312	27
—— of Adrianople, July 3, by Conſtantin over Licinius	324	27
—— of Chaloedon, Sept. 18, by Conſtantin over Licinius	324	27
—— firſt, of Aquileia, in March, of Conſtantin jun. over Conſtans	340	27
—— in Gaul, of Julian over Chonodomarus	357	28
—— ſecond, of Lyons, Aug. 25, by Andragathius over Gratian	383	28
—— ſecond, of Aquileia, July 28, by Theodoſius over Maximus	388	28
—— third, of Aquileia, Sept. 26, by Theodoſius over Eugenius	394	28
—— in Africa, by Maſcezeles over Gildo	398	28
—— of Feſulæ, by Stilicho over Radagaiſus	405	29
—— in Gaul, by Aëtius over the French	428	29
—— of Chalons, by Aëtius over Attila and the Hunns	451	30
—— on the River Ebro, on Friday, Oct. 5, by Theodoric over the Suevi	456	30
—— of Crayford in Kent, by Hengiſt over Vortimer	457	30
—— in Gaul, by Ecdicius over Evaric and the Goths	466	30
—— near Rome, Aug. 23, by Odoacer over Oreſtes	476	30
—— of Soiſſons, by Clovis over Siagrius	485	30
—— by Ella over Ambroſius and Prince Arthur	487	30
—— of Sontium, March 28, by Theodoric over Odoacer	490	30
—— of Verona, by the ſame	490	30
—— of Abdua, by the ſame	490	30
—— of Vouillé near Poitiers, by Clovis over Alaric	507	31
—— of Badon-hill or Bath, by Prince Arthur over the Saxons	511	31
—— of Charford, by Cerdic, over Prince Arthur	519	31
—— of Voiron, by Gondemar over Clodomir	524	31
—— in Africa, in Nov. by Belifarius over Gilimer and the Vandals	533	31
—— in Cornwall, betwixt Prince Arthur and Modred, in which they are both mortally wounded	542	31
—— in Tuſcany, in July, by Narſes over Totila	553	32
—— of Cumæ, in Feb. by Narſes over Teia, which finiſhes the Oſtrogoths in Italy	554	32
—— of Wanborough, in Wiltſhire, by Ceolric over Ceaulin	592	32
—— of Retford, by Edwin over Ethelfrid	617	33
—— of Merga, on Tueſday, June 16, by which the Perſians were conquered by the Saracens under Abubecher	632	33
—— of Hatfield, by Penda over Edwin	633	33
—— of Damaſcus, by the Saracens over Theodorus, in Aug.	634	33
—— of Leeds, by Oſwy over Penda	655	34
—— by Juſtinian II. over the Bulgarians	706	35
—— in Spain, Sept. 3, by the Saracens under Muça, who defeats Roderic, and conquers Spain	713	35
—— betwixt Tours and Poitiers, in Oct. by Charles Martel over the Saracens	732	35
—— in the Alps, by Charlemagne over Deſiderius and the Lombards	774	36
—— of Ronçevaux, by the Gaſcons over the Rear of Charlemagne's Army	778	36
—— in Saxony, of three Days, by Charlemagne over Witikind	784	36
—— by Egbert over the other Saxon Kings	828	37
—— ſix fought in one Day, by which Kenneth, King of Scotland, totally extirpated the Picts	838	37
—— of Fontenai, June 25, by Charles le Chauve over Lotharius	841	37
—— in Spain, by Ramirus over Abdurrahman	844	37
—— in Aquitain, June 7, by Pepin over Charles le Chauve	844	37
—— of Wilton, in May, by the Danes over Alfred	872	38
—— of Edington, by Alfred over the Danes	878	38
—— betwixt the Rhine and the Meuſe, in Sept. by Arnolph over the Normans	891	38
—— in Spain, in April, by Ordonno II. over the Saracens	916	39
—— of Placentia, by Rodolph over Berenger	922	39
Battle ſecond, of Verona, by Hugh King of Italy over Arnolph	932	39
—— in Spain, in July, by Ramirus II. over the Saracens	939	39
—— of Bar le Duc, Sept. 17, by Conrad over Eudes	1037	41
—— in Naples, June 18, by the Normans over Pope Leo IX.	1053	42
—— of Haſtings, on Saturday Oct. 14, by William the Conqueror over Harold	1066	42
—— of Neuſtadt, June 9, of Henry IV. over the Saxons	1075	42
—— of Gleicha, in Saxony, Dec. 24, by Egbert over Henry IV.	1088	42
—— near Antioch, June 27, by Godfrey and the Cruzaders over Corbagat, the Turkiſh General	1098	42
—— of Tinchbray, in Normandy, by Henry I. over Robert	1106	43
—— of the ſeven Counts near Badaios, by Joſeph King of Morocco over the Spaniards	1109	43
—— of Brenneville, by Henry I. over Lewis le Gros	1119	43
—— of Ouriques, by Alfonſo over the Saracens	1139	43
—— firſt, of Lincoln, Feb. 2, by Maud over King Stephen	1140	43
—— of Aſcalon, by King Richard over Saladin	1192	44
—— in Spain, July 19, by the Saracens over Alfonſo	1195	44
—— ſecond, of Adrianople, by the Scythians over Baldwin	1205	45
—— of Naves de Toloſe, July 12, by the Kings of Caſtile, Arragon, and Navarre over the Moors	1212	45
—— of Bouvines, July 25, by the French over Otho	1214	45
—— ſecond, of Lincoln, May 19, by the Earl of Pembroke over the French	1217	45
—— of Taillebourg, by Lewis IX. over Henry III. and the Earl of March	1242	45
—— in Egypt, April 5, where Lewis IX. is taken priſoner	1250	45
—— of Lewes, May 14, where Henry III. is taken priſoner by the Earl of Leiceſter	1264	46
—— of Eveſham, Aug. 4, by Prince Edward over the Earl of Leiceſter and the Barons	1265	46
—— of Beneventum, Feb. 26, where Manfred, Tyrant of Sicily, is defeated and killed by Charles of Anjou	1266	46
—— of Celano, Aug. 23, by Charles of Anjou over Conradin	1268	46
—— in Moravia, Aug. 26, by Rodolph over Ottogar	1278	46
—— of Llandweir, in Wales, Dec. 11, where Lewellyn is defeated and killed by King Edward	1282	46
—— of Spires, July 2, by Albert over Adolphus of Naſſau	1297	46
—— of Banock-Burn, July 25.	1314	47
—— of Mount-Caſſel, Aug. 23, by Philip over the Flemings	1329	47
—— of Creſſy, on Saturday Aug. 26, by Edward III. over Philip VI. of Valois, ſirnamed the Fortunate	1346	47
—— of Poitiers, on Monday Sept. 19, when Edward the Black Prince, with 8000 Engliſh, defeated 50,000 French, and took John II. King of France, priſoner	1356	48
—— of Cocherel, May 6, by Gueſclin over Charles, ſirnamed the Wicked, King of Navarre	1364	48
—— of Avrai, Sept. 29, by Sir John Clandos over Gueſclin	1364	48
—— of Neiara, in Caſtile, April 4, by Peter the Cruel, over Henry the Baſtard	1367	48
—— of Roſebeck, Nov. 17, by the Duke of Burgundy over the Flemings	1382	48
—— of Otterburn, July 31, betwixt Hotſpur and the Earl of Douglas	1388	48
—— of Nicopolis, Sept. 28, by Bajazet over Sigiſmond, King of Hungary	1395	41
—— of Halidown-Hill, May 7.	1402	49
—— of Angoria, on Friday July 28, where Bajazet is taken Priſoner by Tamerlane	1402	49
—— of Shrewſbury, July 22, in which Hotſpur is killed	1403	49
—— of Azincourt, on Friday Oct. 25, by Henry V. King of England, over Charles VI. King of France	1415	49
—— of Beaugé, April 3, by the Earl of Buchan over the Duke of Clarence	1421	49
—— of Crevant, in June, by the Earl of Saliſbury over the French	1423	49
—— of Verneuil, Aug. 16, by John Duke of Bedford over the French	1424	49
—— of Herrings, Feb. 12.	1429	49

	Years of Christ.	N° of Plate.
BATTLE of Patay, in June, where Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury, is taken Priſoner by Richemont	1429	49
—— of Varnes, Nov. 10, by the Turks over Ladiſlaus	1444	49
—— of Fourmigni, April 18, by which the French recover Normandy	1450	49
—— of Caſtillon, July 7, where Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury, is killed, which ends the Engliſh Government in France	1453	50
—— firſt, of St. Albans, May 31, where Henry VI. is defeated and taken Priſoner by Richard Duke of York, which is the firſt Battle betwixt the Houſes of York and Lancaſter	1455	50
—— of Northampton, July 19, where Henry VI. is defeated and taken Priſoner by the Duke of York and Earl of Warwick	1460	50
—— of Wakefield, Dec. 31, by Queen Margaret over the Duke of York, who is killed	1460	50
—— ſecond, of St. Albans, Feb. 15, by Queen Margaret over Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick	1461	50
—— of Towton, March 29, by Edward IV. over Queen Margaret	1461	50
—— of Banbury, July 26, by the Earl of Warwick over the Earl of Pembroke	1469	50
—— of Stamford, in the Beginning of March, by Edward IV. over Sir Robert Wells	1470	50
—— of Barnet, on Eaſter-day April 14, by Edward IV. over Richard Earl of Warwick, ſirnamed the King-maker, who was killed	1471	50
—— of Tewkſbury, May 4, by Edward IV. over Queen Margaret, &c.	1471	50
—— of Granſon, April 5, by the Swiſs over Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy	1476	50
—— of Morat, June 20, by the ſame	1476	50
—— of Nancy, Jan. 5, by the ſame, in which Charles is killed	1477	50
—— of Boſworth, Aug. 22, by Henry VII. over Richard III. which finiſhes the War betwixt the Houſes of York and Lancaſter	1485	50
—— of St. Aubin, June 28, by Anne, ſirnamed Dame de Beaujeu, over the Duke of Orleans, who is afterwards Lewis XII.	1488	50
—— of Fornova, July 6, by Charles VIII. over the Italian Allies, under the Marquis of Mantua	1495	50
—— of Seminaro, on Friday April 21, by Antony de Leva over d'Aubigni	1503	51
—— of Cerignole, on Friday April 28, by Gonſalvo over the Duke de Nemours	1503	51
—— of Aignadel or Giuradadda, May 14, by the League over the Venetians, which brought on the Loſs of their Territories on the Continent	1509	51
—— of Ravenna, on Eaſter-day, April 11, by the French over the Pope's Troops and his Allies	1512	51
—— of Novarro, June 6, by the Swiſs over la Trimouille	1513	51
—— of the Spurrs, at Guiengaſt, in Aug. by Henry VIII. over the French	1513	51
—— of Flowden, Sept. 9.	1513	51
—— two of Marignan, on the 13th and 15th of Sept. by Francis I. over the Swiſs	1515	51
—— of Pavia, Feb. 24, where Francis I. was defeated and made Priſoner by Charles V.	1525	51
—— of Ceriſolles, April 14, by the Count d'Anguien over the Emperor's Army	1544	51
—— of Mulberg, April 24, by Charles V. over the Elector of Saxony, who is taken Priſoner	1547	51
—— of Pinkie, Sept. 10.	1547	51
—— of St. Quintin, Aug. 10. by Emmanuel Ironhead, Duke of Savoy, over Ann Conſtable de Montmorency	1557	52
—— of Dreux, Dec. 19, by the Duke of Guiſe over the Prince of Condé	1562	52
—— of St. Denis, Nov. 10, betwixt the Prince of Condé and the Conſtable de Montmorency, who is killed	1567	52
—— of Glaſgow, May 13, by the Earl of Murray over Queen Mary	1568	52
—— of Jarnac, March 13, by Henry Duke of Anjou over the Prince of Condé, who is killed	1569	52
—— of Moncontour, Oct. 3, by Henry over Admiral de Coligni	1569	52
BATTLE of Alcazar, Aug. 4, by the Moors over Don Sebaſtian	1578	52
—— of Ivry, March 4, by Henry IV. which ruined the League.	1590	52
—— of Newport, July 2, by Prince Maurice over Albert	1600	52
—— of Prague, Oct. 29, by the Duke of Bavaria over the Elector Palatine	1620	53
—— of Leipſick, Aug. 28, by Guſtavus Adolphus over Count Tilly	1631	53
—— of Lutzen, Nov. 6, over Count Walleſtein, by Guſtavus Adolphus, who is killed	1632	53
—— of Nortlinghen, Nov. 26, by the Imperialiſts over the Swedes	1634	53
—— two, of Rheinfeldt, on the 18th and 21ſt of Feb. by the Duke of Weimar over John de Wert	1638	53
—— of Edgehill, on Sunday Oct. 23.	1642	53
—— firſt, of Newbury, Sept. 20.	1643	53
—— of Marſton-Moor, July 2.	1644	53
—— ſecond, of Newbury, Oct. 27.	1644	53
—— of Naſeby, June 14.	1645	53
—— of Lens, Aug. 10, by the Prince of Condé over Leopold	1648	53
—— of Dunbar, Sept. 3.	1650	53
—— of Worceſter, Sept. 3.	1651	54
—— of Dunkirk, June 4, by Marſhal Turenne with 6000 Engliſh, over the Prince of Condé and Don John	1658	54
—— of St. Godart, July 22, by Montecuculli over the Turks	1644	54
—— firſt, of Villa Vicioſa, June 7, by the Portugueſe over the Spaniards	1665	54
—— of Senef, Aug. 1, betwixt the Prince of Condé and the Prince of Orange	1674	54
—— of Turkeim, Dec. 27, by Turenne over the Elector of Brandenburgh	1674	54
—— of Altenheim, July 22, by Montecuculli over the Comte de Lorges	1675	54
—— of Sedgemore, July 6.	1685	54
—— of Flerus, June 21.	1690	54
—— of the Boyne, July 1.	1690	54
—— of Aghrim, July 12.	1691	54
—— of Steenkirk, July 24.	1692	54
—— of Landen, July 19.	1693	54
—— of Marſiglia, Sept. 24.	1693	54
—— of Zentha, Sept. 1.	1697	54
—— of Hochſtet or Blenheim, Aug. 2.	1704	55
—— of Ramillies, May 12.	1706	55
—— of Turin, Aug. 27.	1706	55
—— of Almanza, April 14.	1707	55
—— of Oudenarde, June 30.	1708	55
—— of Pultowa, June 30.	1709	55
—— of Malplaquet, Sept. 11.	1709	55
—— of Saragoſſa, Aug. 9.	1710	55
—— ſecond, of Villa Vicioſa, Nov. 29.	1710	55
—— of Franca Villa, June 9.	1719	55
—— of Parma, June 18.	1734	55
—— of Guaſtalla, Sept. 8.	1734	55
—— of Molwitz, March 30.	1741	55
—— of Czaſlow, May 6.	1742	55
—— of Campo Santo, Jan. 17.	1743	55
—— of Dettingen, June 16.	1743	55
—— of Fontenoy, April 30.	1745	55
—— of Friedberg, May 24.	1745	55
—— of Culloden, April 16.	1746	55
—— of Rocoux, Sept. 30.	1746	55
—— of Laffeldt, June 21.	1747	55
—— near Fort Du Queſne, July 9.	1755	56
—— near Lake George, Sept. 8.	1755	56
—— at Sea off Minorca, May 20.	1756	56
—— of Lowoſchitz, Oct. 1.	1756	56
—— of Prague, May 6.	1757	56
—— of Kollin, June 18.		
—— of Plaiſſy, June 23.		
—— of Haſtenbeck, July 26.		
—— of Jageriſdorf, Auguſt 30.		
—— of Roſbach, Nov. 5.		
—— of Breſlau, Nov. 22.		
—— of Liſſa, December 5.		

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Battle at Sea off Madraſs, April 29.		
—— of Crevelt, June 23.		
—— of Ticonderoga, July 8.		
—— a Second at Sea off Madraſs, Auguſt 3.	1758	56
—— of Zorndorf, Auguſt 25.		
—— near St. Cas, September 11.		
—— of Hochkirken, October 14.		
—— of Bergen, April 13.		
—— of Zulicau, July 23.		
—— of Minden, Auguſt 1.		
—— of Cunnerſdorf, Auguſt 12.		
—— at Sea off Lagos, Auguſt 18.	1759	56
—— third at Sea near Pondicherry, Sept. 10.		
—— of Quebec, Sept. 13.		
—— at Sea by Sir Edward Hawke over M. Conflans, Nov. 20.		
—— of Wondivaſh, Jan. 22.		
—— ſecond near Quebec, April 28.		
—— of Warbourgh, July 31.		
—— of Pfaffendorf, Auguſt 15.	1760	56
—— of Campen, October 16.		
—— of Torgau, November 3.		
—— of Kirch-Denckern, July 15.	1761	56
—— of Graebenſtein, June 24.	1762	56
—— of Freyberg, October 29.	1762	56
—— of Buxar, October 23.	1764	56
—— of Corah Jehanabad, May 3.	1765	56
Beliſarius begins the Perſian War againſt Cabades	529	31
—— conquers the Vandals, and takes Carthage, in Dec.	534	31
—— takes Rome from the Oſtrogoths, Dec. 10.	536	31
—— takes Vitiges Priſoner, in Ravenna	540	31
—— is diſgraced by Juſtinian, Nov. 5.	561	32
—— is reſtored to Favour, in	562	32
Bellisle taken from the French, June 7.	1761	56
Bengal eſtabliſhed by Lord Clive under the Britiſh Government, in May	1765	56
Boadicea, the Britiſh Queen, defeats the Romans; but is ſoon after defeated by Suetonius	61	22
Bombs invented, in	1588	52
Book, the firſt, printed, was the Vulgate Bible, in two Volumes, Folio	1462	50
—— the ſecond, printed, was Cicero de Officiis, in	1466	50
Bretagne re-united to France	1492	50
Briſtol ſurrenders to Prince Rupert, July 26.	1643	53
Britain, Claudius's Expedition thither	43	21
—— recovered by Diocleſian, after ten Years Uſurpation	296	26
—— left by the Romans, who never return	426	29
—— firſt entered by the Saxons	449	29
Britiſh Forces ſeparated from the Allies, July 5.	1712	55
—— Gentlemen, XLIX. murdered at Pama, Oct. 6.	1763	56
Bulgarians defeated, by Juſtinian	706	35
Burgundians begin their Kingdom, in Alſace	413	29
—— conquer'd, by Childebert	532	31
Burgundy, Charles the Bold, Duke of, kill'd at Nancy, Jan. 5.	1477	50
Byzantium beſieged by Severus for three Years	194	24
—— becomes the Seat of the Roman Empire, under the Name of Conſtantinople	328	27

C

CADIZ taken by the Engliſh, June 21.	1596	52
Cæſar Caius dies at Limyra, in Lycia, Æt. 23.	3	21
Cæſar Lucius dies at Marſeilles, Æt. 19.	2	21
Calais taken by Edward III. Aug. 4.	1347	47
—— retaken by the French, under the Duke of Guiſe, Jan. 8.	1558	
Calcutta taken by the Nabob of Bengal, June 20.	1756	52
—— retaken by Admiral Watſon, Jan. 2.	1757	56
Caligula put to Death, by Chæreas, Jan. 24, Æt. 29.	41	56
Cambridge, Learning is revived at that Univerſity	1110	21
Candia. See Crete.		43
Canicular Year, the ſecond great Egyptian, begins, July 20.	136	23
Cantons of Switzerland begin	1307	47
Cape Breton taken, June 17.	1745	55
—— taken a ſecond time, July 26.	1758	56
Capitoline Games inſtituted by Domitian, Jan. 12, and continued every fourth Year	86	22
Caracalla kills his Brother Geta, &c. March 28.	212	25
—— is killed by Macrinus, near Edeſſa, April 8, Æt. 43.	217	25
Caractacus brought in Chains to Rome	51	22
Cardinals ſet Fire to the Conclave, and ſeparate	1314	47
Caroline, Princeſs, married to the King of Denmark, Oct. 1.	1766	56
Carthage taken by Genſeric, Oct. 19, which begins the Kingdom of the Vandals there	439	29
—— taken by Beliſarius in Dec. which finiſhes that Kingdom	534	31
Caſtile and Arragon, Kingdoms of, begin	1035	41
Chandernagore taken by Admiral Watſon, March 23,	1757	56
Chevalier de St. George dies, Dec. 31.	1765	56
Charlemagne takes Pavia, and conquers the Lombards	774	36
—— defeats Witikind, in a Battle of three Days	784	36
—— is made Emperor of the Weſt, or Germany, Dec. 25.	800	36
—— dies at Aix-la-Chapelle, Jan. 28, Æt. 72.	814	37
Charles V. defeats, and takes Priſoner Francis I. at Pavia, Feb. 24.	1525	51
—— his Army takes Rome, May 6.	1527	51
—— his Expedition into Africa ends, Aug. 14.	1535	51
—— paſſes through France, to quell a Rebellion at Ghent, in Nov.	1539	51
—— defeats, and takes Priſoner the Elector of Saxony, in the Battle of Mulberg, April 24.	1547	51
—— grants the Interim to the Proteſtants, May 15.	1548	51
Charles I. King of Great-Britain, is beheaded, Jan. 30, Æt. 49.	1649	53
Charles II. King of Great-Britain, dies, Feb. 6, Æt. 55.	1685	54
Charles II. King of Spain, dies, Oct. 21.	1700	54
Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, dies, Oct. 9, which begins the General War in Germany	1740	55
Cherburgh taken from the French, Auguſt 8.	1758	56
Christ Jesus, our Saviour, being twelve Years old, diſputes with the Jewiſh Doctors in the Temple, in April	8	21
—— is baptized by John, in the Beginning of the Year	27	21
—— is crucified, on Friday April 3, at 3 o'Clock, P. M.	33	21
—— his Reſurrection, on Saturday April 5.	33	21
—— his Aſcenſion, on Thurſday May 14.	33	21
Christian Æra, firſt applied to the computing of Time, by Dionyſius the Monk, ſirnamed the Little	516	31
Christians, that Appellation firſt given at Antioch	40	21
Chriſtianity embraced by the French under Clovis	496	30
Circuits firſt appointed in England	1176	44
Circulation of the Blood diſcovered by Harvey	1619	53
Claudius I. dies, Oct. 13, Æt. 63.	54	22
Claudius II. defeats and kills 300,000 Goths	269	26
Clocks firſt brought to Conſtantinople from Venice	872	38
Codex, the Gregorian and Hermogenian, publiſhed	290	26
—— the Theodosian, publiſhed, Feb. 15.	435	29
—— reformed by Anien, Chancellor to Alaric	506	31
—— the Juſtinian, publiſhed, April 16.	529	31
Colberg ſurrendered to the Ruſſians Dec. 17.	1761	56
Coloſſus of Rhodes cut to pieces by the Saracens	653	34
Commodus put to Death, Dec. 31, Æt. 31.	192	24
Commons of England firſt ſummoned to Parliament	1264	46
—— nine Members of that Houſe impriſoned for their Speeches, March 4.	1629	53
—— five Members of that Houſe demanded by King Charles I. Jan. 4, which begins the Civil War	1642	63
Complaint, the famous one, made by the Britons to Aëtius againſt the Incurſions of the Scots and Picts	446	29
Computation of Years by the Birth of Chriſt, began to be uſed in Hiſtory about this Time	748	35
Conqueſt of England, by William the Baſtard, Duke of Normandy, in the Battle of Haſtings, on Saturday Oct. 14.	1066	42
Conſtable de St. Paul beheaded at Paris, Dec. 19.	1475	50
Conſtans killed in Spain, by Magnentius, Jan. 18.	350	27
Conſtantin, the Great, defeats Maxentius, at Rome, Sept. 24.	312	27
—— begins to favour the Chriſtians	319	27
—— gives them full Liberty	323	27
—— defeats Licinius at Adrianople, July 3.	324	27
—— defeats him at Chalcedon, Sept. 18, and baniſhes him to Theſſalonica	324	27

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
CONSTANTIN, the Great, calls the firſt Council of Nice, June 19.	325	27
——— makes Conſtantinople the Seat of the Empire	328	27
——— dies on Whitſunday, May 22, Æt. 66.	337	27
CONSTANTINOPLE made the Seat of the Roman Empire, and its Name changed from Byzantium	328	27
——— ſolemnly dedicated to Conſtantine, May 11.	330	27
——— beſieged by the Goths, under Vitalianus	673	34
——— beſieged by the Saracens	717	35
——— beſieged by the Saracens, under Thomas the Slave	822	37
——— taken by the French and Venetians, July 20.	1204	45
——— recovered by the Greek Emperors, in July	1261	46
——— taken by the Turks, under Mahomet II. May 29.	1453	50
CONSTANTIUS quarrels with Julian	360	28
——— dies at Tarſus, Nov. 3.	361	28
CONSULSHIP of Baſilius, the laſt at Rome	542	31
CONVENTION of Cloſter Seven, Sept. 8.	1757	56
CORDUBA, Saracen Kingdom of, begins, when they revolted from the Family of Abbas	756	36
——— ends, being ſeized by Joſeph, King of Morocco	1091	42
COSMO DE MEDICI recalled from Baniſhment, which is the Riſe of that Family, in Florence	1434	49
COUNCIL of the Apoſtles, at Jeruſalem	52	22
——— of Nice, the I^st General, began, June 19, and ended Aug. 25, and conſiſted of 318 Biſhops	325	27
——— of Conſtantinople, the II^d General, began in May, and continued to the End of July	381	28
——— of Epheſus, the III^d General, began, June 22, and continued to the End of July	431	29
——— of Chalcedon, the IVth General, began, Oct. 8, and ended, Nov. 1.	451	30
——— of Conſtantinople, the Vth General, began, May 5.	553	32
——— of Conſtantinople, the VIth General, ſirnamed *in Trullo*, began, Nov. 7th 680, and ended, Sept. 16.	681	34
——— the ſecond of Nice, began Sept. 24, and ended the middle of Oct.	787	36
——— of Sutrium, in Oct. where three uſurping Popes are depoſed	1046	41
——— of Clarendon, in England, againſt Becket, Jan. 25.	1164	44
——— of Lyons, for renewing the Cruzades	1245	45
——— of Piſa, begins, March 25.	1409	49
——— of Conſtance, begins, Nov. 16, in which there ſat three depoſed Popes	1414	49
——— of Trent, begins, Dec. 13.	1545	51
——— ends, Dec. 4.	1563	52
CRESSY, Battle of, Aug. 26, by Edward III. over Philip VI.	1346	47
CRETE taken by the Saracens, who call it Candia	823	37
—— retaken from the Saracens, by Nicephorus	961	40
—— became the Share of the Venetians, when the French and they took Conſtantinople, July 20, by a Treaty ſigned Aug. 12.	1204	45
—— taken by the Turks, Sept. 6th, after a War of 24 Years	1669	54
CRUSADE, the I^st to the Holy Land begins by the preaching of Peter the Hermit	1096	42
——— the II^d by the preaching of St. Bernard	1147	43
——— the III^d begins from a Reſolution taken in the Diet of Mentz	1188	44
——— the IVth ſets out from Venice and arrives at Chalcedon, June 24.	1203	45
——— the Vth under Lewis IX. begins Friday June 12.	1248	45
——— all of them finiſh'd by the taking of Ptolemais by Sultan Melec, May 19.	1291	46
CUMBERLAND, William Auguſtus, Duke of, dies Oct. 31.	1765	56
CYCLE, the Paſcal of 532 Years invented by Victorius	463	30
CYPRUS taken by the Saracens under Muavias	648	33
CZARINA, Elizabeth Petrowna, dies, Jan. 5.	1762	56
CZAR, Peter III. dethroned, July 9.	1762	56

D

DACIA given to the Barbarians by Aurelian	274	26
DAMASCUS taken by the Saracens, Auguſt 23.	634	33
DANBY, Earl of, impeach'd, Dec. 31.	1678	54
DANES conquer Northumberland	867	38
——— Maſſacre of them in England by Ethelred II. on Sunday Nov. 13.	1002	41
DANES take Poſſeſſion of all England under Sueno	1013	41
DECIUS defeated in Mœſia and periſhes in a Bog, in December	251	26
DENAIN, Action of, July 13.	1712	55
DIGEST of Juſtinian publiſhed, Dec. 30.	533	31
DIOCLESIAN and Maximianus reſign the Empire, April 1.	304	27
DISCOVERY of Madeira by the Portugueze	1420	49
——— of America by Chriſtopher Columbus, in the End of the Year	1492	50
——— of the Paſſage to the Eaſt Indies round the Cape of Good Hope, by Vaſques di Gama, Nov. 20.	1497	50
——— of the Satellites, about the Planets, by Galileo Galilei	1608	53
——— of the Circulation of the Blood by Harvey	1619	53
DISPUTE betwixt the Pope and the Venetians	1605	53
DISSIDENTS in Poland have their Privileges eſtabliſhed, Nov. 21.	1767	56
DOMINIONS of Charles le Gros divided into five Kingdoms	888	38
DOMITIAN put to Death, Sept. 18. Æt. 45.	96	22
DOOMSDAY Book begun to be compiled, from a Survey of all the Eſtates in England	1080	42
DORT, Synod of, begins Nov. 1.	1618	53
——— ends April 26.	1619	53
DOSSO, James, the Son of a Cobler, choſe Pope by his ſingle Voce, Sept. 8.	1316	47
DUNKIRK delivered to the Engliſh, June 17.	1658	54
——— ſold to the French, Nov. 17.	1662	54
DUTCH, their Republick begins from the Union of Utrecht Jan. 22.	1579	52
——— have Fluſhing, the Brille and Ramekens reſtored to them by King James, in May	1616	53
——— Guards of King William, ſent back to Holland in March	1699	54

E

EARTHQUAKE ruins 12 Cities in Aſia	17	21
——— ruins 150 Cities in Aſia and Greece	358	28
——— of 40 Days, beginning Sept. 24, which threw down great Part of Conſtantinople	480	30
EAST INDIES, Paſſage thither by the Cape of Good Hope diſcovered by Vaſquez di Gama, Nov. 20.	1497	50
EASTERN EMPIRE uſurp'd by Bardas for 10 Years	967	40
——— uſurp'd by John Cantacuzenes for 17 Years	1341	47
——— ends by the Turks taking Conſtantinople, May 29.	1453	50
ECELINUS takes Poſſeſſion of Trent, Verona and Padua, for 34 Years	1226	45
ECLIPSE of the Sun obſerv'd at Conſtantinople, Dec. 22^d about 10 o'Clock, A. M.	968	40
——— of the Sun obſerv'd in France about Mid-day June 29.	1033	41
EDICT the perpetual, compil'd by Salvius Julianus, under Adrian	132	23
——— of Pacification in France in May, which gave Riſe to the League	1576	52
——— of Nantes granted by Henry IV. in April	1598	52
——— revoked by Lewis XIV. Oct. 12.	1685	54
EDWARD, Prince, gains the Battle of Eveſham over the Earl of Leiceſter and the Barons, Aug. 4.	1265	46
——— goes to the Holy Land in May	1270	46
——— being King, defeats Lewellyn in the Battle of Llandweir in Wales, Dec. 11.	1282	46
——— conquers Wales, and unites it to England	1283	46
EDWARD III. begins his War againſt France, July 15.	1338	47
——— defeats the French Fleet near Helvoetſluys, June 23.	1340	47
——— renews the War againſt France	1344	47
——— defeats Philip VI. at Creſſy, Aug. 26.	1346	47
——— takes Calais, Aug. 4.	1347	47
——— inſtitutes the Order of the Garter, April 23.	1349	47
EDWARD, the Black Prince, defeats and takes Priſoner King John, in the Battle of Poitiers, Sept. 19.	1356	48
EDWARD VI. dies July 6. Æt. 16.	1553	52
EGYPT becomes independent of the Caliphs of Bagdad	868	38
——— ſeiz'd by a Saracen Family call'd Fatimides	969	40
ELIZABETH, Queen of England, dies March 24. Æt. 70.	1603	53
EMBARGO laid on the Exportation of Corn, Sept. 26.	1766	56

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
EMPERORS of Germany begin with Charlemagne, Dec. 25.	800	36
ENGLAND, Kingdom of, begins under Egbert -	828	37
——— taken Poſſeſſion of, by the Danes under Sueno	1013	41
——— conquer'd by William Duke of Normandy, in the Battle of Haſtings, Oct. 14. - -	1066	42
——— join'd with Scotland, under the Title of Great-Britain, as being both under the ſame King, James I. March 24. - -	1603	53
——— the Union betwixt the two Kingdoms ſign'd July 22.	1706	55
ENGLISH GOVERNMENT ends in France with the Battle of Caſtillon, July 7. - - -	1453	50
ENGLISH LORDS, many of them drown'd with Prince William near Barfleur, Nov. 26. - - -	1120	43
ESSEX, Earl of, his Army ſurrenders in Cornwall, Sept. 2.	1644	53
——— Kingdom of, begins under Erchenwin -	527	31
——— ends under Sigered, who is conquer'd by Egbert - - -	823	37
EXARCHS OF RAVENNA begin under Longinus -	569	32
——— conquer'd by the Lombards -	752	36
EXCLUSION BILL firſt moved in Parliament on Sunday April 27.	1679	54

F

FAMINE ſevere in Great Britain - -	1318	47
FIEFS firſt eſtabliſh'd in France - -	923	39
FIESQUES Conſpiracy in Genoa, Jan. 1. - -	1547	51
FIGURES of Arithmetick brought into Europe by the Saracens	991	40
FIRE of London, Sept. 2. - - - -	1666	54
FLANDERS united to the Dukedom of Burgundy -	1284	48
FRANCE and Spain firſt occupy'd by the Vandals, Alans and Suevi - - - - - -	406	29
——— Kings of, begin under Pharamond on the Lower Rhine	420	29
——— MEROVINGIAN, or firſt Race ends -	750	35
——— CARLOVINGIAN, or ſecond Race begins	751	36
——— CAPETIAN, or third Race, begins July 3.	987	40
FREDERICK Prince of Wales dies March 20, Æt. 44.	1751	56
FRENCH Emperors of Conſtantinople, begin July 20.	1204	45
——— end in July -	1261	46
——— begin Hoſtilities in America, April 17. -	1754	56
FRONDEURS, their Civil War at Paris, begins Aug. 16.	1648	53

G

GALBA put to Death, Jan. 16. - - -	89	22
GALLIENUS kill'd at Milan, Feb. 21. Æt. 50. -	268	26
GAMES, THE CAPITOLINE, inſtituted by Domitian, Jan. 12, and continued every fourth Year -	86	22
——— THE SÆCULAR celebrated - - -	88	22
——— under Severus celebrated in June	204	25
GEORGE I. King of Great-Britain, dies June 11. Æt. 68.	1727	55
GEORGE II. King of Great-Britain, dies Oct. 25. Æt. 77.	1760	56
GEORGE III. King of Great-Britain, married Sept. 8. -	1761	56
——— crowned Sept. 22.		
GERIAH ſurrenders to Admiral Watſon, Feb. 13. -	1756	56
GERMANICUS dies at Antioch, being poiſon'd by Piſo in December - - - -	19	21
GERMANY, the Empire made elective by Otho III. -	996	51
——— divided into ſix Circles by Maximilian -	1500	50
——— divided by him into ten Circles in -	1512	51
GIBRALTAR taken by Admiral Rook, July 24. -	1704	55
——— beſieged by the Spaniards, May 20. -	1727	55
GILDO defeated by Maſcezeles - - -	398	28
GINGISKAN, with his Tartars, overruns all the Saracen Empire	1227	45
GLOUCESTER, the Siege of it rais'd by the Earl of Eſſex, Sept. 5. - - - -	1643	53
GORRE taken from the French, Dec. 29. - -	1758	56
GOTHS have an annual Tribute from the Romans -	222	25
——— ſettle in Thrace - - - -	376	28
GRANADA, &c. taken from the French, March 4. -	1762	56
GRAND CAIRO built by the Saracens - -	969	40
GRATIAN defeated and kill'd by Andragathius, Aug. 25.	383	28
GREEK LANGUAGE brought into France by Tiphernas -	1473	50
——— brought into England by William Grocyn	1491	50
——— brought into Germany by Reuchlin, ſirnamed Capnio - -	1493	50
GUADALOUPE taken from the French, May 1. -	1759	56

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, kill'd in the Battle of Lutzen, Nov. 6. Æt. 39. - - - - -	1632	53

H

HAMBDEN, Mr. his Trial for the Ship Money began in November 1637, and ends June 12. -	1638	53
HANOVER, Dutchy of, made the IXth Electorate of Germany, Dec. 9. - - - - -	1692	54
HAVANNA taken from the Spaniards, Auguſt 12. -	1762	56
HEIDELBERG taken by the Emperor Ferdinand II. Sept. 16.	1622	53
HELIOGABALUS put to Death, March 10. Æt. 18. -	222	25
HENGIST, King of Kent, maſſacres 300 Britiſh Nobles, May 1. - - - - -	475	30
HENRY IV. Emperor of Germany, goes barefooted to the Pope at Canuſio in January - - -	1077	42
——— takes Rome on Friday June 2. - -	1083	42
——— is defeated by Egbert at Gleicha, Dec. 24.	1088	42
HENRY III. King of France, murder'd by Clement, at St. Cloud near Paris, July 22. Æt. 39. - -	1589	52
HENRY IV. King of France, murder'd by Ravaillac at Paris, in the Street call'd la Feronnerie, on Friday May 4th, at 4 o'Clock, P. M. Æt. 57. - -	1610	53
HEPTARCHY, Saxon, united under Egbert King of Weſſex, who becomes Monarch of England - -	828	37
HERCULANEUM and Pompeii buried by an Eruption of Mount Veſuvius in Autumn - - - -	79	32
HOLLAND, Republick of, begins by the Union of Utrecht, Jan. 22. - - - - -	1579	52
——— overrun by Lewis XIV. who takes Utrecht, June 10.	1672	54
HONORIUS dies, Aug. 15. Æt. 49. - - -	423	29
HOSTILITIES renewed betwixt the Allied Army and the French, Dec. 29. - - -	1757	56

I

JAMAICA taken by the Engliſh under Admiral Penn, May 7. - - - - -	1655	54
JAMES I. King of Great-Britain, dies at Theobalds, March 27. Æt. 59. - - - -	1625	53
JAMES II. King of Great-Britain, abdicates and retires to France, Dec. 23. - - - -	1688	54
JERUSALEM taken and deſtroy'd by Titus, on Saturday Sept. 8.	70	22
——— rebuilt by Adrian, under the Name of Ælia Capitolina - - - - -	130	23
——— Temple of, endeavour'd in vain to be rebuilt by Julian - - - - -	263	28
——— taken in June by the Perſians, who carry off the Croſs of Chriſt - - -	614	33
——— taken by the Saracens - - -	637	33
——— beſieged by Godfrey and the Cruzaders, June 9th, and taken July 15th, which begins that Kingdom	1099	42
——— taken by Saladin, October 2^d, which finiſhes that Kingdom - - - - -	1187	44
JESUS, ſee CHRIST.		
JESUITS expell'd France for 9 Years, Dec. 19. -	1594	52
——— again expelled from France in - -	1763	56
——— expelled from Spain, March 31. - -	1767	56
——— expelled from Naples, November 21. - -	1767	56
IMAGES, the great Controverſy about them begins by the Iconoclaſts - - - -	726	35
——— deſtroyed by Leo through the Empire -	736	35
——— occaſion'd the II^d Council of Nice, which began Sept. 24th, and ended about the Middle of October	787	36
——— occaſion'd the baniſhing of the Painters and Statuaries out of the Eaſtern Empire by Theophilus -	832	37
INDICTIONS began Sept. 24. - - -	312	27
INQUISITION firſt introduced againſt the Albigenſes -	1204	45
——— intruſted to the Dominicans - -	1233	45
INSURRECTION of Wat Tyler in July - -	1381	48
——— in Spain, which obliged their King to leave Madrid, March 25. - - -	1766	56
INTEREST on the Publick Funds in Great-Britain reduced to 3 *per Cent.* Feb. 28. - - -	1750	55
INTERIM granted to the Proteſtants by Charles V. May 15.	1548	51
INVENTION of the Paſchal Cycle of 532 Years by Victorius	463	30

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
INVENTION of a Speculum of Braſs for burning Ships, by Proclus	514	31
——— of the Greek Fire, by Callinicus	673	34
——— of the Mariners Compaſs, by Flavio	1302	47
——— of the Art of Printing at Mentz, by John Gutemberg and John Fauſtus, which was gradually improving for 22 Years before the printing of the firſt Book, which was the Vulgate Bible in two Volumes Folio in 1462; this Art was then firſt diſcover'd in	1440	49
——— of Teleſcopes in Holland, by Metius	1608	53
——— of Logarithms, by Napier of Merchiſtoun	1614	53
JOHN THE BAPTIST begins his Miniſtry Oct. 9.	26	[illegible]
——— is put to Death	32	21
JOVIAN dies of a Surfeit of Prunes at Dadaſtana, on the Confines of Bithynia, Feb. 19, Æt. 33.	364	28
IRELAND, an Army ſent thither by Egfrid King of Northumberland, which is defeated	684	34
——— is conquer'd and taken Poſſeſſion of by Henry II.	1172	44
IRENE the Empreſs depos'd and baniſh'd to Leſbos, Oct. 31.	802	37
IRRUPTION of the Northern Nations, who take poſſeſſion of ſeveral large Provinces of the Roman Empire, and begin ſo many new Kingdoms	406	29
ISABELLA, Queen, lands an Army in England againſt her Huſband Edward II. Sept. 22.	1326	47
ISDEGERDES, King of Perſia, appointed Guardian to Theodoſius II.	408	29
ITALY, Kingdom of, begins Aug. 23, under Odoacer King of the Heruli	476	30
——— paſſes from the Heruli to the Oſtrogoths, by the taking of Ravenna, Feb. 27.	493	30
——— conquer'd by Narſes when he defeated Teia at Cumæ in February	554	32
——— occupy'd by the Lombards, who were invited by Narſes	568	32
——— conquer'd by Charlemagne when he took Pavia	774	36
——— is erected into a new Kingdom by Guido and Berenger, at the Diviſion of Charles le Gros's Dominions into five Kingdoms	888	38
——— conquer'd by Otho I. ſirnamed the Great, who unites it to the Empire of Germany	964	40
JULIAN defeats and brings Chonodomarus Priſoner to Rome	357	28
——— quarrels with Conſtantius	360	28
——— endeavours in vain to rebuild the Temple of Jeruſalem	363	28
——— dies in an Expedition in Perſia near Cteſiphon, June 26, Æt. 32.	363	28
JUPITER eclips'd by the Moon, January 31, 3 Hours after Midnight, being in 2° 27′ of Libra	807	37
JUSTIN writes his firſt Apology for the Chriſtians	139	23
JUSTINIAN publiſhes his Codex, April 16.	529	31
——— publiſhes his Digeſt, Dec. 30.	533	31
——— dies Nov. 13. Æt. 83.	565	32

K

KENT, that Kingdom begins under Hengiſt	455	30
——— waſted and weaken'd by the Weſt Saxons	688	34
——— conquer'd by Egbert King of Weſſex	823	37
KILLICRANKIE, Action of, July 27.	1689	54

L

LATIN, that Language is ſo corrupted by the Irruption of the Lombards, that it ceaſed to be ſpoken in Italy about	581	32
LATINS in Conſtantinople all murder'd by Andronicus	1184	44
LAURENCE de Medici is expell'd Florence	1478	50
LAW. The perpetual Edict of Adrian compiled by Salvius Julianus	132	23
The Gregorian and Hermogenian Codexes publiſh'd	290	26
The Theodoſian Codex publiſh'd, Feb. 15.	435	29
——— reform'd by Anien, Chancellor to Alaric	506	31
Burgundian Codex, call'd La Loy Gombette, publiſh'd by Gondebaud	501	31
Codex of Juſtinian, compiled by Tribonianus, with 9 other Lawyers, and publiſh'd April 16.	529	31
LAW. Digeſt of Juſtinian, compiled by Tribonianus, with 16 other Lawyers, and publiſh'd Dec. 30.	533	31
Laws of the Weſt Saxons publiſh'd by Ina	709	35
Alfred compoſes his famous Body of Laws	890	38
Riſe of the Tenure of Fiefs in France	923	39
Doomſday Book compiled from a Survey of all England, and begun	1080	42
Civil Law reviv'd at Bologna by Wernerus, being the firſt Reſtorer after Juſtinian	1150	43
The Canon Law compoſed by Gratian after 24 Years Labour	1151	44
Diſpenſing of Juſtice by Circuits begins in England	1176	44
Laws of England digeſted by Glanville	1181	44
Magna Charta ſign'd by King John and the Barons at Runing Mede, betwixt Windſor and Stanes, June 15.	1215	45
Gloſſes on the Civil Law begin to be in high Reputation under Accurſius about	1216	45
The Franchiſing of all the Slaves in France by Lewis VIII.	1223	45
Mortmain Act in England paſſes in November	1279	46
Law Pleadings in England changed from French to Engliſh by Edward III. as a Favour to the People	1362	48
Pragmatic Sanction ſettled in France	1439	49
LEARNING endeavour'd to be reſtor'd at Conſtantinople by Theodoſius II.	425	29
——— encouraged amongſt the Saracens by Almamon about	816	37
——— Reſtoration of it in Europe, is properly dated from the Diſcovery of Printing in 1440, or from the taking of Conſtantinople by the Turks, May 29.	1453	50
LEAGUE againſt Lewis XI. called La Guerre du Bien Public	1464	50
——— of Cambray againſt the Venetians, ſign'd Dec. 10.	1508	51
——— of the Catholicks in France begins upon ſigning the Edict of Pacification in May	1576	52
——— of the Swedes, Dutch, and Proteſtant Princes of Germany againſt Ferdinand II.	1626	53
LEICESTER, Earl of, ſent by Queen Elizabeth to aſſiſt the Dutch in January	1586	52
LEWIS XII. takes Poſſeſſion of the Milaneſe	1499	50
LEWIS XIV. dies Auguſt 21, Æt. 77.	1715	55
LIBRARY of Alexandria burnt by the Saracens	640	33
——— of Heidelberg ſent to Rome	1622	53
LISBON taken from the Saracens by Alfonſo, from which the Kingdom of Portugal properly begins	1139	43
——— ruin'd by an Earthquake, Nov. 1.	1755	50
LIVIA the Empreſs dies, upon which Tiberius became more cruel and abandoned	29	21
LOGARITHMS invented by Napier of Merchiſton	1614	53
LOMBARDS firſt leave Scandinavia, and occupy Pannonia or Hungary	379	28
——— are invited by Narſes into Italy, and begin their Kingdom there under Alboinus	568	32
——— are conquer'd, and their Kingdom finiſh'd by Charlemagne on the taking of Pavia.	774	36
LOUISBOURG taken from the French, June 17.	1745	55
——— taken from them again, July 20.	1758	56
LUTHER, Martin, began the Reformation	1517	51

M

MADEIRA, Iſland of, diſcover'd by the Portugueze	1420	49
MAHOMET'S HEGIRA begins on Friday July 16.	622	33
MAONA CHARTA ſign'd by King John and the Barons at Runing Mede, betwixt Windſor and Stanes, June 15.	1215	45
MANILA taken from the Spaniards, October 6.	1762	56
MARINERS COMPASS invented or improved by Flavio	1302	47
MARTINICO taken from the French, Feb. 4.	1762	56
MARY, Queen of England, dies, Nov. 17, Æt. 44.	1558	52
MARY, Queen of Scotland, defeated in the Battle of Glaſgow, May 13.	1568	52
——— retires into England in June	1568	52
——— is beheaded at Fotheringhay-Caſtle, Northamptonſhire, Feb. 8. Æt. 45.	1587	52
MARY, Queen Conſort to William III. dies Nov. 28. Æt. 33.	1694	54
MASSACRE of 300 Britiſh Nobles by Hengiſt, May 1.	475	30

	Years of Chriſt.	N° of Plate.
Massacre of the Danes in England by Ethelred II. on Sunday Nov. 13.	1002	41
——— of the Latins in Conſtantinople by Andronicus	1184	44
——— of the French in Sicily, call'd the Sicilian Veſpers, by Peter of Arragon, on Eaſterday, March 30.	1282	46
——— of the Proteſtants at Paris, by Charles IX.th on Sunday Aug. 24.	1572	52
——— of the Proteſtants in Ireland, begins Oct. 23.	1641	53
Maud, the Empreſs, defeats King Stephen at Lincoln, Feb. 2.	1140	43
——— retires out of England	1146	43
Mauricius put to Death by Phocas, Nov. 23.	602	33
Mayres du Palais firſt introduced into France	613	33
Medici Family, their Riſe in Florence, when Coſmo de Medici was recall'd from Baniſhment	1434	49
Meſſalina's Marriage with Caius Silius	48	21
Milan deſtroyed by the Emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa	1162	44
Miniſtry changed by Queen Anne, Auguſt 8.	1710	55
——— changed July 10.	1765	56
——— changed July 30.	1766	
Minorca taken by General Stanhope, Sept. 13.	1709	55
——— ſurrender'd to the French, June 29.	1756	56
Miſſiſſippi Scheme at its Height in France in Nov. and Dec.	1719	55
Monaſteries diſſolv'd in the Eaſt by Conſtantine VI.	770	36
Money, Vote for new coining it in England, Dec. 10.	1695	54
Monks, their Power in England is very high about	959	40
Montreal ſurrenders to General Amherſt, Sept. 8.	1760	56
Moors, 900,000 of them expell'd Spain in March	1610	53
Mortmain Act paſſes in England in November	1279	46
Muſick, a new Species of it under ſix Notes, introduced by Aretin the Monk	1022	41

N

Namur taken by King William III. July 25.	1695	54
Naples, Kingdom of, taken by the Eaſtern Emperors	942	39
——— Kingdom of, begins under Roger Guiſcard the Norman	1102	43
——— taken Poſſeſſion of by Henry VI.	1196	44
——— Expedition thither by Charles VIII.	1494	50
——— Kingdom of, begins under Don Carlos	1734	55
Narſes, the Eunuch and Roman General, defeats Totila in Tuſcany in July	553	32
——— defeats Teia at Cumæ in February, which finiſhes the Oſtrogoths in Italy	554	32
——— calls in the Lombards from Pannonia into Italy	568	32
Nepotism firſt avow'd at Rome	1277	46
New Style introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. the 5th of Oct. being counted the 15th	1582	52
——— introduced by the Dutch and Proteſtants of Germany, who leave out the laſt 11 Days of February	1700	54
——— introduced into Great Britain, the 3d of September, being counted the 14th	1752	56
Nero puts his Mother Agrippina to Death	59	22
——— goes into Greece, and has different Trials of Skill with Tragedians, Muſicians, and Charioteers	66	22
——— dies June 10. Æt. 32.	68	22
Netherlands, the Commotions there firſt begin in April	1566	52
Nerva dies Jan. 27. Æt. 72.	98	22
Normandy reunited to France after near 300 Years Separation	1204	45
Normans firſt get Footing in France	853	38
——— eſtabliſh themſelves in France under Rollo	912	39
——— firſt enter Italy	1018	41
——— defeats Pope Leo IX. in the Kingdom of Naples, June 18.	1053	42
Northern Nations begin their Irruptions into the Roman Empire	406	29
Northumberland, Kingdom of, begins under Ida	547	31
——— ends, being conquer'd by Egbert	828	37

O

Odoacer, King of the Heruli, defeated by Theodoric	488	30
Olmutz, Siege of, raiſed July 1.	1758	56
Omar kill'd in the Temple of Jeruſalem, which he had turn'd into a Moſque	644	33
Orange, William Prince of, murder'd at Delft by Balthazar Gerard, June 30.	1584	52
Orange, William III. Prince of, made Stadtholder Aug. 12.	1672	54
——— William IV. Prince of, made Stadtholder, May 2.	1747	55
Order of the Knights of St. John inſtituted	1099	42
——— take Rhodes, and ſettle there	1310	47
——— diſpoſeſs'd of Rhodes by the Turks, Dec. 25.	1522	51
——— have Malta given them by Charles V.	1530	50
——— of the Knights Templars, begins	1118	43
——— are extinguiſh'd in the Council of Vienna in April	1312	47
——— their grand Maſter Molay burnt alive at Paris, March 11.	1313	47
——— the Teutonick, begins	1164	44
——— ſettle in Pruſſia	1331	47
——— of the Garter, inſtituted in England by Edward III. April 23.	1349	47
Orleans, Duke of, afterwards Lewis XII. defeated and taken Priſoner by Anne, ſirnamed Dame de Beaujeu, in the Battle of St. Aubin, June 28.	1488	50
Orleans, Siege of, begins Oct. 12.	1428	49
——— ends May 12.	1429	49
Oſtend, Siege of, begins June 25.	1601	53
——— ends, being taken by the Spaniards, Sep. 10.	1604	53
Oſtrogoths, their Kingdom in Italy begins Aug. 23.	476	30
——— conquer'd by Narſes at Cumæ in February	554	32
Oswego taken by the French, Auguſt 14.	1756	56
Otho being defeated at Bedriacum kills himſelf April 20.	69	22
Ovid baniſhed to Tomi in the beginning of October	9	21
Oxford, Univerſity of, founded by Alfred	886	38

P

Painters, Statuaries, &c. baniſh'd the Eaſtern Empire by Theophilus, in the Controverſy about Images	832	37
Palmyra, Odenatus King of, governs the Eaſtern Empire for Gallienus	264	26
——— Zenobia, Queen of, takes Poſſeſſion of Egypt	269	26
——— is defeated at Edeſſa by Aurelian, who puts to Death her Prime Miniſter Longinus, the great Critick, and carries her Priſoner to Rome	273	26
Paris made the Capital of France	510	31
——— beſieged by the Normans and defended by Goſlin	887	38
——— the Police of, eſtabliſh'd by Stephen Boileau about	1267	46
——— retaken from the Engliſh by the French, on Friday April 30.	1436	49
Parliament, the Commons of England are firſt ſummoned to it	1264	46
——— the regular Succeſſion of them in England begins	1293	46
——— of England depoſe Edward II. in January	1327	47
——— the 5th of Charles I. under which the Civil War began, met Nov. 3.	1640	53
Parthians, their Empire and Family, ſirnamed Arſacides, conquer'd by Artaxerxes King of Perſia	229	25
Partition Treaty, the Ist ſign'd Auguſt 19.	1698	54
——— ——— the IId ſign'd February 12.	1700	54
Party Names of Guelfs and Gibbelines begin in Italy	1154	44
——— ——— of Neri and Bianchi begin in Tuſcany	1294	46
Patna taken November 6.	1763	56
Pavia taken by Charlemagne, which finiſh'd the Kingdom of the Lombards	774	36
Peace of Cambray, Aug. 5.	1529	51
——— of Cateau Cambreſis, in February	1559	52
——— of Vervins, June 2.	1598	52
——— of Weſtphalia	1648	53
——— of the Pyrenées, Oct. 28.	1659	54
——— of Breda, July 21.	1667	54
——— Ist of Aix-la-Chapelle, April 22.	1668	54
——— of Nimeguen, July 31.	1678	54
——— of Ryſwick, Sept. 11.	1697	54
——— of Carlowitz, Jan. 26.	1699	54
——— of Utrecht, March 30.	1713	55
——— of Baden, Aug. 27.	1714	55
——— of Paſſarowitz	1718	55
——— of Vienna, Nov. 7.	1738	55

	Years of Christ.	N° of Plate.
PEACE II[d] of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7.	1748	55
—— of Peterſburgh betwixt Ruſſia and Pruſſia, May 5.	1762	56
—— of Paris betwixt Great Britain and France, Feb. 10.	1763	56
—— of Hubertſberg betwixt Pruſſia, Auſtria and Saxony, Feb. 15.	1763	56
PENTLAND HILLS, Action of, Nov. 27.	1666	54
PEPIN HERISTEL ingroſſes the Power of the French Monarchy	690	34
PERPETUAL EDICT of Adrian, compiled by Salvius Julianus	132	23
PERSECUTION the I[st] againſt the Chriſtians by Nero	64	22
—— the II[d] by Domitian of ten Months begins in Nov.	95	22
—— ends with Domitian's Death, Sept. 18	96	22
—— the III[d] under Trajan	107	23
—— the IV[th] under Adrian	118	23
—— the V[th] under S. Severus of 2 Years, begins in April	202	25
—— the VI[th] under Maximinus	235	25
—— the VII[th] under Decius, begins in April	250	25
—— the VIII[th] under Gallienus	257	26
—— the IX[th] under Aurelian	272	26
—— the X[th] under Dioclesian of 10 Years began at Nicomedia, Feb. 23.	303	27
—— ended June 13.	313	27
—— againſt the Chriſtians in Perſia by Sapor	343	27
—— againſt the Albigenſes begins	1209	45
PERSIA, Empire of, conquer'd by the Saracens in the Battle of Merga, on Tueſday June 16.	632	33
—— occupy'd by the Turks	1049	41
PERTINAX kill'd, March 28.	193	24
PESTILENCE, a great one over the Roman Empire	25	26
—— another which riſes in Egypt and ſpreads all over the World	543	31
—— it returns with greater Virulence, deſolating Africa, Aſia and Europe, and continues fifty Years	558	32
—— over Europe and Aſia for 3 Years	746	35
—— over Europe for 3 Years	1006	41
—— over Europe in	1348	47
—— rages in London in July	1665	54
PETER PENCE firſt introduced into Weſſex by Ina their King, for ſupporting a College at Rome	727	35
—— firſt introduced into Mercia by Offa, as an Attonement for his Villainy in murdering Ethelbert King of Eaſt Anglia	794	36
PHILOSOPHERS expell'd Rome	73	22
PHILOSOPHY, PLATONICK, a School for it, is open'd at Alexandria by Ammonius	232	25
—— PERIPATETICK, introduced into Germany by Otho Friſingenſis	1144	43
—— condemn'd in the Council of Paris	1209	45
—— occaſions ſeveral Murders in the Univerſity of Paris	1230	45
PHOCAS put to Death by Heraclius, Oct. 5.	610	33
PICTS defeated, and their Nation extirpated, by Kenneth King of Scotland	838	37
PLINY junior, ſends Trajan his famous Account of the Chriſtians	102	23
PLOT, THE GUNPOWDER, diſcover'd, Nov. 5.	1605	53
—— THE POPISH, diſcover'd by Oates, Sept. 6.	1678	54
—— THE ASSASSINATION, diſcover'd Feb. 14.	1696	54
POITIERS, Battle of, Sept. 19th, by Edward the Black Prince, over John II. King of France	1356	48
PONDICHERRY taken from the French, Jan. 15.	1761	56
PONIATOWSKY, Count Staniſlaus, unanimouſly elected King of Poland, Sept. 6.	1764	56
POPES, their Power begins by the Conceſſions of Phocas	606	33
—— remove to Avignon for 70 Years	1308	47
—— return to Rome from Avignon, Jan. 17.	1377	48
—— Schiſm of double Popes, begins	1377	48
—— continues to the Council of Conſtance	1414	49
POPE BONIFACE VII. depos'd and baniſh'd for his Crimes	975	40
PORTUGAL, Earldom of, begins	1088	42
—— Kingdom of, begins from the taking of Liſbon	1139	43
POYNING'S ACT paſſes in Ireland	1494	50
PRAGMATICK SANCTION ſettled in France	1439	49
PRESTON, Surrender of, Nov. 13.	1715	55
PRESTON PANS, Action of, Sept. 21.	1745	55
PRINCE of Wales, George, born Aug. 12.	1762	56
PRINTING, Art of, diſcover'd at Mentz by Guttemberg and Fauſtus	1440	49
PROBUS put to Death at Sirmium, Nov. 2.	282	26
PROTESTANTS, Name of, begins from the Diet of Spires	1529	51
PRUSSIANS ſurpriſed at Maxen, Nov. 21.	1759	56
PTOLEMAIS taken by the Cruzaders under Baldwin, King of Jeruſalem	1104	43
—— retaken by Sultan Melec, May 19, which finiſh'd the Cruzades	1291	46

Q

QUARREL betwixt Philip the Fair and the Pope	1301	47
—— betwixt the Venetians and the Pope	1605	53

R

REBELLION of Avidius Caſſius againſt Marcus Aurelius	175	24
—— begins in September	1715	55
—— begins in July	1745	55
REFORMATION begun by Luther	1517	51
—— takes Place in England, March 30.	1534	51
REGENCY BILL paſſed, May 15.	1765	56
REQUEST of the 400 to the Dutcheſs of Parma, Governeſs of the Netherlands, in April	1566	52
RESTORATION of Charles II. King of Great Britain, May 29.	166..	54
REVOLUTION in Great Britain, began Nov. 5	1688	54
RHODES taken by the Saracens	653	34
—— taken by the Knights of St. John	1310	47
—— taken by the Turks, Dec. 2..	1522	51
RIENZI's Uſurpation at Rome, as an ancient Tribune to the People	1347	47
ROCHELLE taken by Lewis XIII. Oct. 18.	1628	53
ROMAN EMPIRE divided into the Eaſtern and Weſtern, Feb. 19.	364	28
—— extinguiſh'd by the Turks when they take Conſtantinopble, May 29.	1453	50
ROME taken by Alaric, Aug. 24.	410	29
—— taken by Genſeric, in July	455	30
—— taken by Beliſarius, Dec. 10.	536	31
—— taken by Totila, and barbarouſly pillaged	546	31
—— taken by Arnolph from Guido	896	38
—— taken by the Emperor Henry IV. on Friday June 2.	1088	42
—— taken and plunder'd by Charles V[th]'s Army, May 6.	1527	51
ROYAL SOCIETY eſtabliſh'd by Charter, July 15.	1662	54
RUSSEL, William Lord, beheaded July 21. Æt. 44.	1683	54

S

SACHEVEREL, Dr. ſentenc'd, March 23.	1710	55
ST. DAVIDS, Fort, taken by the French, June 2.	1758	56
ST. JOHNS in Newfoundland, taken by the French, June 27.		
—— retaken by Colonel Amherſt, Sept. 18.	1762	56
ST. MARK writes his Goſpel	44	21
ST. MATTHEW writes his Goſpel	39	21
ST. PAUL converted	36	21
—— ſent in Bonds to Rome in the beginning of Winter, and ſhipwreck'd at Malta	62	22
—— put to Death, June 29.	67	22
ST. PETER put to Death, June 29.	67	22
SALADIN, Sultan of Egypt, defeated before Jeruſalem on Friday Nov. 25.	1177	44
—— takes Aleppo, June 5.	1184	44
—— defeats the Cruzaders, May 1.	1187	44
—— takes Jeruſalem, Oct. 2. which finiſhes that Kingdom	1187	44
—— is defeated by Richard II. King of England, in the Battle of Aſcalon	1193	44
—— dies	1193	44
SARACENS begin their Conqueſts	622	33
—— conquer the Perſians in the Battle of Merga, on Tueſday June 16, from which begins the Æra of Iſdegerdes	632	33
—— take Damaſcus, Aug. 23.	634	33
—— take Jeruſalem	637	33
—— take Alexandria, and burn the Library there	640	33
—— take Rhodes	653	34

	Years of Christ.	N° of Plate.
Saracens conquer Spain, by a Battle gain'd by Muça over Roderick, Sept. 3.	713	35
——— beſiege Conſtantinople	717	35
——— defeated by Charles Martel, betwixt Tours and Poitiers, in a great Battle fought on a Saturday in October, which ſtops their Progreſs in Europe	732	35
——— their Empire goes to the Race of Abbas, who encourage Learning	750	35
——— their Kingdom of Corduba in Spain begins, as revolting from the Houſe of Abbas	756	36
——— take Crete, and call it Candia	823	37
——— their Empire in the Eaſt divided into ſeven Kingdoms	936	39
——— their Empire finiſh'd by the Tartars taking Bagdad	1258	46
Satellites firſt diſcover'd about the Planets, by Galileo	1608	53
Saxons firſt come into Britain, invited by Vortigeren	449	29
Saxon Kingdom of Kent, begins under Hengiſt	456	30
——— ends under Baldred, who is conquer'd by Egbert	823	37
Saxon Kingdom of Sussex, begins under Ella	491	30
——— ſubdued by Ceadwalla, King of Weſſex	686	34
Saxon Kingdom of Wessex, begins under Cerdic	519	31
——— conquers the reſt of the Heptarchy under Egbert	828	37
Saxon Kingdom of Essex, begins under Erchenwin	527	31
——— conquer'd by Egbert	823	37
Saxon Kingdon of Northumberland, begins under Ida	547	31
——— conquer'd by Egbert	828	37
Saxon Kingdom of East Anglia, begins under Uffa	575	32
——— treacherouſly ſeiz'd by Offa King of Mercia	792	36
Saxon Kingdom of Mercia, begins under Crida	582	32
——— conquer'd by Egbert	828	37
Schweidnitz ſurpriſed by the Auſtrians, Oct. 1.	1761	56
Scotland, Kingdom of, reviv'd under Fergus	404	29
——— joined with England under the Name of Great Britain, as having the ſame King, James I. and VI. which begins March 24.	1603	53
——— Union with the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, ſign'd July 22.	1706	55
Sea Fight in the Bay of Crotona by the Saracens over the Venetians	848	37
——— near Naples, June 5, by Roger de Lauria over Charles of Anjou	1284	46
——— near Helvoetſluys, June 23, by Edward III. over the French	1340	47
——— of Bocca Negra over the Earl of Pembroke, June 23.	1372	48
——— of Lepanto, Oct. 7, by Don John of Auſtria over the Turks	1571	52
——— off Harwich, June 3, by the Engliſh over the Dutch	1665	54
——— betwixt the Engliſh and Dutch, of June 1st and July 25th	1666	54
——— off La Hogue, May 19, by Admiral Ruſſel, Earl of Orford, over the French	1692	54
——— off Malaga, Aug. 13.	1704	55
——— off Paſſaro in Sicily by Admiral Byng over the Spaniſh Fleet, July 31.	1718	55
——— off Toulon, Feb. 10.	1744	55
——— by Admiral Anſon over the French Fleet, May 3.	1747	55
——— by Admiral Hawke over the French Fleet, Oct. 14.	1747	55
Sejanus diſgraced by Tiberius, and executed	31	21
Seneca, Lucan, &c. put to Death	65	22
Senegal taken from the French, May 1.	1758	56
Septuagint found in a Caſk	217	25
Serapis, the Worſhip of him introduced at Rome by Antoninus Pius	146	23
Severus, Septimius, defeats Niger at Iſſus	194	24
——— beſieges Byzantium for 3 Years	194	24
——— defeats Albinus at Lyons, Feb. 19.	198	24
——— goes into the Eaſt for 3 Years	200	24
——— goes into Britain for 4 Years	207	25
——— builds his Wall acroſs Britain from the Firth of Forth	209	25
——— dies at York, Feb. 4. Æt. 66.	211	25
Sforzas ſucceeds to the Dukedom of Milan	1447	49
Sheriff Muir, Action of, Nov. 13.	1715	55
Sicilian Vespers, or Maſſacre in Sicily, on Eaſterday, March 30.	1282	46
Silk, Manufacture of, brought into Europe from India by ſome Monks	551	32
Slaves in France all franchis'd by Lewis VIII.	1223	45
Smalcald, Union of, in the End of December	1530	51
Soiſſons, Congreſs of, began May 14.	1728	55
South Sea Scheme begins April 7, was at its Height about the End of June, and was quite ſunk Sept. 29.	1720	55
Spain firſt enter'd by the Goths, Alans and Suevi	406	29
——— conquer'd by the Saracens under Muça, Sept. 3.	713	35
Speculum of Braſs invented by Proclus, for burning the Gothic Fleet before Conſtantinople	514	31
Stamp Act, the American repealed, March 18.	1766	56
Stanhope, General, takes Minorca, Sept. 18.	1708	55
——— taken Priſoner at Brihuega, Nov. 26.	1710	55
Stephen, King of England, taken Priſoner in the Battle of Lincoln, by Maud the Empreſs, Feb. 2.	1140	43
——— exchanged for the Earl of Glouceſter	1141	43
Suevi begin their Kingdom in Spain	409	29
——— defeated by Theodoric in a Battle on the River Ebro, on Friday Oct. 5.	456	30
——— conquer'd by the Viſigoths	583	32
Sussex, Kingdom of, begins under Ella	491	30
——— ſubdued by the Weſt Saxons	686	34
Swiss Cantons begin their Aſſociation	1307	47

T

Tacitus the Emperor dies at Tarſus, April 13.	276	26
Tamerlane, Emperor of Tartary, defeats Bajazet I. Ottoman Emperor, in the Battle of Angoria in Galatia, on Friday July 28.	1402	49
Telescopes invented in Holland by Metius	1608	53
Temple of Jeruſalem endeavour'd in vain to be rebuilt by Julian	363	28
Temples of the Heathen all deſtroy'd by Conſtantine	331	27
Theodosius the Great defeats Maximus in the ſecond Battle of Aquileia, July 28.	388	28
——— defeats Eugenius and Arbogaſtes in the third Battle of Aquileia, Sept. 6.	394	28
——— dies January 17. Æt. 60.	395	28
Theodosius II. endeavours to reſtore Learning at Conſtantinople	425	29
——— publiſhes his Codex of Laws, Feb. 15.	435	29
——— dies July 29, Æt. 49.	450	29
Thurot defeated by Captain Elliot, Feb. 29.	1760	56
Tiberius is permitted to return to Rome from Rhodes	2	21
——— ſucceeds Auguſtus in the Empire, Aug. 19.	14	21
——— retires to the Iſland of Caprea near Naples, where he continues for 11 Years	26	21
——— dies at Miſenum near Baiæ, March 16, Æt. 78.	37	21
Titus takes Jeruſalem on Saturday Sept. 8.	70	22
——— dies Sept. 13. Æt. 41.	81	22
Toledo taken from the Saracens, and made the Capital of the Kingdom of Caſtile	1085	42
Trajan ſucceeds Nerva, Jan. 27.	98	22
——— his Expedition into the Eaſt againſt the Parthians	106	23
——— erects his famous Column at Rome in Autumn	114	23
——— dies at Selinus in Cilicia, Aug. 10, Æt. 64.	117	23
Treaty of Wincheſter in November	1153	44
——— of Troyes, May 21.	1420	49
——— of Arras, Sept. 22.	1435	49
——— of Noyon, Aug. 16.	1516	51
——— of Nuremberg, Aug. 2.	1532	51
——— of Nice	1538	51
——— of Creſpi, Sept. 18.	1544	51
——— of Paſſau, July 31.	1552	52
——— of XII. Years betwixt the Spaniards and Dutch, April 4.	1609	53
——— of Temeſwar, Sept. 7.	1664	54
——— Ist of Partition, Aug. 19.	1698	54
——— IId of Partition, Feb. 21.	1700	54
——— of Union betwixt England and Scotland, July 22.	1706	55
——— of the Quadruple Alliance in May	1718	55
——— Ist of Vienna, April 30.	1725	55
——— of Hanover, Sept. 3.	1725	55
——— of Seville, Oct. 29.	1729	55
——— IId of Vienna, March 16.	1731	55
——— Subſidy of Peterſburgh, Sept. 30.	1755	56
Tyrants, thirty of them ſucceſſively harraſs different Provinces of the Roman Empire, and begin.	258	26

	Years of Christ.	N° of Plate.
V		
VALERIANUS taken Priſoner by Sapor, and flea'd alive	260	26
VANDALS begin their Kingdom in Spain	412	29
—— paſs into Africa in May	427	29
—— take Carthage, Oct. 19, which begins that Kingdom	439	29
—— finiſh'd by Beliſarius	534	31
VARUS, with three Legions, cut to Pieces in Germany	10	21
VENICE, the Beginning of that City, as a Retreat from the Irruption of the Northern Nations, particularly the Hunns, under Attila, who was ſirnamed the Scourge of God	452	30
VESPASIAN begins the I[st] Jewiſh War in May	66	22
—— defeats Vitellius, by his Army under Mucianus, in the Battle of Cremona, Oct. 29.	69	22
—— takes Jeruſalem by his Son Titus, on Saturday Sept. 8.	70	22
—— dies at Reate, near Rome, June 24, Æt. 69.	79	22
VIENNA, the Siege of, rais'd by the Turks, Sept. 2.	1683	54
VIGO taken by the Engliſh and Dutch, Oct. 12.	1702	55
—— taken by Lord Cobham, Oct. 10.	1719	55
VILLIERS, George I[st], Duke of Buckingham, murder'd at Portſmouth by Felton, Aug. 23. Æt. 36.	1628	53
VISCONTI FAMILY created Dukes of Milan	1295	46
—— end in Milan	1447	49
VISIGOTHS begin their Kingdom of Toulouſe	414	29
—— conquer and extirpate the Alans	417	29
—— conquer and extirpate the Suevi	583	32
—— are conquer'd by the Saracens under Muça, in a Battle fought Sept. 3.	713	35
ULSTAN, St. Biſhop of Worceſter, is deprived of his Biſhoprick for his not underſtanding the French Language	1095	42
ULUGH Beigh Emperor of Samarcand, the Aſtronomer, put to Death by his Son	1449	49
UNION betwixt England and Scotland, ſign'd July 22.	1709	55
VORTIGERN the Britiſh King, invites the Saxons into Britain	449	55
W		
WALES conquer'd by Edward I[st], and united to England	1283	46
WAR the I[st] Jewiſh, begins under Nero by Veſpaſian in May	66	22
—— ends with the Deſtruction of Jeruſalem by Titus, on Saturday Sept. 8.	70	22
—— of Dacia of XV Years begins	88	22
—— the II[d] Jewiſh of IV Years, by Adrian, begins	131	23
—— againſt the Moors, Germans and Dacians, by Antoninus	145	23
—— againſt the Parthians of 3 Years by Marcus Aurelius	162	24
—— againſt the Marcomani by Marcus Aurelius	169	24
—— in Britain, under Commodus, ended by Marcellus	183	24
—— betwixt the three Competitors for the Roman Empire	194	24
—— of Decius with the Goths in	251	26
—— of the thirty Tyrants with the Roman Emperors, in the different Provinces of the Empire, begins	258	26
—— of Valerianus with the Perſians	260	26
—— of Claudius II. againſt the Goths	269	26
—— of Aurelian againſt Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra	273	26
—— of Conſtantin the Great againſt Maxentius	312	27
—— of Conſtantin the Great againſt Licinius	324	27
—— of Conſtantin junior, who is kill'd by his Brother Conſtans	340	27
—— of Julian againſt Chonodomarus	357	28
—— of Julian againſt the Perſians	363	28
—— of Andragathius againſt Gratian	383	28
—— of Theodoſius the Great againſt Maximus	388	28
—— of Theodoſius the Great againſt Eugenius and Arbogaſtes	394	28
—— of Maſcezeles in Africa againſt Gildo	398	28
—— of the Viſigoths, Vandals, Alans, Suevi, Burgundians, French and Hunns, who begin their Irruptions into the Roman Empire	406	29
—— of the Viſigoths againſt the Alans	417	29
—— of the Saxons under Hengiſt againſt the Britons	455	30
—— of the Viſigoths againſt the Suevi	456	30
—— of the Heruli againſt the Weſtern Empire	476	30
—— of the Oſtrogoths againſt the Heruli	488	30
—— of the French againſt the Viſigoths	507	31
—— of the Vandals with the Moors	522	31
—— of the French againſt the Burgundians	524	31
—— the Perſian with the Roman Empire, which laſted near 100 Years, and begins under Juſtinian, by Beliſarius	529	31
—— of Beliſarius againſt the Vandals, begins	533	31
WAR of Beliſarius againſt the Oſtrogoths in Italy	536	31
—— of Narſes againſt the Oſtrogoths	553	32
—— of the Lombards when they ſettle in Italy, againſt the Eaſtern Roman Empire	568	32
—— of the Saracens againſt the Perſians	632	33
—— of the Saracens againſt the Roman Empire, which continued by Intervals for ſeveral 100 Years, and begins about	634	33
—— of Weſſex againſt Suſſex	686	34
—— of Weſſex againſt Kent	688	34
—— of Juſtinian II. againſt the Bulgarians	706	35
—— of the Saracens againſt the Viſigoths in Spain	713	35
—— of Charles Martel, Mayre du Palais in France, againſt the Saracens in Spain	732	35
—— of the Lombards againſt the Exarchs of Ravenna	752	36
—— of Charlemagne againſt the Lombards	774	36
—— of Charlemagne againſt the Saxons	784	36
—— of Mercia againſt Eaſt Anglia	792	36
—— Civil among the Saracens in the Eaſt	810	37
—— of Crunnus King of Bulgaria, againſt Michael I.	811	37
—— of Egbert, King of Weſſex, againſt Kent and Eſſex, which he conquers	823	37
—— of Egbert, King of Weſſex, againſt Mercia and Northumberland, when he unites the Heptarchy	828	37
—— of the Sons of Lewis le Debonnaire, againſt their Father	833	37
—— of the Scots, under Kenneth, againſt the Picts, who are extirpated	838	37
—— of the Emperor Lotharius, againſt Charles le Chauve and Lewis	841	37
—— of the Saracens, againſt the Venetians	848	37
—— of the Normans, againſt the French	853	38
—— Civil, among the Saracens in the Eaſt	865	38
—— of the Danes againſt Ethelred, when they firſt landed in England, and occupy'd Northumberland	867	38
—— of Alfred againſt the Danes	878	38
—— of Arnulph againſt the Normans	891	38
—— of the Danes in England againſt Edward, ſirnamed the Elder, which laſted 12 Years	910	39
—— of Bardas againſt the Bulgarians, who are extirpated	971	40
—— of Otho II. againſt the Bohemians	977	40
—— of the Danes in England, which begins from their Maſſacre on Sunday Nov. 13.	1002	41
—— Civil, among the Saracens in Spain	1009	41
—— of the Normans in Apulia, againſt the Greek Emperors	1031	41
—— of the Normans againſt Pope Leo IX. in Apulia	1053	42
—— of the Normans againſt the Saracens in Sicily	1058	42
—— of the Normans under William the Conqueror, againſt Harold II.	1066	42
—— of the Turks againſt Romanus	1071	42
—— of the Emperor Henry IV. againſt Pope Gregory VII. ſirnamed Hildebrand	1076	42
—— of the Cruzades againſt the Saracens, which laſted 195 Years, to the taking of Ptolemais, and began	1096	42
—— of Henry I. againſt Lewis le Gros	1119	43
—— of Pope Honorius II. againſt Roger II. King of Sicily	1125	43
—— of the Empreſs Maud againſt Stephen King of England	1140	43
—— of Henry II. againſt Ireland, when it is conquer'd	1171	44
—— of the French and Venetians againſt the Greek Emperors	1204	45
—— of the Barons under Montfort Earl of Leiceſter, againſt Henry III.	1263	46
—— of Edward I. againſt Lewellyn Prince of Wales	1282	46
—— of Edward I. againſt Scotland	1296	46
—— of Edward II. againſt Scotland	1314	47
—— of Philip VI. of Valois, againſt the Flemings	1329	47
—— of Edward III. againſt Philip VI. of Valois	1338	47
—— betwixt the French and Flemiſh	1382	48
—— of Tamerlane Emperor of the Tartars, againſt Bajazet, Ottoman Emperor	1402	49
—— of Henry Percy, ſirnamed Hotſpur, againſt Henry IV.	1403	49
—— of Henry V. of England, againſt Charles VI. of France, begins in July	1415	49
—— of the Turks under Amurat II. againſt Ladiſlaus King of Hungary	1444	49
—— of the Turks under Mahomet II. againſt the Eaſtern Emperors, who are conquer'd and extinguiſh'd by the taking of Conſtantinople, May 29.	1453	50

	Years of Christ.	N° of Plate.
WAR, CIVIL, IN ENGLAND, betwixt the Houſes of York and Lancaſter, begins	1455	50
—— ends with the Battle of Boſworth, Auguſt 22.	1485	50
—— of Charles the Bold, Comte de Charolois, afterwards Duke of Burgundy, with the Dukes of Bretagne, Bourbon, Berri, &c. againſt Lewis IX. King of France, it was ſirnamed LA GUERRE DU BIEN PUBLIC, and began	1464	50
—— of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, againſt the Swits, by whom he was defeated in three Battles, which were fought at Granſon April 5, at Morat, June 20, both in 1476, and kill'd in the laſt at Nancy in Lorraine, Jan. 5.	1477	50
—— of Charles VIII. King of France, againſt Naples	1494	50
—— of the League of Cambray againſt the Venetians	1509	51
—— of the Turks againſt the Knights of Rhodes	1523	51
—— of the Emperor Charles V. againſt Francis I.	1525	51
—— of the Turks under Soliman, againſt Lewis King of Hungary	1526	51
—— of Charles V. againſt Barberoſſa in Africa	1535	51
—— of Charles V. againſt the Proteſtants of Germany	1547	51
—— of the Spaniards, againſt the French	1556	52
—— CIVIL, IN FRANCE, againſt the Proteſtants there, commonly called the Huguenots, begins from the Conſpiracy of Amboiſe, in March	1560	52
—— CIVIL, IN FLANDERS, being the grand Revolt of the Netherlands, from the Spaniards, begins from the famous Requeſt of the 400, ſirnamed the *Gueuſſen* or Beggars, preſented to Margaret, Dutcheſs of Parma, and Governeſs of the Netherlands, in April	1566	52
—— of Philip II. and other Chriſtian Powers, againſt the Turks	1571	52
—— CIVIL, IN FRANCE, being the famous *League* of the Catholicks, againſt Henry III. and the Proteſtants, and began from the Edict of Pacification, which was ſign'd in May	1576	52
—— of Philip II°'s Spaniſh Armada, againſt Queen Eliſabeth, which was deſtroy'd by the Engliſh Fleet, July 27.	1588	52
—— of 30 Years in Germany, begins Aug. 26.	1619	53
—— CIVIL, IN FRANCE, againſt the Huguenots, begins	1621	53
—— ends, with the taking of Rochelle by Lewis XIII. Oct. 18.	1628	53
—— CIVIL, IN ENGLAND, begins, from Charles I. demanding the five Members of the Houſe of Commons, Jan. 4.	1642	53
—— I° betwixt the Engliſh and Dutch, begins May 19.	1652	54
—— ends April 5.	1654	54
—— II° betwixt the Engliſh and Dutch, begins in Nov.	1664	54
—— ended by the Peace of Breda, July 21.	1667	54
—— of France and England againſt the Dutch, proclaim'd March 28.	1672	54
—— ends with the Peace of Nimeguen, July 31.	1678	54
—— General in Europe, of France, againſt the Emperor, Great Britain, Dutch, &c. began in	1688	54
—— ends with the Peace of Ryſwick, Sept. 11.	1697	54
WAR, General, in Europe, of the Allies againſt France and Spain, May 4.	1702	65
—— ends, partly by the Peace of Utrecht, March 30.	1713	55
—— is quite finiſh'd by the Peace of Baden, Aug. 27.	1714	55
—— THE POLISH, begins in October, and ſpreads into Germany and Italy	1733	55
—— ends, with the Peace of Vienna, Nov. 7.	1738	55
—— of Great-Britain againſt Spain, begins Oct. 23.	1739	55
—— General in Germany, begins from the Death of the Emperor Charles VI. Oct. 9.	1740	55
—— of Great-Britain, againſt France, begins March 31.	1744	55
—— the three laſt are ended by the II° Peace of Aix la Chapelle, Oct. 7.	1748	55
—— of Great-Britain, againſt France, declared May 17.	1756	56
—— of Great-Britain, againſt Spain, declared Jan. 3.	1762	56
—— declared by Portugal againſt Spain, May 23.	1762	56
WESSEX, Kingdom of, begins under Cerdic	519	31
—— conquers Suſſex	686	34
—— waſtes and enfeebles Kent	688	34
—— conquers Kent and Eſſex	823	37
—— conquers Mercia and Northumberland, and ſo unites the Heptarchy under Egbert	828	37
WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE, begins, under Valentinian, from the Subdiviſion at the Death of Jovian, Feb. 19.	364	28
—— uſurp'd, by John, ſirnamed the Notary, Aug. 15.	423	29
—— finiſh'd, on the Defeat of Oreſtes, by Odoacer, Aug. 23.	476	30
WILLIAM, ſirnamed the Baſtard, Duke of Normandy, defeats Harold II, in the Battle of Haſtings, on Saturday Oct. 14.	1066	42
—— compiles Doomſday Book	1080	42
—— dies at Rouen Sept. 9, Æt. 64.	1087	42
WILLIAM III. Prince of Orange made Stadtholder Aug. 12.	1672	54
—— lands in Great Britain and begins the Revolution, Nov. 5.	1688	54
—— is proclaim'd King of England, with his Conſort Mary, Feb. 16.	1689	54
—— dies March 8, Æt. 52.	1702	55
WIT, JOHN DE, put to Death by the Populace in Holland, Aug. 12.	1672	54
WYNNENDALE, Action of, Sept. 28.	1708	55

Y

YORK, Edward Auguſtus Duke of, dies at Monaco Sept. 17, Æt. 29.	1767	56

Z

ZENO, Emperor of the Eaſt, being ſeiz'd with an Epilepſy, is buried alive, April 6.	491	30
ZEBOBIA, Queen of Palmyra, takes Poſſeſſion of Egypt	269	26
—— is defeated at Edeſſa, by Aurelian, who puts to Death, her Prime Miniſter, Longinus, the great Critic, and carries her Priſoner to Rome	273	26

FINIS.